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MEMORIALS

of

Deceased Companions of the
Commandery of the State of Illinois
Military Order of the
Loyal Legion of the United States

From July 1, 1901, to December 31, 1911
Vol. 2

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320 ASHLAND BLOCK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1912

COMMITTEE

Major William Eliot Furness, *Chairman*

Capt. Hartwell Osborn

Maj. Edward D. Reddington

Capt. Orett L. Munger

Prof. George C. Howland

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PREFACE

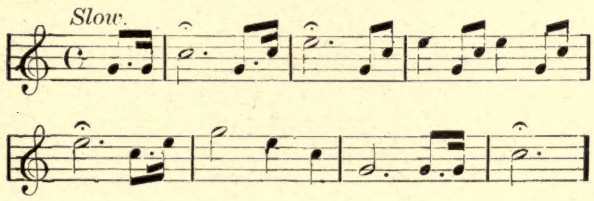
This second volume of memorials of deceased companions includes all memorials filed between July 1, 1901, and December 31, 1911.

In preparing the volume the Committee found that there are no memorials for some Forty Companions, who died previous to December 31, 1911; and the committee has added an appendix therefore, including said Forty Companions, giving each his military record as shown by the records of the Commandery, the date of his death and number of his insignia and Commandery number, and it is thought that a subsequent volume can easily include memorials as filed.

It is hoped that this volume will meet with favor.

"At the soldier's homes, where the veteran privates of the Civil War are laid to rest, at burials of privates and officers of the army on frontier posts, wherever the last military honors are paid, the sweet notes of this call give voice to the last farewell."

TAPS.



FRANCIS ETHERIDGE.

Hospital Steward United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, July 23, 1901.

COMPANION FRANCIS ETHERIDGE passed out of the uncertainties of human happiness and the instability of mortal hopes July 23, 1901, and in his passing away we have lost a kindly, sympathetic friend, and charming Companion; and the Commandery at large a most worthy member.

Companion Etheridge was born at St. Johnsville, New York, January 27, 1842. He was the third son of the late major and surgeon, Francis B. Etheridge, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and through this connection was elected June 9, 1887, a member of the first class in this Commandery by right of inheritance.

His boyhood days were spent in St. Johnsville and Little Falls, New York, until the year 1860, when his family removed to Hastings, Minnesota, where he became interested in the drug business, and so practiced and studied until the organization of the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, when—his father having been appointed assistant surgeon of that regiment—he enlisted therein April 16, 1862, and was appointed hospital steward. He served with his regiment through the siege of Corinth, participating later in the battle of Iuka. Having contracted disease through his exposure and untiring devotion to duty, he was discharged for disability August 1, 1862, and returned to his home at Hastings. When his health had so far improved as to permit thereof he entered the University at Rochester, New York, and later attended the College of Pharmacy in New York City, graduating therefrom in March, 1865, to enter the employ of Day & Hoagland, wholesale druggists in that city. He was later a member of the firms of Alfred Etheridge & Co., Rome, New York, and S. P. Farrington & Co., Chicago, Ill., and upon the dissolution of the latter firm he entered the employ of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Illinois, remaining with them for some twelve years, or until failing health compelled him to relinquish all business cares.

Neither vainglorious nor self-seeking he did faithfully and well that which came to his hand to do. Kindly, just and tolerant he was ever the courteous gentleman, with never varying kindness of manner for all who approached him.

His marriage to Miss Annie Wilson in 1865 was one of true and lasting affection. He never thought the sweetness and tenderness due to the woman he had chosen as too weak for his manliness, and so the lover and the husband were as one even to the coming of the twilight, and into the night that comes just before the eternal day.

To those who knew him best his memory will be ever renewed with a fragance that time may not dispel; for it is the remembrance of the kindly word and deed and works that remains longest in the heart, and impels the sorrow of an ever tender regret for his taking away.

We tender our sincerest sympathies to those whom he loved best and dearest—the sorrowing Companion of his life's journey—the son who is also our Companion, and the two who have lost the loving father. We join our hopes with them that in the "Land of the Leal" there shall come the meeting face to face, when we shall know each other glorified in that peace which the world cannot give, and where there will be rest for us forever.

CHARLES W. CRARY,
J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
J. HAMILTON BELL,
Committee.

ALBERT LYMAN COE.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Denver, Colorado, July 25, 1901.

COMPANION ALBERT LYMAN COE was born in Talmage, Ohio, in 1835, and died in Denver, Colo., where he had gone to seek health and a rest, on July 25th, 1901. He was the son of the Rev. David Lyman Coe, one of the prosperous and influential pioneers of the Western Reserve, in Ohio. The father was a scholarly man and a graduate of Williams College and related to the late General and President R. B. Hayes. He died in 1836 when Albert Lyman was an infant, and his mother in 1838 married Dr. O. K. Hawley, a prominent and influential man, the intimate friend of Joshua R. Giddings, and Senator Benjamin Wade. Thus it happened that our companion from

his earliest years came directly in contact with the avowed enemies of human slavery, when abolitionism was nearly as much an opprobrium in the North as in the South. Colleges were not so plentiful then as now, and young Coe only received academic instruction at Painesville for two years, and after, at Grand River Institute at Austinburg.

He was a strong, athletic lad, brave, cautious and prudent, and for such qualities he was chosen by the old abolition leaders to pilot in the darkness many a band of fugitive slaves fleeing to Canada for freedom. Thus life passed until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he resolved to strike out in the world and enter upon business.

He settled in Chicago, in 1853, and entered into the coal trade with the firm of L. R. Clarke & Co.; years later the name was changed to Coe & Carpenter, and so continued until the beginning of the war. Upon Mr. Coe's return from the war, he entered the real estate business under the well known firm name of Mead & Coe. During the war, in March, 1864, Major Coe was married to Miss Charlotte E. Woodward, daughter of Joseph Woodward, a leading merchant of Mansfield, Connecticut. During all the years of his life in Chicago, Major Coe was no drone. Modest almost to a fault, he yet took a deep interest in every work for the social, moral and financial upbuilding of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club. He was for many years Treasurer of the City Missionary Association, and Trustee and Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was the financial adviser of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and upon the very day his death was announced in Chicago, two letters from him were received and read by that organization planning for large improvements in the near future. These letters, written in his sick room, evidence the deep interest of the man in these Christian benevolences, which commanded so much of his time and thought. Since its build-

ing, Major Coe was a director in the Auditorium Association, and for years a director of the Royal Trust Company bank.

He was a member of the New England Congregational Church from its organization in 1853, and when he died was one of the honored and loved deacons. He was a member of the Loyal Legion since 1879, also the Grand Army of the Republic, George H. Thomas Post, and loved both organizations. It was in September, 1861, he was compelled from a sense of patriotic duty to drop all and enter the army. He enlisted as a private in the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, a Chicago Regiment. Before leaving camp he was commissioned second lieutenant; serving for a time in the Army of the Cumberland. Upon the organization of the Army of the Mississippi under General Pope, Lieutenant Coe with his command joined it, and took part in the siege and battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10. From New Madrid his command went to Fort Pillow and joined the main army on its march to Corinth at Hamburg Landing, in its movement under command of General Hallock. From Corinth he went in pursuit of the Confederate Army, and after was for some time stationed at Tuscumbia, and Decatur. From thence he was ordered to Nashville, and assigned to duty as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of General Morgan, commanding First Brigade, Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was in the campaign from Nashville to Chattanooga, the battle of Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign; went with Sherman to the sea, and marched through the Carolinas and to the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out of service at Springfield, Illinois, in November, 1865. Afterward, in 1875 until 1880, he helped organize the Illinois National Guard and served as Quartermaster and Major on the staff of General A. C. Ducat, and was on duty during the riots in Chicago in 1877. When he was called to set-

tle his accounts at Washington in 1865 as Quartermaster, so complete and businesslike were his papers that not a change was required, and the department complimented him for the manner in which he had accomplished his difficult task.

It was thus that our companion in life proved equal to every task he assumed, or that was placed upon him by a confiding public. From the nature of his daily business, he had become the wise counsellor and adviser of scores and hundreds of orphans and widows who had little investments to make upon which their home life depended. He was a profoundly religious man, without a show of bigotry; interested in everything that would benefit the masses; and as his record clearly shows, he belongs in the great roll of patriots, fast going to their reward. We but honor the living, and do simple justice to the dead, when we honor the memory of a man, who willingly offered his life that the nation might live and the flag still float in its beauty and glory over the millions to follow.

OLIVER W. NIXON,
JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
GEORGE L. PADDOCK,
Committee.

HUGH REED BELKNAP.

Major and Paymaster United States Army. Died at Calamba, Philippine Islands, November 12, 1901.

HUGH REED BELKNAP died November 12th, at Calamba Laguna, Luzon, Philippine Islands, of gangrene, caused by septic poisoning of the intestines. He was a member of this Order of the First Class in Succession, deriving his eligibility from his father, Brevet Major General William W. Belknap, U. S. V., and came to this Commandery by transfer from the Commandery of the State of Iowa.

Companion Belknap was born at Keokuk, Iowa, September 1, 1860. His grandfather was a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. His father was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant. His education was obtained

in the public schools of his native city and in an academy at Andover, Mass. His business experience was that of a railroad man, eventually becoming superintendent of the first elevated railway in Chicago.

In 1894 he was the Republican nominee for Congress from a Chicago district, and, although apparently defeated, upon a contest and recount was proven to have been elected, and was seated. In 1896 he was returned from the same district by an increased majority over a new and strong opponent. In the House he was a hard worker, being a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

In 1899 he was married to the daughter of George W. Steele, member of Congress, of Marion, Indiana. His wife survives him.

By nature and tradition always interested in military affairs, at the close of his second Congressional term he tendered his service to the Government in a military capacity, was accepted, and commissioned on March 11, 1899, Major of U. S. Vols. and Additional Paymaster. His application was based on a petition almost unanimously signed by his fellow members of the House of Representatives.

Early in the present year, 1901, he was made, by Presidential appointment, Major in the U. S. Army in the Paymaster's Department, and was on duty as such at the time of his death.

In recording this tribute to his memory, we mingle our most sincere sympathy with that of those who mourn and love him, as we recall to mind a Companion who was

An honest, able man,
A good neighbor and public-spirited citizen,
A genial, cultivated gentleman,
A patriot and a soldier.

GEORGE V. LAUMAN,
LEROY T. STEWARD,
JOHN T. STOCKTON,
Committee.

JOHN FAIRFIELD WEARE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, November 27, 1901.

ENLISTING in the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in July, 1862, before muster the choice of Second Lieutenant of his Company fell to his lot; in the following December was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and commissioned Captain, September 7, 1864. He was a conspicuous officer in that regiment, following its fortunes, participating in its battles, and upon campaigns always seeking to lighten the burdens and ameliorate the hardships that came to his men. The regimental history is the history of his military life. In the Winter of '63-'64, being attached to a Southern department, he was in the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864. Returning

North the following Spring, he took part in the engagement at Drury's Bluff, and subsequently in the awful carnage at Cold Harbor, Virginia, where he received injuries that soon made it apparent his continuing in the service was impossible, and he was honorably discharged September 21, 1864.

Such is the abridged story of the soldier career of our late Companion John Fairfield Weare.

He was born at York, Maine, February 17, 1839, and died at Chicago, November 27, 1901.

He married Lydia D. Cabot, and of the union three boys were born, the eldest, George Cabot Weare, being a member of the Commandery.

With health restored, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, displaying in his undertakings that eminent quality of energy and ability in the line of duty, and loyalty to associates that characterized his younger life.

During the past two years, since withdrawing from the world of affairs, he has lived quietly with his boys, apparently in the full vigor of manhood; an unexpected foe, however, was near at hand, for without a moment's warning the bugle sounded "taps" and his lights went out. The memory of a patriot's deeds and a faithful life abides with us.

George K. Dauchy,
Samuel S. Frowe,
Charles T. Matteson,
Committee.

SAMUEL ARMINIUS LATTA LAW.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Danville, Illinois, December 2, 1901.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL A. L. LAW was born in Boone County, Kentucky, May 21, 1836, and died at Danville, Illinois, December 2, 1901. Companion Law moved to Illinois when he was seven years of age, and at thirteen years of age enlisted in the Mexican War as Drummer in General Dick Taylor's command. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and he was mustered in August 16, 1861. Soon after his enlistment he was made First Sergeant, later he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant, and as such commanded his Company through the Vicksburg campaign. In the Fall of 1862 he was appointed Quarter-

master of his Regiment. Before this, however, he acted as recruiting officer, and secured a number of enlistments around Peoria. He rose from the position of First Sergeant to Regimental and Brigade Quartermaster, and belonged to what is known as the "Eagle Brigade." For meritorious service, Captain Law was appointed Brigade Quartermaster, and attached to General McArthur's staff. He was in the last battle fought in the war, and his experiences were exciting and varied. Companion Law was noted during his service throughout the Civil War for his indomitable courage; he absolutely did not know what fear was, and was frequently selected by his commanding officers for the most difficult and perilous services. In the years since those exciting times, he has been in the Government service—a part of the time as Assistant Postmaster at Peoria. He was a genial and loyal friend, an upright man, and has passed on to the reward of those who are faithful to the end. He left a large circle of sorrowing friends, but no enemies, and those who gathered around his casket at the funeral service, could truly say "Here lies a brave and true-hearted soldier of the Republic."

ELIOT CALLENDER,
SAMUEL S. TRIPP,
JOSEPH B. GREENHUT,
Committee.

ALLEN CURTIS FULLER.

Companion of the Third Class. Died at Belvidere, Illinois, December 6, 1901.

THE generation of today had no part in the "War of the Rebellion" and the vagueness and want of detail of History is fast enveloping many of the momentous yet less evident parts of the operations connected with it, and perhaps for this reason its memory to its survivors becomes more and more dear as days and months recede. Men who made weary marches; who stood shoulder to shoulder in the mad rush of battle; who followed the body of the comrade of yesterday, with arms reversed and to the sound of a funeral march, or knew it to be consigned to its last resting place without coffin or shroud, not only do not forget, but as the procession passes on and day by day the

ranks of the survivors thin, have a closer and yet closer tie and extend the right hand of fellowship with increased warmth of brotherhood to everyone who had personal part in it; not alone to the comrades, with whom they marched, but also to the men, who, though not in the field, yet did what they could with all their might to help on the cause for which the soldier bivouacked and marched and fought, in rain and frost, hungry and foot sore, summer and winter, nights and days. The earnest man, who volunteered for field service, well knew he had many an equally earnest friend, whom the exigencies of his life compelled to remain at home, who would find work to do and do it to the full measure of his strength, in furtherance of the cause they equally had at heart. All honor to this Order that it has always recognized this.

And one of them, General Allen C. Fuller, is the subject of this memorial notice. The outbreak of hostilities found him occupying a high judicial position, which the bar of his Circuit petitioned him not to resign, but at the urgent request of the Governor and other State officers to come to Springfield and aid them, he put it aside.

Born in September, 1822, of good New England stock, he died at Belvidere, in this State, suddenly and (except for a few moments) probably without pain, December 6, 1901, his days having been generously lengthened out as befitted his good deeds. His mind strong and well equippped for success, his person commanding, he came to Illinois, in 1846, and here he died; having been in all his manhood's life and under all circumstances, faithful to truth, justice and fair dealing. He held high offices and many of them. Appraiser of damages in the matter of the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; State Bank Commissioner; Master in Chancery; County Judge; Judge of the Circuit Court; Speaker of the House of Representatives of our State, nominated by acclamation; State Senator and Presi-

dent *pro tem.* of the State Senate; Adjutant General of this State for nearly four years, during almost the whole period of the War; and with this service this paper, in no way intended to be biographical, finds its reason.

Illinois, at the date of the President's first call for troops, had a population slightly over, but about 1,700,000, but little or no military organization, few guns, no shot or canister. (The first battery that went from Chicago had hastily improvised slugs.) There were no tents and no camp equipage; clothing and blankets were wanting and there was no medical staff. There was no preparation for war, not much real thought that it would come, but Sumter fired on and surrendered there was an eager, earnest, resolute determination to uphold the Government, and by the end of the year, A. D. 1862, the State had over 135,000 names on its muster rolls, and enrollments followed, over 100,000 more, over one-eighth of its adult population, volunteers every one of them, enthusiasm and settled purpose the only preparation for a military life. They must be organized, drilled, clothed, armed, provisioned, cared for day by day, looked after when put in motion and in the field. Out of this chaos order must be had, system introduced. The vigor of the people must be met by a corresponding vigor on the part of the government officials. A large part of this work fell to him, and it was of vital importance. One can not particularize or go into detail in such a paper as this; it was well done. And later he was a counselor whose advice was sought by many and never withheld. His was a remarkable career. The New England boy, with his fortune all to make, but happily endowed with a keen sense of honor, a kindly nature and active brain, successful as lawyer, judge and politician, came to have the comfort, and more, the lives of over two hundred thousand of his fellows largely dependent on his fidelity, his judgment and his industry, and so did he perform this last self-imposed laborious trust that the House of

Representatives, without a dissenting voice, voted him the Thanks of the People of the State of Illinois.

E. B. McCAGG,
THOMAS B. BRYAN,
GEO. L. PADDOCK,
Committee.

HENRY SPARKS PICKANDS.

Major United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, December 17, 1901.

BY the death of Henry Sparks Pickands on the 17th of December, 1901, the Commandery loses one of its most highly esteemed and valued members. Born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 21, 1834, his parents moved to Akron, Ohio, while he was a child, and it was here that he received his education.

Entering the service (enrolled) April 16, 1861, Major Pickands served continuously in the First and One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry until June 6, 1865, with unusual credit to himself, his State and his country, in the armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, with Sherman to At-

lanta, Thomas at Nashville, and Sherman again from Wilmington through the Carolinas.

Upon his return from the war, Major Pickands engaged in active business in the iron district of Upper Michigan, where his high business qualifications, his active brain, indomitable courage and keen sense of honor found full scope and resulted in the accumulation of an ample and well deserved fortune.

In civil life his quiet tastes and genial disposition endeared him to all with whom he came intimately in contact. During the last few years Major Pickands lived a life of comparative leisure, traveling abroad, visiting Eastern Asia and the Sandwich Islands, and spending much time in California and Arizona, returning to Chicago but a short time before his death, which is mourned by a large circle of sorrowing friends.

FLORUS D. MEACHAM,
ORVILLE W. BALLARD,
ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
Committee.

LOREN KENT.

Hereditary Companion of the First Class. Died at Chicago, December 21, 1901.

COMPANION LOREN KENT died at his home in Austin, Chicago, December 21, 1901. He was born in New York City, October 8, 1872. He was the son of the late Richard Kent, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and Brevet Major United States Volunteers, from whom he acquired the right to membership in our Order.

When only six years of age, his father died in New York City, leaving three childern, Loren, Richard and Mary (the latter was a babe in arms) to the fostering care of his widow. She was a woman richly endowed with Christian graces, womanly instincts, keen appreciation

of maternal duty, and with a rare supply of practical common sense—a mother upon whom rested the double duty of father and mother like a divine benediction.

She brought her family back to Illinois and settled in Chicago, where, under her wise guidance and the training received in the Douglas School and the influence of the Second Presbyterian Church, young Loren's character was formed. He was early made to feel and realize the necessities of useful employment, and shortly after finishing his grammar school education he became a carpenter's apprentice and thoroughly learned the carpenter's trade. When he was a little over twenty-one years of age, the mother died, after having established the family in a new home she had only recently built at Austin and young Loren became the head of the family, in which the sister, only seventeen years of age, was the manager.

He engaged in the business of building and contracting, and was very much prospered in his beginning and greatly encouraged in his prospects when stricken with pneumonia, to which he succumbed in a few days. His devoted sister Mary contracted the same disease while caring for him, and she also yielded up her life and joined her brother on the other shore, three days later.

Companion Kent was admitted to the Commandery of Illinois as a Companion of the First Class by Inheritance on the 11th of October, 1894; his Insignia is No. 10,686.

We desire to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Companion. His life, though cut off at the early age of twenty-nine, was full of noble aspiration and action.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
EDGAR D. SWAIN,
CHARLES F. MATTESON,
Committee.

JOHN WILLIAM PALMER.

Hereditary Companion of the First Class. Died at New York, New York, December 23, 1901.

JOHN WILLIAM PALMER was born in Brooklyn, New York. He came to Chicago in 1870. He was married to Miss Flora Hooker in Watertown, New York, in December, 1877. He died, after a brief illness, in New York City, December 23, 1901, and was buried at Sacket's Harbor, New York. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

While in Chicago he was employed for several years by the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, removing, with his family, to New York to engage in business in 1899.

Companion Palmer was the eldest son of First Lieuten-

ant and Assistant Surgeon Richard H. P. Palmer, of the Tenth New York Infantry, U. S. V., and was elected a member of the First Class by Inheritance of this Commandery on March 10, 1887. He was a devoted member of the Loyal Legion, and always attended the meetings whenever it was possible for him to do so.

A friend who knew him well, in speaking of him, says: "He was one of the most intensely patriotic men that I have ever seen. His love for, and devotion to, the flag was beautiful, and his children were taught patriotism and love for the flag from their earliest infancy."

ANSON T. HEMINGWAY,
WILLIAM TODD,
JOHN SARGENT,
Committee.

WILLIAM DAVID ELI ANDRUS.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Andrus, South Dakota, December 31, 1901.

COMPANION WILLIAM D. E. ANDRUS, after a brief illness, died at Andrus, South Dakota, December 31, 1901. He was born of good Revolutionary stock in Chautauqua County, New York, July —, 1834, and came to Rockford with his parents in 1843. He received such education as the country then afforded, but in that early day the most valuable education a boy received was in the acquirement of those habits of industry, helpfulness and initiative that made strong, resourceful and self-reliant men. This was especially true in the case of Companion Andrus.

He had a natural aptitude and liking for the military profession, and in the days just preceding the Civil War was one of the organizers of the Rockford City Grays, subsequently the Rockford Zouaves, of which company he was Second Lieutenant. This company had for its instructor that genius of military tactics, Colonel Ellsworth, and learned to share in his enthusiasm; and, like the Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago, gave many valuable officers to the Union cause.

With the first sound of war Companion Andrus tendered his services to the Government and entered the three months' service as Second Lieutenant of Company D, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for a further term of three years, and was made Captain of the same company. He was a brave and capable officer, beloved by all his companions in arms, and although severely wounded, served with his company in all of its campaigns until July 31st, 1864, when his term of service expired.

Companion Andrus was one of the organizers, and the first Commander of Nevius Post No. 1, of Rockford, Illinois, now the senior Post in the Grand Army of the Republic. His interest in that organization and in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and in all things pertaining to the war, was strong and remained with him to the end.

He was married in Chicago to Miss Isabella Westfall, who died in Rockford some years later. Their two children died in infancy, and he was the last of a large family.

About 1879 he was appointed Indian Agent at Yankton, and since then has been identified with South Dakota, although he has, by frequent visits, kept up his interest in Rockford, his former home.

Companion Andrus was of a most genial and lovable disposition, true and staunch in his friendships, upright and

honorable in his dealings. having always a high sense of his duties as a man and a citizen. We hold his memory in loving remembrance.

JOHN H. SHERRATT,
DOUGLAS HAPEMAN,
BENJAMIN F. LEE,
Committee.

EDWARD COULTAS LOVELL.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Elgin, Illinois, January 6, 1902.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him
That nature might stand up and say to all the world,—
'This was a man.'"

THE Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States so proclaims our late Companion, Edward Coultas Lovell, and orders this brief tribute to his memory entered upon its records:

He was born in Chicago, July 18, 1842, the eldest son of Vincent S. and Lucy (Smith) Lovell, who removed to Elgin in 1844, where our Companion grew to manhood and resided until his death, January 6, 1902, esteemed and beloved by the entire community to an extent rarely accorded

any person. His father, who was a man of good birth and fine ability, died soon after his settlement at Elgin, and the care and culture of her two sons devolved upon the mother, a woman of remarkable mental and moral excellence. She discharged her sacred duty with an intelligent devotion seldom equaled, and filled their minds with pure and generous impulses and lofty ideals. Although in quite moderate financial circumstances she enabled them to obtain thorough mental training and culture in the schools and universities of the United States and Europe. Neither married until late in life, and the maternal, filial and fraternal love of this noble mother and her two manly sons was a delightful inspiration. Our Companion's brief married life was equally blessed. In 1885 he married Miss Carrie G. Watres, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, an accomplished lady of strong character and gentle manner, who bore him three daughters and one son. In February, 1896, the fair young mother and infant son rose to the higher life, and upon their father's death the daughters, Gertrude, Lucy and Margaret, became the welcome wards of their mother's brother, Colonel A. G. Watres, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lucy S. Lovell died in 1894, Mr. Vincent S. in 1892, and so within a decade of years pass these lives so beautifully and closely blended in one harmonious union that they are never separated in the thoughts and memories of their many friends.

The farm purchased by the father from the Government became a part of the growing city, and of great value in recent years, enabling the family to freely indulge their generous impulses, and the Elgin Academy and Sherman Hospital received large assistance from them, while their benefactions to all good enterprises and to individuals were constant and liberal. The spacious and elegant home was ever open to high and low, rich and poor, in the most genial and ample hospitality, and the passing of this strong,

pure, helpful family of early settlers is a sad loss to the moral, social and business forces of the community.

The sons were averse to official life, yet each served one term as Mayor of the City, and our Companion was also elected City Attorney, County Judge two terms, and Member of the General Assembly. At his death he was the local solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, President of the Elgin National Bank and of the Elgin Scientific Society, and a Director of the Elgin Patriotic Memorial Association. He also gave the far more congenial service of membership upon the City Library Board, the Board of Education as its chairman, and for many years as one of the most active Trustees of Elgin Academy. The patriotic education and culture of young manhood and womanhood was the dominating desire of his life, and he will be long and most tenderly remembered as the cultured scholar, the kindly gentleman, the genial companion, the steadfast patriot, the devoted son, brother, husband, father.

Soon after attaining his majority he was commissioned Adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and so served in the great war until the expiration of the regiment's term of enlistment, and very soon thereafter he re-entered the service and became Captain of Company "C" in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, which rank he held until the final muster out of that regiment in the autumn of 1865. The greater portion of his military service was in the discharge of the responsible and important duty of Brigade Inspector-General upon the staff of General N. A. M. Dudley, in Kentucky and, by order of General George H. Thomas, as Inspector-General of the district of West Tennessee on the staff of General John E. Smith, with headquarters at Memphis.

JOHN S. WILCOX,
WILLIAM H. WILCOX,
HENRY K. WOLCOTT,
Committee.

JOHN SCHUERMAN VREDENBURGH.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Springfield, Illinois, February 19, 1902.

COMPANION VREDENBURGH was born in Springfield, Illinois, September 1, 1844. He was educated in the High School of that city and attained distinction both as a scholar and an orator. In his eighteenth year he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and participated in thirteen engagements. He was rapidly promoted to a captaincy and was mustered out with that rank November 22, 1865.

Returning home he was engaged in the lumber business for ten years, when he removed to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, was engaged in the same business.

In 1888, in consequence of declining health, he retired from business pursuits and devoted himself to the well-being of his fellow-men.

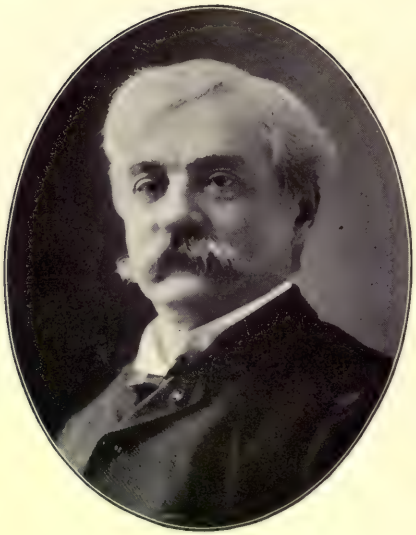
He was united in marriage in October, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth H. Gilman, of Godfrey, Illinois, who departed this life about eight years prior to the death of her husband, which occurred February 19, 1902, after an illness of about a day and a half.

He was sustained by the high principles he had long professed and advocated; was borne to his burial by his nephews, followed by three brothers and four sisters, other relatives and many friends, and his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was laid to rest by the side of the wife whose death he had never ceased to mourn, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. The beautiful and impressive burial service of the G. A. R. was read, and taps sounded over one more comrade gone before.

James A. Connolly,
Albert D. Cadwallader,
Preston Wood.

Committee.



THOMAS SCOTT CUNNINGHAM.

First Assistant Engineer United States Navy. Died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1902.

THOMAS SCOTT CUNNINGHAM was born on March 25, 1835, at Harrisburg, Penn. He died in Washington, D. C., March 2, 1902, from appendicitis.

He was educated in the public schools at his native town and had his first business training in the locomotive works of Richard Norris & Son of Philadelphia, where he received a thorough course in practical and theoretical mechanics and was engaged in the designing and construction of locomotives from 1851 to 1859, at which time he withdrew to enter the naval service of the United States as Third Assistant Engineer. Admission was by examination and the fact that he emerged from the ordeal at the head of the class of 26

young men serves to illustrate how devoted and earnest he had been in the study of his profession.

His first assignment was to the Steam Sloop of War Lancaster, May 3, 1859, the Flagship of the Pacific Squadron, in which vessel he doubled Cape Horn and cruised from Valparaiso to San Francisco, visiting meanwhile the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands in the South Pacific Ocean until July 29, 1861, when he was advanced to the grade of Second Assistant Engineer and ordered home to participate in the crushing of the rebellion, and was detailed in charge of the Engineering Department of the Gunboat Wissahickon. In that famous warship he served one year as Senior Engineer in the Squadron of Admiral David C. Farragut. He participated in the blockade of the Southern ports in the Gulf of Mexico, in the bombardment and running the gauntlet of Forts Jackson and St. Philip in the Mississippi River from April 18 to 24, 1862, and the subsequent capture of New Orleans, also in the engagements with the confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, June 9 and 10, 1862, also in action with the batteries at Vicksburg from May 10 to July 20, 1862, including the running of the gauntlet up and down the river at this point June 28th and July 15th respectively. He also was in action with the Confederate Ram Arkansas, July 15, 1862.

Returning North in September, 1862, to repair damages sustained by vessel and machinery in that arduous campaign, he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy on the staff of Admiral Francis H. Gregory and Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, then in supervision of a bureau of construction of Monitors, Iron Clads, Gunboats and their machinery, Torpedo boats and shells and in the conduct of such incidental details as devolved upon the bureau over which these officers presided.

The work of this bureau ceasing with the close of the rebellion, Mr. Cunningham resigned from the service Novem-

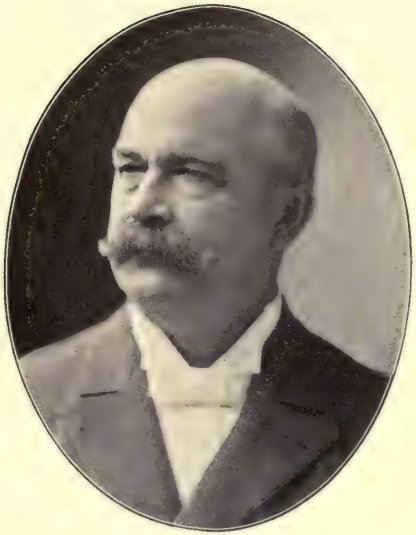
ber 16, 1866, and returned to civil life, holding President Johnson's Commission as First Assistant Engineer with the relative rank of Lieutenant, to which grade he was advanced May 20, 1863. He afterwards took the general management of the New York branch of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company and was so identified until the spring of 1873. In 1872 he was chosen Secretary of the famous Committee of seventy in New York City, through whose efforts the Tweed ring was overthrown. He was the youngest member of that committee, and was very active, earnest and efficient in performing a great public service.

On March 12, 1873, he removed to Chicago to become a member of the insurance firm of W. H. Cunningham & Company, of which his brother was the senior member. Their business connection continued until October, 1884, when our Companion withdrew and established himself alone, continuing in business until January, 1896, at which time he retired, devoting his time to travel and study.

He was married May 11, 1859, to Miss Kate J. Weidensall and had two children, Secor, who succeeded to his father's business and Minnie Louise. He married for his second wife Irene Rice, in September, 1886, and for his third wife, in July, 1896, Elizabeth Morris Dorrance, who survives him.

The simple recital of such a life carries with it its own encomium. Mr. Cunningham was endowed with mental qualities of high order, had literary tastes, was courtly in his manners, broad in his sympathies and charities, a genial companion, of sterling integrity, and a kind and indulgent husband and father. His memory will be warmly cherished by his surviving companions, who extend to his sorrowing family their tender sympathy.

FRANCIS P. FISHER,
WILLIAM J. HEMSTREET,
SAMUEL S. FROWE.
Committee.



FRANCIS WAYLAND PARKER.

Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Pass Christian, Mississippi, March 2, 1902.

FRANCIS WAYLAND PARKER, a Companion of this Order, of the First Class, Original, died at Pass Christian, Miss., March 2, 1902. He had been in failing health for some months. Funeral services were held at the family residence in Hyde Park; at the Chicago Normal School; and at the University. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery. In life he was twice married, but neither wife nor child of his own survived him.

Companion Parker was born in the town of Bedford, near Manchester, New Hampshire, the ninth of October, 1837. Three of his ancestors, a Rand, a Goff, and a Parker,

were members of Cotton Mather's Church and lie buried in the graveyard of the Old North Church, Boston.

His grandfather, William Parker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Rand, was the first teacher of record in Old Derryfield, now the city of Manchester. His maternal great-grandfather graduated at Harvard, a class-mate of John Hancock—and for many years Librarian of Harvard College. His mother, Millie Rand, was a teacher, and it was said of her that she taught not as other teachers taught. His father died when the boy Francis was six years of age.

His boyhood, like that of most New England boys, was spent upon a farm, working summers and attending the district school winters. The schools of those days did less for the boys, and the boys, perhaps, did more for themselves, than they do to-day. Frank Parker, as he was called, taught his first school during the winter of 1854-1855. He got $15 a month and "boarded round."

In 1858 he came to Illinois, as principal of the school at Carrollton, Green County. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to his native state, enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the service as First Lieutenant of Company E, September 18, 1861. He became Captain of the same company on January 17, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment January 3, 1865.

During the first three years of the war the Fourth New Hampshire was in service on the South Atlantic coast, at Hilton Head and Morris Island. It was engaged with the enemy at Port Royal in '61; James' Island and Portaligo '62; and in the sieges of Ft. Wagner and Ft. Sumter in '63. In 1864 the regiment was transferred North, and joined Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. It lost heavily during the year, in engagements at Swift Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda

Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the Mine Explosion. At Deep Bottom, August 16th, while commanding a brigade, Col. Parker was severely wounded in the neck; his windpipe was crushed, seriously affecting his natural voice and speech which he never recovered. He was mustered out of service with his regiment, August 23, 1865.

"When wild war's deadly blast was blown
And gentle peace returning,"

Col. Parker left the tented field to enter upon other campaigns. Every earnest man finds abundant opportunity to contend with indolence, incompetence and ignorance. Col. Parker had devoted himself to teaching before the war, and never had other intention than to return to it when the war was ended. For three years he was principal of a school in his native Manchester.

Finding himself gradually drawn into politics, he again quit his native environment for another—this time in Dayton, Ohio. Here he won the confidence of the Board of Education, but not of the teachers and patrons. In doubt, as he himself said, whether he was right or wrong, he resolved to go to Germany to try to find out. Whatever else he found in Germany, he undoubtedly found himself and his mission, and never for a moment thereafter doubted either.

HIS PEDAGOGY.

With Froebel he preached the gospel of "work and self-activity."

With Comenius he believed in "learning to do by doing."

With Herbert he enthroned "interest" and affirmed and reaffirmed the doctrine of "correlation, or concentration, of studies."

At home he preached anew, and always impressively, the Crusades of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard.

HIS LOVES.

He loved children; he loved to see green things growing; he loved the child because it is Nature's child; he loved to

keep himself in close touch with Nature by keeping in close touch with Nature's child.

During five years, as Superintendent of Schools in Quincy, Mass., Col. Parker secured a national reputation as an educator. From that time to the day of his death he was one of the living forces and factors to be reckoned with in most matters educational.

In Englewood, as principal of the Cook County Normal School, he found a field of labor that he liked. His tenure of office in this field proved well-nigh abiding. But in 1899 Mrs. Emmons Blaine established the Chicago Institute and put Col. Parker at the head of it. As an admirer of Col. Parker's methods Mrs. Blaine evidently intended to give the veteran educator an opportunity to carry out his theories with a staff of assistants of his own choosing, and free from all hindrance or supervision from outside authority. Col. Parker was permitted to devote one year to preparation for what was to be the chief work of his life and his memorial. Carefully designed plans for buildings were prepared, but labor troubles delayed their erection. This delay resulted in an agreement with the University of Chicago in accordance with the terms of which the Institute, with Col. Parker as its head, became the "School of Education" of the University of Chicago. A magnificent building is in course of erection in the "Midway Plaisance." The school, in temporary quarters, opened its doors in October, 1901.

Col. Parker's untimely death has prevented his seeing the results reasonably expected from this magnificent opportunity for the best presentation and application of his educational theories, but the school will be his memorial.

The Parker school, occupying a part of the original site intended for the Institute, is in successful operation, but the "School of Education" will always be known popularly as the "Parker School," and will bear testimony to the enthu-

siasm he was capable of arousing among those interested in the training of children and of the teachers of children.

In all his professional career Col. Parker met with opposition, sometimes vehement, even virulent; but he fought as a strong man fights. Such a man, with unusual ideas, great earnestness, and the courage of his convictions, was sure, whether right or wrong, to evoke opposition; he expected it and was never disappointed. In the development of new forces there is always friction, and when new castings are to be made there is heat—fire contending with refractory ores. Col. Parker saw everywhere a tendency in school systems to allow rule, routine, custom, and incompetent method to take the place of living force in the teacher, and of adaptability to the needs of the pupils. The best system, the best method become nuisances as soon as they become petrified. Put into the teacher's chair a man, a woman, full of the fire of earnest purpose and of the light of intelligence and insight, and the system shall bend or break, and the method shall melt or flow into some new molds. Know your child and love him, and you shall teach him.

Such was Col. Parker's high ideal, into which he sought to baptize all who came under his influence. It is not for us to try to detail his ways and modes, or to pronounce upon their results. Time and Humanity shall try them and test them. Rarely has any man succeeded in bringing his methods and their results up to his ideals. We can only set forth dimly our companion's high ideals, and commend his zeal. He has cast his work into the treasury of God, where all values are finally and fairly computed.

ALBERT R. SABIN,
SAMUEL WILLARD,
GEORGE C. HOWLAND,
Committee.

ELISHA BENTLY HAMILTON.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Quincy, Illinois, March 20, 1902.

THE death of but few survivors of the Great War, has brought sorrow to a larger circle of comrades and friends, than did that of Companion Elisha Bently Hamilton, which occurred, suddenly, at Quincy, Illinois, on March 20, 1902.

He was born in Carthage, Illinois, October 5, 1838. As a boy he had the opportunity to see and hear the greatest lawyers and political leaders of that day, for his father kept the leading hotel of the place, and had for his guests, from time to time, such men as Lincoln, Douglas, Browning, Baker, Bushnell, Richardson, Warren, and others who did so much to shape the future of the State and Nation. He

also witnesed many of the stirring scenes that accompanied the Mormon troubles in Hancock County. He saw the Smiths killed at the Carthage Jail on June 27, 1844, and saw the little army that marched to the "battle of Nauvoo" in 1846, which ended Mormon domination in that county. These things made a lasting impression upon his mind. He early became the unflinching friend of law and order, as well as the sworn foe of mob violence and all forms of rebellion against properly constituted authority. When the War of Secession broke out he did not hesitate in his support of the Government. Fresh from college, anxious to study and follow his chosen profession, he yet promptly laid aside all his cherished plans until his country should be saved from disunion, and enlisted "for three years, or during the war" as a private soldier in the organization that afterward became Company B., 118th Illinois Infantry. With his command he participated in all the campaigns against Vicksburg, also in the Western Louisiana and Red River Campaigns of 1863 and 1864, sharing all the dangers and hardships of the service until mustered out October 1, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant for gallant service, he won much credit as an officer, and was frequently assigned to positions of responsibility, in which he was never found wanting.

Returning from the field he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar, and located in Quincy, Illinois, where he at once took high rank in his profession. He found time, however, to contribute generously toward the improvement of the militia system of the State, and for several years served as Inspector General. In the establishment of a public library for Quincy he bore a conspicuous part.

While known and respected as a public spirited citizen; while held by his brethren of the bar as "a lawyer, learned and accomplished, being always fair, honorable and just in

all his dealings," it was in the home circle that he reigned, "without a rival and without a peer." There the deepest wounds are now felt, because, beside being husband and father, he was companion, comrade, guide and friend to the now sadly stricken wife and children.

He, literally, "died in the harness." While engaged arguing a legal point he was suddenly summoned before a higher tribunal. We tender to his family, his comrades and companions our sincere sympathy, and the consoling assurance of the poet, that

> "There is no death! What seems so is transition;
> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
> Whose portal we call death."

ALEXANDER SHOLL,
ROBERT W. MCCLAUGHRY,
ALONZO N. REECE.
Committee.

JASPER NEWTON REECE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Springfield, Illinois, April 8, 1902.

CAPTAIN JASPER NEWTON REECE, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, was born on April 30, 1841, at Abingdon, Illinois. He was the son of David and Priscilla Reece, who made their home in Illinois in 1837. There were born to them four sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter still survive. The four sons were all faithful and distinguished soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Jasper grew up and was educated in the common schools in the neighborhood of Abingdon and at Hedding College, and his career from childhood to the age of twenty-one was

such as was common to the boys and young men of his generation.

The atmosphere surrounding Companion Reece during his boyhood was however of the most wholesome character, and in addition to such advantages as were within his reach for obtaining an education and fitting himself for the affairs of life, he had impressed upon him that inspiration to high attainments which flows from the wise admonitions of a good father and the priceless example of a devoted mother

Soon after the flag of the Union was assailed at Fort Sumter in 1861, our Companion became connected with the Provost Marshal's Department in Western Illinois, and continued in the quasi-civil service of the Government until June 21, 1864, when he entered the Volunteer Army as Captain of Company C in the 138th Ills. Infantry Volunteers. His regiment was immediately ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was assigned at once to duty in South-west Missouri and Kansas, and continued in active service in that military department until October 14, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of the term for which it had been enlisted.

Of his experience as an officer in the Civil War our Companion very modestly says: "My services as Captain of Company C, 138th Ills., consisted principally in skirmishing with and scouting for bushwhackers in the South-west." Those who experienced military service of that character know well that it was one of the most exacting and perilous of the duties which fall to the lot of the soldier. The record of the regiment to which our Companion belonged, considering the brief period of its term of service in the Union Army was one of credit to the men who constituted its members, and Captain Reece acquitted himself with high honor and exhibited in a high degree all those qualities which go to make up the true soldier.

For a few years after leaving the army, our Companion devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits and agriculture. In 1871 he was elected First Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State, and in 1873 was appointed Assistant Secretary of State under the administration of that State office by Colonel George H. Harlow. In 1877 he was made Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, and in that capacity was in charge of the military forces at East St. Louis during the riots of July in that year. His conduct and servcies so distinguished him during that period that he was soon after appointed Brigadier General, and placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. In 1881 he was Chief Clerk in the United States Marshal's office in Springfield, Illinois, and in 1883 was made Private Secretary to Governor John M. Hamilton, and filled that place of honor with great credit.

He was again in command of the National Guard during the railroad riots of 1886, and in recognition of his manifest capabilities for command, he was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Governor Fifer in 1891, and continued to serve in that office until he was displaced, for partisan reasons only, by Governor Altgeld in 1893. He was again appointed Adjutant General of the State by Governor John R. Tanner in 1897, and upon the accession of the present Richard Yates to the Governorship of Illinois, in obedience to the expressed wishes of nearly the entire National Guard of the State, he was reappointed Adjutant General for another term, and continued to serve the State in that highly responsible office until the day of his death, which occurred at Springfield on April 8th, 1902.

All that was mortal of our deceased Companion lies in Oakwoods Cemetery at Springfield, Illinois.

Companion Reece was married in 1861 to Miss Mary J. Allen, at Abingdon, Illinois. There were born to this union

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six children, three of whom, Edward A., Roy R. and Cora, together with their mother, still survive.

General Reece was prominent in many social organizations. He was one of the Directors and a member of the Executive Board of the "Modern Woodmen", and at the date of his death he was Commander of what is known as the "Foresters". He had been President also of the Association of the Illinois National Guard for many years.

He had suffered for years with sciatic rheumatism and other physical ailments, and yet while experiencing the most agonizing pain he devoted his entire time and attention, without complaint, to the discharge of his many and exacting duties.

Reece was a brave, conscientious, painstaking and accomplished soldier; and above all he was an upright citizen and most lovable man. While it may be justly said that he was actuated by ambition of a high order, yet he never forgot his duties to those about him, or failed to appreciate the rights, the struggles, the wishes and the interests of others as he toiled on in the fulfillment of his high purpose. He was ever loyal to the friendships of a life time, and courageous in the discharge of every manly obligation.

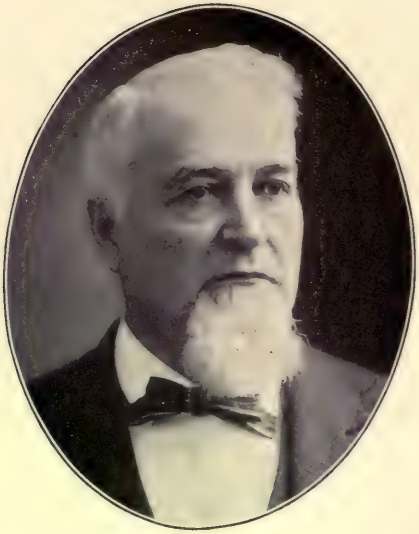
Few men in Illinois of the generation to which Companion Reece belonged, had the confidence, respect and good wishes of so many men of all classes, parties and conditions. While ever willing to concede and respect the rights of others, yet he never hesitated to go forward in the course which he thought was right, either in public or private affairs. To him obligation and duty were alike sacred, and the keeping of the one and the discharge of the other distinguished his entire career.

He had a profound reverence for all that was good in organized society, and gave liberally of his time and means to help make mankind better and stronger in the race of life.

In the broadest and sincerest way Companion Reece was a Christian. To the high born characteristics of the gentleman his life gave unquestioned evidence that he had in his heart always, an unfaltering trust in the loving Father of us all. Indeed it may be truthfully and appropriately said of our departed friend and Companion "that having served his generation according to the will of God, he fell on sleep."

To those who were especially near and dear to him and to the stricken members of his household we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

FRANCIS A. RIDDLE,
CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
JOSEPH H. FREEMAN,
Committee.



CHARLES BUTLER LOOP.

Major United States Volunteers. Died at Belvidere, Illinois, May 2, 1902.

COMPANION CHARLES BUTLER LOOP died at his home in Belvidere, Ill., on Friday, May 2, 1902. His body was laid to its final rest in the cemetery there on Sunday, the 4th of May, in the presence of a large concourse of people who bade him a silent and affectionate adieu.

Companion Loop was born on the 12th of October, 1834, in Steuben County, N. Y. His ancestors were among the early settlers of this country and participated in the colonial struggles, in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

When he was but three years of age his parents removed to Illinois, locating in Belvidere, where our Companion was

reared on his father's farm, attending school during the winter and assisting his parents on the farm during the summer. When eighteen years of age, he accepted a position in the civil engineering department of what was then the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, now the Chicago & Northwestern, and afterwards he served in a like capacity with the Illinois Central Railroad. He continued in this service for more than four years.

On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and on the 4th of September was mustered into the United States service as Captain with his Company. On October 16, 1864, he was promoted to Major of the Regiment, and on the 17th of August, 1865, he was honorably discharged with the Regiment when it was mustered out. He participated in the Northern Mississippi campaign of '62, in the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg, serving in Ransom's Brigade of McArthur's Division. On the 19th day of May, 1863, he commanded the skirmish line of the Brigade which opened the assault on Vicksburg in the vicinity of the Louisiana Redan, or Fort Hill as it was called by the Union side. His Regiment sustained the heaviest loss in the Brigade during the Siege of Vicksburg.

Sometime after this campaign he was sent North to obtain recruits to replenish the depleted ranks of his splendid Regiment. On his return to the command, he was detained at Cairo and given a provisional command of detachments of recruits and non-veterans of many different Illinois Regiments. With these he rejoined Sherman's Army, then operating against Johnston in Tennessee. He afterwards was made Engineer Officer of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps on Staff of Gen. Leggett. In this capacity he served during the Atlanta campaign. He participated in the engagements of New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro &

Lovejoy Station. He rejoined his Regiment near Nashville, and served faithfully in all the struggles of Thomas' Army near Nashville, and finally participated in the Siege of Mobile. After the capture of that city, he served at Montgomery, Ala., where news of the surrender of Lee first reached him. During the Siege of Mobile Maj. Loop was Assistant Inspector General on the Staff of Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

The war being over, he returned to his old home in Belvidere, was elected County Clerk of Boone County, which office he continued to hold for eleven years. He then became Postmaster of Belvidere, later on Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, and finally, during the administration of Governor Tanner, he was engaged in the State Grain Office at Chicago as Chief Clerk in the Inspection Department.

His life has been an exceedingly active one. He held many positions of honor, trust and emolument, and in all of them proved himself remarkably efficient, faithful and reliable. As citizen, soldier, public official, neighbor and Comrade he earned a reputation worthy of emulation.

He became a member of the Illinois Commandery, February 10, 1898, and his Insignia is numbered 12,158.

Companion Loop was married in 1859 to Maria J. Pierce, who survives him, with their four children—Albert E., Charles D., Mrs. Kate Green and Bertha.

To his bereaved widow and children, and to his sorrowing townspeople, the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion extends its deep felt sympathy.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
GEORGE H. HEAFFORD,
MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
Committee.

FORD SILL DODDS.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, United States Volunteers. Died at Anna, Illinois, May 21, 1902.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEON, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, U. S. V.

Born November 8th, 1828, at Prospect, Butler County, Pa.

Elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, February 12th, 1891.

Died at Anna, Ill., May 21st, 1902.

He was left an orphan at the age of eight years, and went to live with an uncle, attended district school winters, and earning a little money during summer vacations he went to Butler Academy, taught several schools, and

studied medicine under Dr. Loring Lusk, and afterward entered the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, near Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from that institution. Later he took Post Graduate courses at Bellevue, New York, and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

In 1854 he united in marriage with Miss Mary Adams Lusk, who died at their home in Anna about fifteen years ago.

In 1857 Dr. Dodds with his family moved to Anna, where his home remained until his death.

When the Civil War broke out he entered the service as Contract Surgeon at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., in 1861, while the Eighteenth, Sixtieth, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Illinois Infantry organized. Was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Sixtieth Illinois, January 13th, 1862, and served as such until November 8th, 1864. While at Atlanta, Ga., he resigned on account of disability incurred in service which rendered him unable to follow the regiment with Sherman to the sea. The last service rendered was that of Acting Staff Surgeon, U. S. A., with rank of Major, in charge of Post hospital at Bridgesport, Alabama, commencing April 15th, 1865, and ending September 9th, 1865.

In March, 1862, he went from Cairo to Island No. 10. Was at Siege of Corinth, thence to Tuscumbia, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn. Stood siege there from September 10th until November 8th, 1862. He was detached at the time of the Battle at Stone River. In the reserve at Chickamauga, November 11th, 1863, assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of Cumberland. Participated in Battle of Missionary Ridge. Marched to Knoxville to relieve Burnside, engaged at Buzzard Roost, February, 1864. Was on duty every day with the regiment and engaged in nearly every fight on the Atlanta Campaign, from May 6th until September 1st, 1864; at the Battle of

Jonesboro, Georgia, where the regiment and brigade suffered severely. Detailed December 21st, 1862, to convey the sick from Nashville to Louisville, where he was ordered to take charge of an Erysipalatous Hospital, contracted erysipelas and lay in Officers' Hospital for some time. Rejoined the command at Nashville, May 2nd, 1863, and was sent on duty at Convalescent Camp in Nashville. Rejoined the regiment July 4th, 1863, and remained there constantly until he resigned, November 8th, 1864.

Dr. Dodds was an honored and highly respected citizen of Union County. As a physician he had the confidence of the community. He was respected and loved by the large clientage whose patronage he held till the weight of years made it necessary for him to lessen the burden of work and care.

The strong attachment which a community forms for an honest, reliable and worthy physician was fully attested by the large but sorrowing attendance at his funeral.

Dr. Dodds left four children, all of whom are living—Frank L., a Major and Judge Advocate in the U. S. Army, now at Cebu, P. I.; Ford I., a chief train dispatcher on the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. at Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. J. Phillips and Dr. Samuel Dodds, of Anna, Ill.

Dr. Dodds was a man of strong character and remarkable vitality. He often said he would rather "wear out than rust out". He continued his work until near the last. He was interested in the growth of his town, and was active in all projects for the public good. He was one of the fourteen physicians who organized the Southern Illinois Medical Society, only two of whom now survive (Dr. H. Wardner, of Laporte, Ind., and Dr. J. I. Hale, of Anna, Ill.). He was always deeply and actively interested in his profession.

Dr. Dodds was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Masonic Order.

He was local surgeon of the I. C. R. R., and one of the Board of Pension Examiners for many years.

In him we have lost a worthy Companion, the country a loyal and patriotic citizen, the community a respected and loved physician, and his family a kind and indulgent father. To them we extend our sincere sympathy.

HORACE WARDNER,
WILLIAM W. HESTER,
JOHN MCLEAN,
Committee.

JOHN DAWSON CRABTREE.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Ottawa, Illinois, May 22, 1902.

COMPANION JOHN DAWSON CRABTREE died at Ottawa, Illinois, May 22, 1902, after a long illness resulting from kidney and heart trouble.

The eldest son of Jonathan Howard and Ann (Dawson) Crabtree, he was born in Nottingham, England, November 19, 1837. His grandfather, Samuel Crabtree, was a soldier in the British service in the East Indies.

The subject of this obituary was in his eleventh year when he came to this country, and continued his education in the common schools of that period, supplemented by a course in the Dixon High School, this State. He studied law in the office of J. K. Edsall to prepare himself for the

legal profession. His studies were suddenly interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War, and at the call of his adopted country he quickly responded. Enrolling as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, April 17, 1861, for meritorious services he was commissioned on September 25, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of Company D of Bowen's Battalion, Missouri Cavalry. The next year he was promoted Captain of Company H, Ninth Missouri Cavalry; this Company was afterward transferred to the Third Missouri Cavalry, and designated as Company M. He was honorably discharged from the service on August 16, 1864, but remained in Springfield, Illinois, mustering in troops and dispatching them to the front.

When he returned to Dixon late in October, 1865, he formed a partnership with Mr. Edsall, and practiced with him until 1869. In that year he was elected County Judge, was re-elected in 1873, and served another term. Refusing renomination, in 1878 he entered the land office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and for one year filled very acceptably the office of Assistant Land Commissioner. He then resumed the practice of law at Dixon, but finally accepted the office of Circuit Judge, succeeding Judge Bailey.

Politically Judge Crabtree was, it has been said, an uncompromising Republican. In 1888 the people of that party honored him by giving him a seat in the Senate of the State, a position which he resigned on his election to the bench in the same year. The latter office he filled with great honor until the time of his death.

Companion Crabtree was first married March 4th, 1863, to Miss Mary C. Huntington, who died in 1872, leaving two little sons. September 28th, 1875, he was married to Miss Anna M. Fargo, a native of Rockford. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living.

A member of our Commandery since 1887, he attended

the meetings whenever it was possible for him to do so. His enjoyment was evidenced by his smiling face and the enthusiastic fervor with which he took part in the singing, "Marching Through Georgia", "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" and "The Battle Cry of Freedom" which rang out with a new spirit when accompanied by his rich sonorous bass. We could imagine with what alacrity his troopers must have responded when his command rang out to "Charge!"

But he has gone to join the Choir Invisible, and we can only say Hail! and Farewell!

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
WILTON A. JENKINS,
ABALINO C. BARDWELL,
Committee.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS HILL.

Captain United States Colored Troops. Died at Joliet, Illinois, May 30, 1902.

CAPTAIN CHARLES AUGUSTUS HILL was born in Truxton, Cortland County, New York, August 23, 1833, and died at Joliet, Illinois, May 30, 1902. He was descended from the Hills who came to America with the pilgrim fathers. On his mother's side he was ninth in descent from Captain Andrew Newcomb who came to America from the West of England and was living in Boston in 1663. He was also ninth in descent from William Bradford who came over in the Mayflower in 1620 and was Governor of Plymouth Colony.

The Newcomb family served with distinction in the Indian wars. Silas Newcomb was a Colonel and Brigadier General in the War of the Revolution.

Captain Hill was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1859 and in Will County, Illinois, in 1860. He was married in 1860 to Miss Lydia M. Wood, of Crete, Illinois, who survives him. He also leaves two sons and two daughters.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 8th Ill. Cavalry, and his first day in the saddle was at the battle of Antietam. During the year he participated in the battles of Gettysburg, of Beverly Ford, the fight at Falling Waters and numerous small engagements.

In September, 1863, he sustained a successful examination before Gen'l Casey's board at Washington, and was appointed First Lieutenant 1st Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. In 1865 he was promoted Captain Co. C.

In the first assault on the defenses of Petersburg, Captain Hill sustained a brilliant and honorable part. His regiment lost 152 men, eleven officers being wounded, among whom was Captain Hill. But ordinary wounds could not keep Captain Hill in the hospital, and at the siege of Petersburg and in that terrible hell-hole of the Crater, after the mine explosion, Captain Hill commanded his company and kept them in hand while the enemy mowed down the colored troops by thousands. His description of this dreadful day, when the colored troops were practically abandoned by the Brigade, Division and Corps Commanders, forms one of the most thrilling episodes of army life.

But during the most heartrending scenes of that day the Captain's well known and characteristic imperturbability did not desert him. He stood like a statue of courage, surrounded and sustained by the troops who had learned that dependence upon him was never misplaced.

After recovering from his wounds he was sent with his regiment in both expeditions against Fort Fisher, and at the taking of Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865.

He joined the forces of Gen'l Sherman at Cox's Bridge after the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and was with his command at Raleigh at the surrender of Gen'l Joe Johnston's army.

After that time he was on Court Martial duty at Newbern, N. C., and in command of Post at Elizabeth City, N. C., doing his duty in the reconstruction proceedings after the war, and was honorably mustered out with his regiment, September 29, 1865.

Since the war Captain Hill has held many honorable offices in this State. He was State's Attorney of Will and Grundy counties, from 1868 to 1872. In 1888 he was elected to Congress, representing the counties of Will, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Dupage.

In 1896 Captain Hill was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and gained a reputation all over the State as an able lawyer and sound interpreter of the statutes.

As a lawyer Captain Hill was noted for his thorough research, his profound reasoning, his wide knowledge and his indefatigable exertion for his clients.

As a man his character was above reproach, his life was pure, his manner was gentle and his influence on the right side of every question. No scandal ever smirched his fair reputation; no reproach ever caused the blush of shame to his friends, and no influence ever swerved him from the straight course of honor.

In the counsels of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion he stood deservedly high, and his record as a Master Mason is clear. As a friend he was steadfastness itself; as a counselor he was wise and careful.

His main characteristic was that equableness in mind and manner, that evenness of temper and conduct, that steadfastness of action and purpose, which made him safe, consistent, and fair in business and a welcome Companion.

Robert Mann Woods,
Cyrus W. Brown,
Robert W. McClaughry,
Committee.

STEPHEN R. STAFFORD.

Major United States Army. Died at Brockport, New York, May 31, 1902.

BEFORE the clanging bells of Brockport had ceased to mark the hour for the noontide rest on the last day of May, 1902, and while the fragrant blossoms of a Nation's memorial tribute lay still unwithered and the tender eulogies yet echoed in his heart, our Companion, Major Stafford, had passed the pickets on the border land that lies beyond the silent sea. Even while sitting in the apparent fulness and vigor of life at his office desk, as comes the wakeful sentry's sudden hail from out the silent watches of the night, so speedy fell the stroke that stilled forever the heart beats of a gallant soldier—an honored friend. Stephen R. Stafford was born at Stafford, Genesee County, New

York, July 28, 1843. A few years later his parents removed to Brockport, and the tributes of high regard and loving esteem published in the papers of that place testify to a marked degree of the honored place he held in the hearts of friends and associates of nearly sixty years standing.

He who may turn the pages of the Army Register will find this brief summary of Major Stafford's military career:

" pvt. Co. G, 13 N. Y. inf.		2 lt. 38 inf.	21 may, '67	N. Y.	N. Y.	"
" and Co. K, 3 N. Y. cav.,	2 may, '61 to 18 sep.	accepted	27 may			"
		unassigned	11 nov., '69			"
" 2 lt. 8 N. Y. art.	22 aug., '62	ass'd to 15 inf.	5 mar., '70			
1 lt.	22 feb., '64	1 lt.	15 jan., '73			"
" capt.	10 jan. '65	capt.	27 jan. '82			
bvt. maj.	13 mar.	retired with rank				"
" hon. must. out	5 june	of maj.	1 july, '98			

But the sometime comrade of the days of dreary, toilsome march and bloody field shall read with moistened eyes between these lines and see the struggle of a mighty Nation for its very existence, from the initial day of disastrous Bull Run through the sanguinary conflicts of Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Deep Water, Reams Station and the Siege of Petersburg, until the setting of the sun on the victorious Army of the Union at Appomattox. Through and of it all will march the sturdy figure for whom we march with funeral dirge and arms reversed today. Wounded at North Anna, he recovered to lead a desperate charge at Hatcher's Run, for which General Gibbon—his Division Commander—tendered him high praise and honor in the presence of the entire command.

Then, when the gallant little band of regulars took up again the burden against a savage foe, and interposed a thin blue line to shield the onward progress of the hardy pioneers who led the van of civilization, our Companion

was in and of that conquering host that made possible the great and prosperous Western section of our country.

In 1898, when retirement from active service came, he took up once more the broken threads of love and life as best he could, a better citizen for having been so good a soldier. When we class him as an American officer and gentleman, further eulogium would be superfluous. The Nation that can number such men among its people can rule the world, for these are the men who make it strong and invincible.

Major Stafford is survived by his widow and two daughters—Mary and Florence—and to them we extend the tenderest sympathy of loving hearts, for we hold them ever in compassionate remembrance that their bereavement should be greater than our own.

"Now on the forward way,
Let us fold hands and pray;
Alas! Time stays—we go."

JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
HUGH D. BOWKER,
WILLIAM T. WOOD,
Committee.

WILLIAM WEIR HESTER.

Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, July 18, 1902.

WILLIAM WEIR HESTER was born near Charlestown, Indiana, April 18, 1835. He was about five years old when his father and mother died of malignant fever in ten days of each other. His father died first, and he remembered clearly the leave-taking when his dying mother was carried to the bedside of her dying husband. Four little boys were left. William Weir, the second son, went to live with his grandmother, Susan Hester, a widow whose husband, Mathias Hester, was scalped by the Indians in Bear Grass Creek, near Louisville, Ky., in 1791.

After six or seven years he went to make his home with his uncle, the Rev. Geo. K. Hester, of Charlestown, Indiana,

where he remained until he was old enough to choose for himself the education which was to fulfill his boyhood dreams.

At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and taught about eighteen months with success. But the desire of his youth and the deepest devotion of his life lay in his chosen profession; it drew him steadily away from other things, and at twenty he was studying medicine with his uncle, Dr. U. A. V. Hester, of Gosport, Indiana, for his life work.

In 1858 he took his degree at the Medical School of Louisville, Ky., and soon after began the practice of Medicine in Cataract, Indiana.

In 1859 he located at Rome, Perry County, Indiana. on the Ohio River. He soon acquired by his indefatigable energy a lucrative practice, which involved hard riding over the hills of Perry County.

But the guns of Sumter stirred his soul, and without thought of consequences, like so many other noble souls in that year of our Lord, he entered the Army, and without parole served his country for three years and a half, coming out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He was in many engagements, raids and battles, among which was the battle of Corinth. So much had he commended himself to his superior officers as a man of military mould, that the strongest inducements were offered him to enter the Regular Army. After short consideration, however, he refused. He had chosen a profession which heals, and patriot and soldier as he continued all his life long, it was far dearer to him than that which wounds.

Immediately after his discharge from the Army he was elected Clerk of the Indiana Legislature for one term. At the close of this term of the Legislature he was called to the State Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis as First

Assistant Physician. Here he remained fourteen years and a half. Early in this period he had leave of absence from hospital service, and took the course in medicine at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, receiving its diploma. Pursuing this course in mature years, he carried it with honor and with results which showed in the thoroughness of his professional work.

In 1879 he was called to the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Illinois, and here he served the State most successfully for eleven years longer. He withdrew in 1890 and took up the general practice of medicine in Chicago. His strong, good sense, his skill in diagnosis, his careful attention to every phase of the malady and every condition of the sick-room were giving him a place among the physicians of Chicago that would have been second to none in general practice, when the disease which proved fatal attacked him. In the past six years and a half he has undergone three operations, the third in November of last year. Up to that time his fine constitution, pure life and strong will had made it possible for him to resist the encroachments of the disease, the foundations of which were laid during his service in the Army. But the end of his valiant fight was nearer than it seemed, and on the 18th of July last he died, having been confined to his bed only nine days. He had fought a good fight with the weakness of the flesh. He had kept faith with all who trusted him as a physician or as a man. There is, we know, laid up for such the reward which Godhood keeps for manhood preserved.

JOHN MCLEAN,
THEODORE H. PATTERSON,
CHARLES F. MATTESON,
Committee.

JOHN HENRY CARPENTER.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, July 22, 1902.

COMPANION JOHN HENRY CARPENTER enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninth Illinois, U. S. V., September 17th, 1861; was promoted Corporal, December, 1861; Sergeant Major, September 1st, 1862; commissioned Regimental Adjutant, October 1st, 1862, and Captain of Company L, March 27th, 1865, and served continuously with his regiment until mustered out of the service, October 31st, 1865.

His service was constantly in the field and at the front; first in Missouri under Gen. Curtis, then in the Army of the Tennessee, and in several notable Cavalry expeditions, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. B. H. Grierson, Gen.

W. Sooy Smith, Gen. J. H. Wilson and others, and in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Hatch, at the battles of Franklin and Nashville and the pursuit of Hood's army after its defeat, until mustered out of service at Selma, Alabama.

The service of his regiment was of extraordinary activity, numbering over one hundred and fifty engagements, all of which, while not mentioned as famous battles in the records, were to the troops engaged full of personal perils and privations, always present and exacting and testing the courage and endurance of the cavalry soldier, whose duty and almost daily experience was to be in contact with and under the fire of the enemy.

Captain Carpenter was always on active duty with his regiment, without a furlough or leave of absence from enlistment to muster-out. His personal bearing and efficiency as a soldier, under all conditions, is evidenced by the promotions conferred on him in just appreciation of duties well and faithfully performed.

Companion Carpenter was born January 23d, 1840, at Buffalo, New York, and died at Chicago, Illinois, July 22nd, 1902. With his parents he came to Chicago in 1844, which has been his residence up to the time of his death. He married Ada L. Finch, of Oneida, New York, in 1894, who survives him, but has no living children.

He was a lawyer by profession, but on account of impaired health had not been in practice for several years. He represented his ward as Alderman in 1869-'70 in the Common Council of the City of Chicago with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people.

As a citizen, soldier and public official his conduct was always above reproach or criticism, and his example of fidelity to plain duty is worthy of emulation by those in whose hands the affairs of life and State are now conducted.

To the widow we extend the condolence of all Compan-

ions in her bereavement, and to the large number of relatives and friends his comrades' appreciation of his exemplary life and patriotic services to our country.

CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS,
JOHN MCARTHUR,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON,
Committee.

JOHN ALEXANDER GRIER.

Chief Engineer United States Navy. Died at Chicago, November 18, 1902.

JOHN ALEXANDER GRIER, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, died at Chicago, Illinois, on November 18th, 1902.

He was born January 9th, 1834, at Brandywine Manor, Chester County, Pennsylvania; his ancestors were eminent for their patriotism and illustrious services from the Colonial and Revolutionary periods down to the Civil War.

His father, Dr. Joseph Flavel Grier, a physician at Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, was on August 3d, 1842, commissioned as Surgeon of the Union Independent Battalion of Volunteers of the Militia of the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania, in the first brigade of the eighth division. One of our departed Companion's brothers served in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania under Colonel J. F. Hartranft. Another served in the Engineer Corps of the Navy during the Rebellion. Many of the family in a previous generation were clergymen; one of them, Rev. James Grier, was an ardent patriot during the war with England, and from his pulpit spoke as follows:

"Oh, England, England! Can a merciful God patronize "and approve such conduct? For my own part, I am firmly "persuaded that God will never abandon America to be sac-"rificed on the altar of cruelty."

The brother of this clerical patriot was Colonel Joseph Grier, who with thirty men was left to keep up the camp fires near Trenton while the American army moved on to attack Princeton, New Jersey.

Another relative of our Companion was Rev. John W. Grier, who was appointed by John Quincy Adams as a Chaplain in the United States Navy in 1826, and served therein until 1857.

Our late Companion's great-grandfather was Colonel Henry Spyker of the Sixth Battalion from 1777 to 1783, and served during the campaign about Chestnut Hill and Germantown.

Another member of the family was Major-General John Peter Muhlenberg, who served under General Washington during the Revolution, and later served in both houses of Congress. He also was an influential clergyman before the War of Independence, and the story is well known and authentic that from his pulpit in closing a sermon he said:

"My people, there is a time to preach and a time to pray, and now is the time to fight."

He threw aside his clerical robes, displaying his uniform, stepped down and out of the church, and then and there or-

ganized a military company which he afterwards commanded.

An earlier ancestor was Lieutenant-Colonel John Conrad Weiser, who commanded the First Battalion Pennsylvania troops during the French and Indian war, negotiated many important treaties with the Indians, and was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin.

The father of Lieutenant-Colonel John Conrad Weiser was John Conrad Weiser, Sr., who had been Chief Burgess in the Duchy of Wurtemberg, Germany. On account of religious persecution he led a colony of one thousand emigrants to Pennsylvania, and there commanded the German contingent in the British army raised for the campaign against the French at Montreal in 1711.

With such an ancestry it was natural that our late Companion should become a man of earnest patriotic feeling and vigorous public spirit. He was educated at the Lewisburg Academy and the Bucknell University at Lewisburg, where he was a member of the first class. He left the university within six months of the time for his graduation, on account of the protracted illness of his father.

As he preferred scientific and mechanical studies, he entered the Baltimore Locomotive Works, for the purpose of acquiring a practical technical training. After its completion he was examined for admission to the Engineer Corps of the Navy; having passed this most creditably he was commissioned as a Third Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy, August 2d, 1855, at Washington, D. C. On March 31st, 1856, he was ordered to report to Commodore Charles Stewart for duty on board the U. S. Steam Frigate "Susquehanna," commanded by Captain Joshua R. Sands, in which vessel he made a cruise to the Gulf of Mexico and to Panama, then to the Mediterranean; later the ship assisted in the attempt made in 1857 to lay the first Atlantic telegraph cable.

Upon the completion of this duty the ship returned to the Isthmus of Panama, to aid in the suppression of the Walker filibuster expedition. Here our Companion had a severe attack of yellow fever. After recovery he was promoted to the rank of Second Assistant Engineer on July 21st, 1858, and ordered to the U. S. Steamer "Fulton," on August 9th, 1858; this vessel was the flagship of the Paraguay Expedition, and ascended the river to the capital of that country. Upon the accomplishment of the objects of the expedition, the fleet returned to the United States July 25th, 1859.

On August 2d, 1859, he was promoted to the rank of First Assistant Engineer, and on August 31st, 1859, our Companion was ordered as Engineer-in-charge to U. S. Steamer "Crusader," commanded by Captain John N. Maffitt. This vessel cruised in the West Indies in the attempt to suppress the Cuban slave trade, and captured one of the last of the slave ships taken, having a full cargo of slaves. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion the ship cruised in the vicinity of Key West to suppress the blockade running business which at once became very active. The "Crusader" was a ship having full sail power and auxiliary steam power. While struggling against a violent gale her cylinder head was blown out and shattered to fragments. The vessel could not leave her station for repairs, and there was no vessel available to relieve her. In this emergency, Mr. Grier, with great ingenuity, fitted the fragments of the cylinder together and secured them by massive iron bands and braces reaching to the frame of the vessel, so that she could continue to perform duty until her place could be supplied. On reaching home Mr. Grier was ordered to Bordentown, New Jersey, to superintend the construction of the gunboat "Cimarron."

On January 31st, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, and on July 10th, 1862, was ordered to

U. S. Iron-clad "New Ironsides," as Chief Engineer. He was transferred to U. S. Steamer "Powhatan," flagship of Admiral S. W. Godon, commanding the West Indian Squadron. Soon after the ship returned to take part in the operations against Charleston, S. C. From there the ship was ordered to Wilmington, N. C., and took part in both of the attacks upon and the capture of Fort Fisher. After the fall of this stronghold the ship was repaired and sent to the West Indies to cruise after the Confederate Iron-clad ram "Stonewall." This vessel ran into the harbor of Havana, where the "Powhatan" awaited her coming out from neutral waters, so that the attempt might be made to capture the Ram. The war terminated at this time, and the Confederate Ram surrendered.

As the active service of warfare had come to an end, Mr. Grier became desirous of seeking a wider field of activity, and resigned from the Navy on November 15th, 1865, to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements, under the firm name of Marsh, Grier & Co.

In 1876 he entered the engineering department of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1886 he engaged in the development of the newer forms of electrical construction, and continued in this special work until the time of his death. He came to Chicago in 1892, and during the last year of his life was associated with his son, Thomas G. Grier, in electrical work.

Our late Companion was a most earnest lover of his country, feeling a strong personal interest in all the public measures affecting national prosperity. He was a profound thinker and a powerful writer upon the subjects of national finance, the tariff, and the upbuilding of the mercantile marine.

Much of his writing was for the Cosmopolitan press, and appeared in the great dailies of all shades in politics.

His articles were characterized by absolute accuracy in the statement of facts and by a cogency of reasoning and clearness in style which made them acceptable and valuable for publication. His pamphlets treated of fundamental questions of finance, and will have a permanent value. His various papers giving sketches of sea life, some of them read before our Commandery, were of absorbing interest. Several of them related to a period just before the Civil War. One gives a "Narrative of Sea Life on the U. S. Steam Frigate Susquehanna—Cruise of 1856-7-8." One tells of "Reminiscences of the U. S. Steamer Crusader and of the heroic death of Capt. Tunis A. Craven." There is material in these various manuscripts for a book of great interest relating to our naval history.

Among the naval officers who were intimately associated with Companion Grier from his first appointment in the Navy, was Commodore E. D. Robie, who, in a letter written soon after his death, says: "He proved himself equal to every emergency, and no officer in the Engineer Corps of the Navy was his superior in ability, and I never knew anyone with a better record in every respect."

Our Companion was connected with the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia for ten years. One who was closely associated with him in that public service, wrote in a letter of condolence, addressed to Mrs. Grier, words so appreciative that we are permitted to quote in part: "I have lost one of my oldest and most valued friends, and the world has lost an upright, courageous and manly man. But when I think of your loss, I almost forget the world's and my own. . . . . Philosophy cannot lessen your sorrow, but I think that you knew him as a man of conscience and noble aims, and if that does not constitute him an inheritor of that higher life for which we all strive and hope, then indeed is life not worth living. I had known and loved your husband for more than a quarter of a century. . . . . I have known

few as clear-headed men; none of a higher order of mental integrity. He was a man whose views of men and affairs were broad, a man of generous impulses and most positive likes and dislikes. He despised all meanness, all lying and false pretense, and was himself incapable of meanness, falsehood or false pretense. He was a manly, many-sided man, and at my age I never expect to look upon his like again."

John Alexander Grier married Anna E. Marr, daughter of David Price Marr, of Milton, Pennsylvania.

They had three children: Thomas Graham Grier, who is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Edward Robie Grier, and Margaret Graham Grier.

John Alexander Grier became a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the Commandery of Pennsylvania, October 19th, 1887. He was transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, January 6th, 1893. He was an active and efficient member of the Library Committee of the Commandery for a period from July, 1897, until his death. He was one of the most regular attendants at the meetings of the Commandery, and by his hearty interest in its welfare became one of the best exponents of the noble sentiments which form the animating spirit of the Order.

He was of a deeply religious nature, a reader and close student of the Bible, and lived most conscientiously in the course in which his duty appeared to lie, setting an example of patriotism, public-spirited effort and upright living as a citizen, that can be pointed to with pride, and which should serve as an incentive to all who come after him. Intellectually as well as morally the quality that marked him was integrity. He never was guilty of exaggeration and never was betrayed into any misuse or misstatement of facts for the sake of an advantage in argument. His kindliness of heart endeared him to all who were in any

way connected with him. While a man of strong opinions and beliefs, which he was always prepared to advocate and defend, these opinions and beliefs, however opposed to those of his associates, never roused in them any unkind or unfriendly feelings towards our Companion, and he himself was always ready to acknowledge the honesty and conscientiousness of those whose views did not agree with his own. However one might think him mistaken, no one ever doubted that his heart was right and his views founded on honest conviction.

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS,
HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT,
HARTWELL OSBORN,
CHARLES H. HOWARD,
Committee.

ROBERT POWELL PAGE WAINWRIGHT.

Major United States Army. Died at Manila, Philippine Islands, November 19, 1902.

MAJOR ROBERT POWELL PAGE WAINWRIGHT, U. S. Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, died at Manila, Philippine Islands, at 3:30 a. m., November 19th, 1902, of cardiac embolism. The decedent was a grandson of Bishop Wainwright of New York, and a son of Captain Wainwright of the United States Navy, who lost his life on the gunboat Harriet Lane in the gallant action of July 3d, 1863, near Galveston.

Graduating from the Military Academy in the class of 1875, he was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 1st U. S. Cavalry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cavalry, June 12th, 1880, to Captain 1st Cavalry, February

4th, 1892, and to Major of Cavalry on May 29th, 1901, which rank he held at the time of his death. With the 1st Cavalry he served in the Northwest and in Arizona for many years, seeing much and varied service which won for him a record creditable to himself, and worthy of emulation by others. He participated in several Indian campaigns, notably in the action at the Umatella Agency against the Nez Perce Indians, July 13th, 1878. In this fight he led his platoon in a charge over rough ground, clearing a deep ditch on the way, to rescue a small detachment of soldiers who were surrounded by the hostiles. For this gallant action he was brevetted First Lieutenant.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Captain Wainwright's troop, "G," 1st Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He accompanied it to Cuba, and at Santiago de Cuba on June 24th, 1898, was conspicuously brave in leading it up the steep hill of Las Guasimas; for this he was recommended for the brevet of Major. Upon the death of Major Forse, 1st Cavalry, on July 1st, Captain Wainwright fell in command of a squadron of the 1st Cavalry, and for bravery in the attack of San Juan Hill, was again, for the third time, recommended for brevet, this time with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the campaign in Cuba he was detached on recruiting duty, upon the completion of which duty he rejoined his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry; was again detached on recruiting duty with station in Chicago, Illinois, and remained on this duty until his promotion to Major of Cavalry, May 29th, 1901. He was assigned to the 5th Cavalry and joined this regiment at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and was in command of that Post. In June, 1902, he proceeded to the Philippine Islands in command of his squadron of the 5th Cavalry. On July 8th, 1902, without any application or solicitation on his part, solely on his merit as an officer, and the high record he had

made for himself, he was detailed for staff service in the Adjutant-General's department and assigned to duty as Assistant to the Adjutant-General, Division of the Philippines, and was on this duty at the time of his death.

Major Wainwright was noted for his devotion to duty and his accurate knowledge of every detail pertaining to Cavalry work; he was intensely loyal to the men of his command, whose admiration he always held. In addition to his companions in arms, with whom he shared the weary march and braved the brunt of battle, he leaves to mourn his loss his widow, Josephine Wainwright (nee Serrell) and two daughters, Helen and Jennie, all of whom were with him in Manila when he died, and one son, J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is a cadet at West Point. To these, his loved ones, we extend our deepest sympathies. During his service of over twenty-seven years as an officer in the Regular Army, Major Wainwright followed always the precept of the motto of his Alma Mater, "Duty, Honor, Country."

WILLIAM T. WOOD,
ALEXANDER D. SCHENCK,
FREDERICK C. JOHNSON,
Committee.

HORTON ST. CLAIR BOAL.

Companion of the Second Class. Died at Sheridan, Wyoming, November 27, 1902.

HORTON ST. CLAIR BOAL, eldest son of Companion Lieutenant Charles T. Boal and Isabel Medora Boal, was born in Chicago soon after the sound of hostile guns in the Great War had ceased, when the very atmosphere was vital with patriotic fervor, August 18th, 1865, and died at Sheridan, Wyoming, October 27th, 1902. Educated in the best schools of our city, and at Racine College, he was a cultured gentleman.

He came of a family distinguished in Illinois for character, intellectual capacity and achievements in professional business life. His grandfather, Dr. Robert Boal, recently deceased at the ripe age of ninety-seven, was a man

eminent, not only in his profession, but in the political and social history of Illinois, having been the associate and friend of Abraham Lincoln and of nearly every man who has been prominent in the state since 1836.

An uncle, the late James St. Clair Boal, as first assistant in the office of United States Attorney in Chicago, was universally esteemed by the bench and bar—an able and accurate, a faithful and fearless lawyer.

His father, our beloved and respected Companion, Charles T. Boal, is known and honored by us all.

Horton St. Clair Boal had, himself, been a soldier, having served as a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and during the troubles which enveloped the city in 1887, he saw active and arduous service. Not long after this he sought a broader, and to him, no doubt, a more congenial life in the Far West, and bought and went to live on a cattle ranch in Wyoming, and later, upon a still more extensive one about seventy-five miles from Sheridan, Montana, where he was successful and happy.

In 1888, through romantic chance he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel William F. Cody, and was married to her in North Platte, Nebraska.

Hosts of friends here in Chicago knew and loved this gentle, chivalric soul, and will not cease to regret they can never again look into his kindly eye and feel the warm grasp of his hand. It is doubtful if in the states of Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska, lived one more trusted and loved by the strong men who there are found than this child of the city who came to live in their midst, for he was brave, honest, whole-souled and generous, self-respecting and respected by all. From great distances hardy men, who claimed him as friend and neighbor, came on horseback and on foot to do honor to his memory on the day of his funeral.

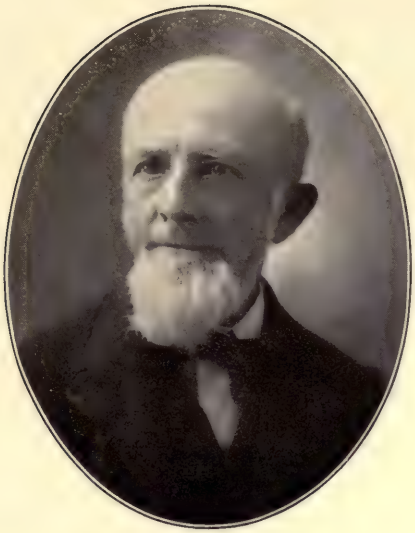
The funeral was the largest ever held in Sheridan. A fearless rider, his faithful steed none other had ever ridden, with his saddle and trappings deeply draped, was led at the head of the funeral procession.

Companion Boal became a member of this Commandery by the right of inheritance, January 10th, 1889, and when in the state, rarely, if ever, failed to attend the meetings, esteeming it one of the highest honors that an American can enjoy to be a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. May he rest in peace.

To the stricken wife and children, as to the bereaved father and mother of our Companion, we can only tender the sympathy that comrades and companions feel for those they love.

"No words suffice the secret soul to show,
For truth denies all eloquence to woe."

RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,
JOHN T. STOCKTON.
Committee.



RICHARD DICKSON WOOLSEY.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Died at Polo, Illinois, December 17, 1902.

RICHARD DICKSON WOOLSEY died at his residence in Polo, Illinois, Wednesday afternoon, December 17, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years three months and eight days. His passing away brings to a close a life always devoted to his country, his family and his friends. He was known and loved by every veteran of the Civil War in the neighborhood where he lived. It had been his habit and his pleasure to give of his time and energy without stint and without compensation in assisting disabled comrades with their pensions and quarterly vouchers. He was faithful throughout his life to the convictions of duty which led him when still a young man to enter the service.

When the war was over he carried into private life the same sterling character, honesty of purpose and absolute integrity, the same courage and fidelity to duty which he had manifested in his army career. His life was pure and upright and he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Captain Woolsey was born the 9th day of December, 1834, in Andes, Delaware County, New York. In early life he worked upon a farm, attending the district school in winter, and was at times employed in the forest camp of the lumbermen. In 1852 he became a clerk in a general country store. In the spring of 1855 he entered the Academy at Andes, leaving during the winter to teach in the district school. He subsequently passed his studies at the Delaware and Literary Institute at Franklin where he prepared to enter the junior class in College. He paid his own way, working vacations and teaching winters. He had hoped to be able to enter Yale College, but was unable to command the necessary means of support before the outbreak of the Civil War.

The first call for troops found him temporarily residing in Illinois. He immediately enlisted as a private in Company H, 15th Ill. Vol. Inf. A severe attack of illness made necessary his discharge at Shiloh. Recovering his health in August, 1862, he again entered the service and was appointed 2nd Sergeant of Company D, 92nd Ill. Vol. Inf., with which regiment he continued to serve until in the summer of 1863, he was ordered before an examining board which recommended him for appointment as 1st Lieutenant and he was assigned to the 12th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was mustered in as 1st Lieutenant on the 4th day of September, 1863. December 11, 1865, he received a captain's commission and was finally mustered out with his regiment January 16, 1866. During his whole service in the field he was engaged in active duty, serving on different occasions on the Brigade Staff, after becoming a commissioned officer

and also as Judge-Advocate of a General Court Martial. He was known among his comrades as cool, brave and reliable in the performance of every duty. At the battle of Nashville in the charge made by his regiment upon Overton Hill where the brigate with which he was connected suffered a heavier loss than any brigade in the entire army during the two days of that battle, a bullet passed through his hat, grazing his head.

Captain Woolsey was married May 27, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Holmes, at Colchester, New York, who with two sons and a daughter survive him.

His death terminated the earthly career of a brave and competent soldier, a faithful friend, a good citizen, a pure, honest and upright man. The world is better because he has lived.

HENRY V. FREEMAN,
ARBA N. WATERMAN,
EPHRAIM A. OTIS,
Committee.

SYLVANUS HARLOW STEVENS.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, December 19, 1902.

LIEUTENANT STEVENS was born in Livermore, Maine, on the 26th day of October, 1827. He was the first one to sign the muster roll that was opened for the recruiting of The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Volunteers, on the 21st of July, 1862, and it was largely owing to his influence and efforts that the Battery was recruited to the limit in the short time of twenty-four hours.

On the 2nd of August following, he was appointed First Sergeant, in which capacity he served with great credit to himself, his command and his country until November 18th, 1862, when he was promoted to Junior First Lieutenant, and served with the Battery in the campaigns of Stone

River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, in command of his Section, which was often detached from the balance of the Battery, serving with one of the brigades of the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, of which the Battery was a part, equipped as Horse Artillery, and in the hard marches and almost constant fighting of this Division in its operations against the enemies' Cavalry, no more brave, intrepid and zealous officer ever commanded a Section.

On the 28th of January, 1864, Lieut. Stevens was detailed by Gen. Thomas for service with the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, in charge of river transportation, and in this position, by his sound business judgment and indefatigable energy, rendered invaluable service to the Government and the Army in receiving and forwarding the enormous amount of supplies, the distribution for which Nashville was the base.

He was ever mindful for the comfort and welfare of his men in the field, and together with his most estimable wife, did much toward securing delicacies for the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

On the 23rd of June, 1865, Lieut. Stevens was mustered out of the service, and resumed the duties in civil life that he had given up to enter the service, and which position he continued to fill until the day of his death, on December 19th, 1902.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 12, 1892, his Insignia number being 9615.

Lieut. Stevens was appointed Flax Inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade in January, 1882, and filled that position continuously until his death. He was an expert, and the acknowledged authority on flax in every market in this country, and his inspection was recognized in foreign

countries as standard. The other flax markets in this country have established their rules to correspond with Mr. Stevens' rulings.

He was a man of absolute integrity and firmness; one who could not be swerved one iota by any pressure from his decision of right and wrong; one who, in filling his position of high trust and responsibility, commanded the respect and esteem of all officers and members of the Board of Trade, as well as of his subordinates.

In his death the Chicago Board of Trade lost one of its most faithful and reliable associates.

His home life was gentle, sweet and loving.

To his wife and children who survive him we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and also our congratulations upon the splendid record which he has left to them.

ISRAEL P. RUMSEY,
ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
Committee.

LUMLEY INGLEDEW.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, December 26, 1902.

LUMLEY INGLEDEW was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, December 11th, 1890. He was born in Bradford, England, November 28th, 1837. Died in Chicago, Illinois, December 26th, 1902. When eight years of age he came to this country with his parents—his father of Scotch and his mother of English extraction. They first settled in Walworth County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. There young Ingledew worked until he was sixteen, when, having an ambition for a better education than that vicinity afforded, he went to Milton (Wisconsin) College and was graduated in 1861, working his way by teaching during the winters. From

there he went to Janesville and studied law in the offices of the late Judge H. S. Conger and of Henry K. Whiton. He was admitted to the bar at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1863.

Companion Ingledew entered the service as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., March 2d, 1864, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, where he served until mustered out July 19th, 1865, excepting that he was for nine months a prisoner of war, three months of which time he was confined with six hundred Union officers at Charleston, South Carolina, in buildings exposed to the fire of our batteries.

On July 17th, 1865, Ingledew was brevetted Major, U. S. V., "for efficient and meritorious services during the war."

Major Ingledew was for a number of years engaged in the real estate and law business in which he won the regard and respect of all who had dealings with him. He was a man of exceedingly sweet and genial disposition, and made hosts of friends. Quietly industrious in his habits, he was reliable and trustworthy in all his undertakings.

Up to the day of his death he seemed to be in excellent health, but was suddenly stricken down by heart disease while enjoying the companionship of his family.

He was married in 1866 to Ella E. Wheeler, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who, with one son and two daughters, survives him. To these we offer our heartfelt sympathy, with the assurance that the memory of our late Companion and friend will be cherished while we live.

JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
HORACE H. THOMAS,
WILLIAM TODD,
Committee.

BENJAMIN HAMILTON FERGUSON.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Springfield, Illinois, January 7, 1903.

COMPANION FERGUSON was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1835, his mother, Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, being one of the earliest settlers in Sangamon County. He had two brothers and one sister, all of whom are dead. The brothers were William W. Ferguson, who was a brilliant lawyer and who was prominent in the early history of California, and Robert Ferguson, and Mrs. Jacob Bunn, both of Springfield. When a young man he went to California, but before the breaking out of the Civil War he returned to Springfield and engaged in business, entering the employ of the old Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company

as a clerk under Robert Irwin, the secretary, who was his relative. He later became secretary of the company.

He was mustered into the service at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 18th, 1862. His Company as well as most of his Regiment, the 114th Illinois, was raised in Sangamon County, and he was elected Captain. The Regiment left Camp Butler, November 8th, 1862, going via Alton, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to picket duty until the Tallahatchie campaign, when it was attached to the First Brigade of Gen. Lauman's Division. Reaching College Hill, Dec. 4th, the Brigade remained there until December 24th when it was ordered to Jackson, Tenn. Owing to the opposition of the famous rebel, General Forrest, two weeks time was consumed in this march. The Brigade remained at Jackson until Feb. 9th, 1863, when it was ordered back to Memphis.

On April 2nd, 1863, his Regiment was assigned to First Brigade, First Division, 15th Army Corps, and was ordered to Vicksburg where the Brigade assisted in Grant's famous canal work, later crossing the Mississippi at Duckfort, La., and marched with Grant's Army towards Jackson, Miss., which place the 15th Corps invested on May 14th, and where the 114th lost five men killed. From Jackson his command was under fire almost every day until Vicksburg was reached and invested on May 19th, and in the siege until the surrender on July 4th, the loss in his Regiment being twenty.

After the surrender of the noted stronghold, the 15th Corps was again sent to Jackson, and upon its surrender the second time the army followed the Confederate army under General Joe Johnson as far as Brandon, Miss. Returning to Vicksburg the 114th remained there until September 3rd, and were back at Memphis by December. On account of poor health Captain Ferguson resigned April 7th, 1864.

Companion Ferguson was with his Company and Regiment in all the skirmishes, battles and sieges of that historic Vicksburg campaign. Its successful culmination was the beginning of the end.

After his return from the front, Captain Ferguson was married to Miss Alice Edwards, a daughter of Judge Benjamin Edwards, and a niece of Ninian W. Edwards, one of the early governors of Illinois. Soon after this he again engaged in business and built up the extensive wholesale and retail china and glassware business which bears his name, and which is the largest in central Illinois, and for the last twenty years or more he was president of the Springfield Marine Bank. He was also prominent in the establishment of the Capital Electric Company, of which he was treasurer at the time of his death. He was also prominent in church work, and was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, and treasurer of the church, which position he had held for a number of years.

Captain and Mrs. Ferguson were always active in the social life of the city. They entertained often and lavishly at their elegant home. It was at their home that President Roosevelt was to have been given a dinner, on the occasion of his visit to Springfield last October when the State Fair's golden anniversary was being celebrated, a visit which was prevented by the operation which was found necessary at Indianapolis, a few days before the date of his expected visit to Springfield, owing to the accident he experienced at Pittsfield, Mass., when a motor car ran into his carriage.

Your Committee, to whom was assigned the sacred duty of preparing this testimony to the moral worth and high standing in which our departed Companion and friend was held by those who knew him well, feel that they could not do better than to submit herewith the eulogy pronounced by his pastor, the Rev. T. D. Logan, of the First Presbyterian Church:

"The presence of this large assembly speaks, with words more eloquent than any that I can frame, in testimony of the high esteem in which our deceased friend was held by this entire community. In a peculiar sense Mr. Ferguson belonged to Springfield. He was born here, and, with the exception of a brief sojourn in California and two years spent in the army during the Civil War, he had always lived here.

"He had climbed by his own energy to a position among our foremost citizens. As a young man his opportunities were not equal to those enjoyed by scores of our young men today. They were not such opportunities as were enjoyed by many young men of his own day who have sunk into obscurity. The qualities which gave him success were such as many regard homely—industry and reliability. As a young man he soon became known as one who could be depended upon. The interests of his employers were safe in his hands. He did not spare himself, and his actions were always controlled by high principles.

"Thus the boy showed himself to be the father of the man, and when he embarked in business for himself, his affairs were conducted on those sound principles which command the confidence of our fellow men. When large financial interests were entrusted to his care, there was a strengthening of this confidence. Men felt that he was not only honest but capable, and that his judgment could be safely followed in business affairs. The career of Mr. Ferguson bears witness to the fact that success may still be achieved along the lines of old-fashioned honesty.

"When one becomes known as a man of staunch integrity, others cling to him for support. It was so with Mr. Ferguson. He was a man whom others felt they could safely lean upon. More and more men came to depend upon him, and little by little he assumed responsibilities, not only for the corporation of which he was the head, but also for

many individuals who sought his advice. We seldom realize how heavily these added responsibilities rest on the shoulders of the strong. They bear the burdens of others so cheerfully that it seems to cost them no effort; but the strongest bridge can be loaded beyond the breaking strain, and the strength of the strongest man will give way under the constant pressure of other cares added to his own. Many a business man has failed in health and strength sooner than would have been the case if he had not sought to carry out in a practical way the Scriptural injunction, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.'

"Not only in helping individuals, but also in his relationship to the community at large, Mr. Ferguson was one of these burden-bearers. He had the public confidence to a marked degree, and any enterprise that had his endorsement was sure to find favor. He was a public-spirited citizen. He had a deep and abiding interest in everything that promised to be helpful to the city, and was a liberal supporter of its enterprises and contributor to its benevolences.

"It was never suggested that he had the least personal interest in schemes designed for the common good. He did not make himself conspicuous in his public services, or concern himself in the least whether he received credit for what he was doing. He acted through principle, not through policy, and this was so well understood by his fellow citizens that his counsel was sought and his wisdom directed in many matters in which others appeared to be the chief actors.

"The death of such a man is a public bereavement. The place he has occupied in Springfield can not be filled, but as the burdens he has carried are distributed, others must be found to bear their share. As the city increases in size, larger numbers of men are needed to sustain its public interests. The younger men, upon whom the load is soon to rest, will find their inspiration in the lives of such men as

Benjamin H. Ferguson. That his example may be truly helpful, you must not overlook the sources from which his character derived its strength. Mr. Ferguson was a religious man.

"The first hand to grasp mine in friendly welcome, when I came as a stranger to Springfield, nearly fifteen years ago, and that has never failed to be stretched out in helpfulness whenever needed, lies still in death. No man could be more loyal to his pastor, or show greater readiness to aid him by every means in his power.

"I may be permitted to draw back the veil a little and give a glimpse of the departed friend within the sacred precincts of the home. It was here that his generous and kindly disposition was displayed in the cordial hospitality extended to a wide circle of friends. He enjoyed having a liberal share of the good things of life that he might use them to make others happy. Selfishness was furthest from his thoughts. A loving and dutiful son, he became a loyal and devoted husband; and as he had no child upon whom to lavish a father's love, the entire family connection was made to share in his affectionate regard. It is in this inner circle that his loss will be most keenly felt.

"I know that I simply voice the sentiments of this large assembly when I say that we feel that we have hardly a right to speak of our own loss in the presence of the overwhelming sorrow that has come to the widow, and to the immediate relatives. I can only give utterance to the universal sorrow, and express for all the sympathy which all so deeply feel. The consolations of our holy religion will not fail in this hour of trial, for the eternal God is the refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms. As believers in immortality, we think of this life not as ended, but as going on forever in a better and brighter world above."

BENJAMIN R. HIERONYMUS,
JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
JOSEPH H. FREEMAN,
Committee.

DAVID PHILLIPS JONES.

Chief Engineer United States Navy. Died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1903.

OUR late Companion, David Phillips Jones, departed this life at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Friday, January 30, 1903. He was born in the City of Philadelphia on March 15, 1840; he attended the public schools in that city, and graduated from the Central High School in 1859. On March 25, 1862, he was commissioned as a Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to U. S. Steamer "Cimarron," of the West India Squadron. He was promoted to a Second Assistant Engineer, and served on U. S. Steamer "Mendota," North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral D. D. Porter, in 1864. He participated in various actions during his service on the Southern Coast. During the operations

culminating in the fall of Richmond, Virginia, he carried the despatches to General U. S. Grant announcing the fall of Fort Fisher; this was a very hazardous duty, as the James River region was swarming with guerilla parties. After the War he served on the U. S. S. "Powhatan," the flagship of Rear Admiral Dahlgren in the South Pacific Squadron, from 1866 to 1867, and witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spanish fleet, after which he served on U. S. S. "Gettysburg" in the North Atlantic Squadron in 1868 and 1869, then he was ordered to U. S. Steamer "Michigan," on which he served during 1870 and 1871, having been promoted to the rank of First Assistant Engineer. He was then granted a leave of absence in view of his many years of continuous and arduous service, during which leave instead of resting he acted as constructing engineer of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway; he also designed and constructed the great railway transfers on the Ohio River. Having especial skill as a draughtsman and designer, he was several times assigned to duty in the Bureau of Engineering at the Navy Department, where he rendered important services.

The duties performed by him that were of the greatest value to the naval service were while he took the active part in originating and organizing the four years' course for the training of cadet engineers at the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1874, in which service he continued until 1880, during which time he was promoted to Passed Assistant Engineer.

Prior to the inauguration of this new system, there had been a two years' course for engineering students, but the more accomplished officers of the Engineer Corps considered it essential that a superior training should be given the young officers who were to serve on the new types of naval vessels then proposed and under construction, and that the course should be substantially the same as that for

the young officers of the line, differing only in the technical character of the curriculum.

Engineer Jones was ordered as one of the instructors of the first class under the new system, and entered upon the duty with enthusiasm, as he had been so largely instrumental in its adoption; he was especially interested in the training of young men, for which delicate task he naturally possessed unusual aptitude, so that he was an ideal leader in this new departure. He continued in this duty for over five years, and fully demonstrated the wisdom of the system. Among those who enjoyed his training and have since attained eminence after leaving the naval service, may be mentioned Professor Hollis, of Harvard University, Professor Spangler, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Cooley, of the University of Michigan.

When this new work was commenced there were few, if any, suitable text books available, therefore the instruction was necessarily given by illustrated lectures, in which Instructor Jones displayed especial aptitude and attained most satisfactory results. In addition to this influence in the class room, he took a paternal interest in his pupils and made his quarters a place of constant resort for them, where the best of home influences were exerted by the host and his charming wife, who was formerly Miss Nellie Kellogg, of Erie, Pennsylvania. These home privileges were not confined to the engineering class, but were also enjoyed by many of the young line officers, for whom there was always a cheery welcome.

Another important measure of great benefit to the naval service and to the general public, which was persistently advocated and inaugurated by Engineer Jones, was a bill passed by Congress providing for the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps as instructors in technical schools. The advantages resulting from the training imparted by officers so detailed, caused the creation of mechanical engineering

departments in some of our prominent colleges, and gave a material stimulus to the cause of mechanical training.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Kansas, on May 2, 1888, and was transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois on December 7, 1896.

In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer. In the month of June, 1892, he was placed on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, after which he devoted his time to the management of his personal affairs for several years at Fort Scott, Kansas, and elsewhere. While in Kansas he was appointed on the staff of the Governor of that state with the rank of Colonel, serving in that capacity for some time. He then settled in Chicago, where he occupied himself as a consulting engineer, being so engaged at the time of the commencement of the war with Spain. He immediately made a request to the Navy Department for assignment to active service, and was ordered to duty at Munhall and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as Chief Inspector of Steel Products for the Navy, a position for which he was especially well qualified. He continued to perform this duty during the Spanish-American War and for some time thereafter, until he was regularly relieved. Then he resumed his occupation as a consulting engineer at Pittsburg, in which he enjoyed a very active practice up to the time of his last sickness. Mr. Jones, in addition to being an officer of high professional attainments and estimable character, possessed such an animated spirit of good fellowship and such brilliant conversational powers, that he inspired as well as entertained all with whom he had intercourse; his sparkling sallies of wit were of that rare quality which caused enjoyment and never gave rise to wounded feelings. His long and varied service furnished him with entertaining subjects for narration and comment, which never failed to delight his auditors and made him one

of the most popular officers who has ever served in the navy, not only with his fellow-officers but with his associates in civil life. He was one of the founders of the Alibi Club in Washington, widely known and celebrated for the wit and brilliancy of its members.

He leaves an only daughter, Miss Anita K. Jones—his first wife having died many years ago. He was married in 1902 to Miss Olive Harton, of Pittsburg, who there survives him. Mr. Jones has left a record for conspicuous ability in his profession, faithful performance of duty and the maintenance of the highest possible standard as an officer, of which anyone could be proud; but in addition to this his genial personality and the efficient aid and encouragement extended by him to young men, has made a place in the hearts of those who were his friends and pupils which will endure until they themselves have passed beyond the activities of this life.

The funeral services were held in Pittsburg, on Sunday, February first; the body was taken to Erie, Pennsylvania, for burial on the next day. The pall-bearers were: Capt. W. B. Brooks, U. S. Navy; Messrs. Walter Scott and T. J. Hemphill, of Erie, and Henry Spooner, Asa M. Mattice and Walter M. McFarland, the last three being former officers of the Engineering Corps of the U. S. Navy. A detail of men from U. S. S. "Michigan" formed the escort.

HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT,
JAMES NEVINS HYDE,
CHARLES WALDO ADAMS,
Committee.

JAMES DUGUID.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Elgin, Illinois, February 25, 1903.

OUR late Companion, Captain James Duguid, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, October 3, 1831. He passed his childhood days there, and came to this country when he was fifteen years of age. He spent some time in Connecticut and other states, coming to Chicago in 1856. He was engaged with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for several years.

He entered the service April 18, 1861, as private in Second Company, Highland Guards, Capt. John McArthur commanding, but was not mustered. Enlisted as private. Mechanics', Fusileers' and Engineers' Regiment, under Col. Wilson, August, 1861, being promoted sergeant of his com-

pany. The regiment was mustered out as unauthorized by order of the War Department, January 28, 1862. Enlisted as private in Company A, 65th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V., and commissioned First Lieutenant of this company, February 15, 1862, and Captain in the same company, May 1, 1862. He remained Captain until mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, May 10, 1865, to date April 18, 1865.

His war service was in Virginia, Tennessee, and with the Army of the Ohio.

After the war, he entered the coal and wood business and was very successful until burned out by the Chicago fire. Shortly after the fire he entered the service of the government as lost money order clerk in the Chicago post-office. He continued there for about twenty years, until compelled to retire from active work owing to loss of eyesight.

For the last three years he has been afflicted with brain trouble, occasioned by a sunstroke received during the war, and which finally caused his death, February 25, 1903. He leaves a wife, Mary E. Duguid, and two daughters, Florence L. and Maud M., who reside at Chicago, Ill.

MAURICE J. MCGRATH,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
ELIJAH S. WATTS,
Committee.

CHARLES WILSON DREW.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago April 9, 1903.

First Lieutenant 75th New York Infantry, U. S. V., Sept. 17, 1861.
Colonel 76th U. S. Colored Infantry, March 25, 1863.
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., March 26, 1865, for meritorious services in the campaign against Mobile and its defenses.
Honorably discharged on tender of resignation August 19, 1865.
War service in the Department of the Gulf.
Elected May 3, 1882. Insignia No. 2409.
Born at Cato, New York, April 19, 1835.
Died at Chicago, April 9, 1903.

THE early years of our late Companion were spent upon a farm, where he acquired the education incidental to the country district schools. He received his first

lesson in commercial affairs while clerking in the book store of John Ivison, at Auburn, N. Y. Seeking to improve his fortunes, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast in 1854, but the business conditions there proving unsatisfactory, he returned home via the Isthmus four years later.

Responding to the President's call for troops, in August. 1864, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the 75th New York Infantry, U. S. V. His field service began at Fort Pickens, Fla. After the capture of New Orleans his regiment occupied Pensacola; whence it was ordered to New Orleans, where for a time it was with Weitzel's Brigade in that city.

Being transferred to Donaldsonville, La., he was given jurisdiction over the district of LaFourche County, and it was while so detailed that authority and instructions came to enlist and organize the 76th U. S. Colored Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. In the month of May, 1863, he succeeded Major General C. C. Augur as Commandant at Baton Rouge, retaining this important assignment until the fall of Port Hudson, when he was placed in command of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans.

From this station he was sent to Port Hudson. When General Canby was preparing his movement against Mobile, Colonel Drew was given the command of the Third Brigade of Hawkin's (First) Division of U. S. Colored Troops, and it was during this campaign that he led his brigade in the assault on the defenses of Mobile, resulting in gaining possession of the controlling point, for which gallant achievement he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. This campaign included an advance to Montgomery, Ala., from which city he returned to Mobile and later to New Orleans, where in August of the same year, the Confederacy having collapsed, his resignation was tendered and accepted and he was honorably discharged, thus terminating a

military career that justly entitles him to a patriot's honors.

War, it has been said, is a wonderful developer, and this is conspicuously exemplified by the life of General Drew. Foreseeing its vast commercial future, he came to Chicago soon after leaving the army, selecting this city as his future home, and fire insurance, in which he at once took high rank, as his life vocation, and in which he continued without interruption until his final discharge was received.

General Drew regarded his chosen profession as second to none, and true to this conviction he did not hesitate at any personal sacrifice to maintain the highest standard of efficiency and integrity in the various underwriters' associations with which he was connected and was largely instrumental in creating. The vast insuring community in which he lived and worked can never know what benefits have come to it through his influence and tireless energy, which secured better building laws and better fire protection. In the performance of a duty no obstacle was insurmountable; his honesty and sincerity were unassailable; his loyalty to his friends and professional co-workers commanded the admiration of all. He discharged to the best of his ability every trust confided to his care. His life may be briefly epitomized with these words. He was faithful.

For the term beginning in 1885 he represented the people of his ward in the Common Council of Chicago. He was a member of the Calumet and Union League Clubs, and in his death Grace Episcopal Church loses a valued member.

The membership in the Loyal Legion he particularly prized; its comradeship led him away from official cares, and its meetings banished from his mind all themes save those that ever dwell in the minds and hearts of wartime men.

His time was freely given that the affairs of the Commandery might prosper, and to this end he served as a member of the Council for two terms—1886 and 1891. His last

coming amongst us was at the December meeting at the Auditorium—Ladies' Night. Though racked with pain he abandoned the comfortable chair at his own fireside, that he might be with those he liked so well—the companions of the Loyal Legion.

AMOS J. HARDING,
SAMUEL S. FROWE,
EUGENE CARY,
Committee.

AUGUSTUS OLIVER HALL.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Los Angeles, California, April 13, 1903.

First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster Third Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. V.

Entered the service (enrolled) January 13, 1862.

Mustered in as First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster. Third Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. V., January 31, 1862. Honorably mustered out in accordance with orders from War Department declaring the office not authorized by law, and abolishing it July 18, 1862.

War service in Missouri and Kansas. Elected member of Illinois Commandery of Loyal Legion, May 16, 1894, First Class. Insignia No. 10,579, Commandery number being 716.

COMPANION HALL was born at Le Roy, New York, March 28th, 1840. and passed away at Los Angeles, California, April 13th, 1903, age 63 years.

Lieutenant Hall was married to Miss Jennie C. Newman who, with a daughter, Miss Alice L. Hall, and a son, Newman G. Hall (who is a member of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion), survive him.

His business career was full of honor to himself and his family. He was associated with John Nazro & Co., wholesale hardware, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as manager, and with William Blair & Company of Chicago, as partner; later of the firm of Gould, Hall & Co., woodenware, Chicago, and of the firm of Hanford, Hall & Company, manufacturers of linseed oil, this last connection being merged with The National Linseed Oil Company, he being a Director and Vice-President of the Company.

During the past few years he was compelled by failing health to retire from active business. His loyalty to all of life's duties was constant. He was strongly attached to the Loyal Legion, and was, until his health failed, a regular attendant at meetings.

He was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago, where, as in all of his life's connections, he had many sincere friends.

CHARLES F. HILLS,
JOHN S. COOPER,
EDSON J. HARKNESS,
Committee.

THOMAS MORTON CALIGER.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago May 23, 1903.

Second Lieutenant First Wisconsin Infantry, U. S. V.
Entered the service (enrolled), September 5, 1861.
Mustered in as Sergeant, October 8, 1861.
Promoted First Sergeant, July 3, 1862.
Promoted Second Lieutenant, September 4, 1862.
Mustered out with Regiment, October 13, 1864.
War service with the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland.
Elected a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 13, 1895. First Class. Insignia No. 11,084. Commandery No. 761.
Born in Birmingham, England, November 4, 1839.
Died in Chicago, May 23, 1903.

COMPANION CALIGER came to this country as a child, and received his education in Milwaukee, where he resided until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. To the first call for volunteers, Caliger responded by enlisting in the First Regiment from Wisconsin for three months. He was not mustered for this service, but re-enlisted in the same Regiment for three years, and faithfully performed his duties until he was honorably mustered out with the Regiment in 1864. He saw much active service, and was promoted for gallantry and efficiency.

He was married in 1864 and immediately came to Chicago, where he lived continuously until May 23, 1903. A wife and seven children survive him. From 1866 until his death he was connected with the wholesale house of Keith Brothers & Company, and he leaves an honorable name and an enviable reputation among his associates of nearly forty years.

His death was painless, and he hardly realized that he was ill before the messenger arrived to call him from a life of kindly activity to one of peaceful rest. Beside the bereaved family, whose loss is irreparable, Thomas Morton Caliger leaves a host of friends who can never cease to mourn his absence. He was an affectionate husband and father, a generous neighbor, a genial companion, a sympathetic friend, and a loyal, faithful gentleman. He was so unassuming that he never knew half the good that was in him, and so modest that he would not believe the half that was told of him. In the lives of those who knew him well there is a void which cannot be filled, and a thousand hearts are sorrow-draped for the loss of honest, genial, kindly, loyal Tom Caliger.

JOHN W. STREETER,
EUGENE CARY,
CHARLES F. MATTESON,
Committee.

CHARLES CLYDE SMILEY.

Companion of the Second Class. Died at West Chicago, Illinois, July 26, 1903.

ONCE more the ranks of the younger members of the Order have been invaded by the death of Charles Clyde Smiley at his home in West Chicago, Illinois, on July 28th, 1903.

He was the only son of Companion Charles E. Smiley, First Lieutenant Forty-second Illinois Infantry, was born in Maple Park, Illinois, on November 10th, 1869, received his education in the public schools at that place and Geneva where he graduated at the High School in 1886. He served as clerk from that time in the offices of the County Treasurer and County Court of Kane County until November 1892. when he became Assistant Cashier in the bank of Newton &

Smiley at West Chicago, where he was engaged at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Knight Templar, and of Medinah Shrine, Chicago.

Mr. Smiley became a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States on November 1st, 1900. He was of an intensely loyal and patriotic nature and at once took an active part in the meetings of the Order; with the younger Companions, among whom he was a general favorite, and in business and social life he was a young man of great popularity and promise.

His sudden death in the midst of early manhood, hopes and joys and duties envelops the loving family circle in a cloud of unspeakable grief, and is a distinct loss to the community and state. To his grief stricken father, mother and sister, and to his many sorrowing personal friends we tender the heartfelt and sincere sympathy of this Commandery.

HENRY K. WOLCOTT,
JOHN S. WILCOX,
WILLIAM H. WILCOX,
Committee.

WILLIAM GOLDIE.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, September 6, 1903.

OUR late Companion, William Goldie, departed this life at his home, No. 2953 Vernon Avenue, September 6th, 1903:

Companion Goldie was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 11th, 1827, was educated there in the common schools, and learned the carpenters trade, which he has always followed.

His first marriage was to Miss Emma Somerville, April 29th, 1851, coming to Chicago on his wedding trip. Four children were born of this alliance, two of whom are living. His wife died May 6th, 1858.

His second wife was Miss Rose Eckardt, whom he married in Chicago, April 6th, 1860. Of this union were born three children, two sons and one daughter. The sons were in active business with their father as carpenter contractors for many years, many of the notable buildings of Chicago being executed under their supervision. Also they have made a specialty of world's fair buildings; among them some of the great buildings of the Chicago Fair, also at Omaha and Buffalo, and the sons are now completing some of the fine structures at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

In religion he was a Presbyterian, but of late years he had been attending the ministrations of Dr. Hensen at the First Baptist Church.

He loved his adopted country, and when in 1861 he heard the call "To Arms!" he responded with a will. He enlisted as a private in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, "Mechanics Fusiliers," August 1st, 1861. Was mustered in as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, October 13th, 1861. Mustered out by reason of disbandment of the regiment, February 5th, 1862.

Was appointed and commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, June 30th, 1862. Brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

In his war service he made a good record.

He was ordered to report to General Geo. B. McClellan, commanding Army of the Potomac, and by him assigned to duty with Maryland Brigade, Middle Department, Staff of General J. R. Kenly, duty at Baltimore, Md., and in defence of Upper Potomac, Middle Department till May, 1863. Then First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, January

to May, 1864. Transferred to Horse Artillery, and in charge of same till May, 1865, participating in following service:

Division Army of Potomac, May, 1863.

Organized the Quartermaster Department for the Division.

Gettysburg Campaign, June 13th to July 14th, 1863.

Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st to 3rd.

Bristow Campaign, October, 1863.

Mine Run Campaign, November 26th to December 2nd.

Rapidan Campaign, May and June, 1864. Attached to Cavalry Corps, Army of Potomac.

Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5th to 7th.

Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th to 21st.

North Anna, May 23rd to 27th.

Totopotomy, May 28th to 31st.

Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th.

Before Petersburg, June and July.

Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, August to November.

Battle of Winchester, September 19th.

Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th.

Relieved from duty with Horse Artillery Division and assigned to duty with Quartermaster Department at Washington, D. C., May to November, 1865.

Mustered out November 25th, 1865, receiving certificates of non-indebtedness from several departments of the Governments with which he has transacted business, amounting to millions of dollars, during his term of service. An honorable record of which any soldier might be proud.

He attended the Loyal Legion meetings with much enthusiasm when it was possible to do so.

We are loath to part with him, who was so loyal to his country, so loving a husband and father, and so kind and charitable a citizen. We hope to meet him on "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground."

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN,
GEORGE K. DAUCHY,
Committee.

WILLIAM JEROME HEMSTREET.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago October 1, 1903.

Enrolled in the 104th New York Infantry Volunteers, October, 1861.
Second Lieutenant November 14, 1861.
Resigned June 28, 1862.
First Lieutenant 179th New York Infantry Volunteers, July 20, 1864.
Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
War service with the Army of the Potomac.
Elected October 1, 1884. Insignia 3140.
Born at Lyons, N. Y., May 13, 1833.
Died at Chicago, October 1, 1903.

OUR Companion laid the foundation for what proved to be a busy life, at the Albion Academy, at Albion, N. Y., graduating from the Union High School of Lockport, in that State.

His youth was spent upon the farm, but the monotomy became irksome and after a time, concluding that he desired to see more of the world and yielding to the influences of alluring tales he had read about seafaring men, he shipped on a whaler—whale catching at that time being a prominent industry employing large fleets in the Northern seas. One voyage convinced him that the yarns spun by the magazine tars were something quite different from the sailor's life as found on board ship; that the chase when a whale was discovered was not merely an exercise pull, but full of hardship and peril, his boat being once stove and the crew thrown out by an immense spermer. Therefore, after a two years' cruise, he returned to Lockport and learned the trade of a machinist. This occupation proving unsatisfactory, his heart yearned for the farm again and its peaceful environment, and he turned from the lathe to the plow, continuing a farmer's life until called away by the Civil War.

In the month of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 104th New York Infantry Volunteers and was commissioned Second Lieutenant November 14th, 1861. Domestic afflictions seemed to make it necessary in the following summer to leave the service and he tendered his resignation, which was accepted June 28th, 1862. He was not content to remain at home while his friends and acquaintances were in the field, so he again entered the army as First Lieutenant, in the 179th New York Infantry Volunteers July 20th, 1864, and remained until the end, being honorably discharged May 15th, 1865, because his regiment was no longer needed.

Lieutenant Hemstreet was in the engagement that followed the mine explosion at Petersburg, Va., July 30th,

1864, which is was expected would result in the surrender of the city and its fortifications, but the undertaking brought disaster to the Union forces. He was in the fight for the possession of the Weldon R. R. August 18-21, 1864. On September 30th, 1864, he was in the battle of Preble Farm; he was with the Army of the Potomac during its later operations; for a while commanding the regiment and at all times doing his duty. His military history is an enviable one.

Soon after the war he came to Chicago, engaging in the Fire Insurance business; in which he continued to the end.

His was a kindly nature; his social life was a genial one; his manifestations of friendship were sincere; his greetings truthfully indicated the warm regard he had for his associates and friends. He was always glad to come amongst us and only illness or very important affairs kept him away from the meetings of the Commandery.

He was a member of the Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Department of Illinois; he was conspicuous in Masonic circles, being affiliated with many societies; a Sir Knight in the Chicago Commandery and a thirty-second degree member of Oriental Consistory.

He came of sturdy stock, his father in his 99th year, is now living at Macomb, Ill.

After a year's illness, from a nervous trouble, which seemed to have yielded to medical treatment, he contemplated resuming work at an early day; but his work was finished; on October 1st, 1903, the Great Commander gave the unexpected signal, the bugle sounded, and his light went out.

On the first day of January, 1854, at Buffalo, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline A. Rapp, who with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

SAMUEL S. FROWE,
AMOS J. HARDING,
JAMES H. MOORE,
Committee.

ROBERT NEWTON PEARSON.

Brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago October 6, 1903.

COMPANION ROBERT NEWTON PEARSON, a member of this Commandery, expired suddenly at his office on October 6th, 1903. He was born of Quaker parents in Fayetteville, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of January, 1840.

Little information is at hand concerning his early life, and we are unable to say more than that he grew to manhood in his native state, with such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of his vicinity.

Some time during the year 1860 he removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois. Among other lessons he had learned in his boyhood to esteem the flag of his country as the symbol

of all that centers in a strong, wholesome and righteous government, and his fidelity to the union of the states had taken the form of unyielding devotion to the cause of the nation. To him the national government was the supreme power in this republic, and he had an unwavering faith that its undisputed rule was necessary to insure the safety, welfare and happiness of all. Unquestioning fidelity to his country and all its institutions had become a part of his life, and the line of his duty respecting its enemies had, by the time he reached his majority, become a settled and unchangeable conviction.

So it was that Companion Pearson, when war came and the people of the South organized themselves into hostile armies, fired upon the flag and threatened the nation's life, saw but one thing to do, and that was to offer his services and his life, if need be, for the Union. And with that spirit he entered the army as a private soldier.

The story of his career and services in the Union Army are best told in his own words on a scrap of paper written by his own hand and found in his desk immediately after his death. He says:

"I enlisted as a private in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, April 17th, 1861, for three months. After that service I reenlisted as a private in the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry (John A. Logan's Regiment), September 3d, 1861. I went through the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson carrying a musket as a private soldier. May 16th, 1862, I was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment. February 24th, 1863, I was elected Major by the officers of the Regiment, and commissioned as such by the Governor. I was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel July 2d, 1863. Was elected and commissioned Colonel September 24th, 1864. March 13th, 1865, I was commissioned by the President of the United States Brigadier-General by brevet for meritorious services on the bat-

tle field, and was mustered out of the services with the regiment July 31st, 1865."

Thus it is seen that General Pearson in one rank or another served his country for more than four years and three months. The epitome of our Companion's services is a bare recital of individual services rendered by a soldier in the Union Army; but it is all too brief as a narrative of a soldier so distinguished and so well known as Companion Pearson.

He counted it an honor that he carried a musket as a private soldier though the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. No strain of vanity can be discovered by stating what one has done as a private carrying a musket. But here the narrative of our Companion's services as a soldier ends, and he simply adds that soon after he had performed these duties as a private in the ranks he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, then elected by its officers to be its Major and in the same way was elected and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. Again by the same preference chosen and appointed its Colonel; and that in March, 1865, for meritorious services, the President had commissioned him a Brigadier-General by brevet.

This memorandum of General Pearson was written for his children, and it may here be properly said that few of the nearly three million boys and men who enlisted as privates in the Union cause ever reached upon their own merits, and as a reward for services rendered on the battle field such high rank in the army.

Pearson had in him all the elements which go to make up a gallant and accomplished soldier. It is said of him by those who were near him during the whole period of his career as an officer, that the rage of battle and fury of conflict, however great, never caused in the mind of our Companion the least dismay or the slightest hesitation. He never faltered and he never doubted; and it is said by his superior

officers that during the long period of his command of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and through the many engagements in which it participated under him, he never gave a command or issued an order inconsistent with the highest and best military judgment.

The regiment to which General Pearson belonged and which he so gallantly commanded was conspicuous in the history of the Civil War not only by reason of the deeds it performed, the honorable record of its officers, the many and serious battles in which it was engaged, the valor and courage of its men in the thick of the fight, but by the high character and great reputation achieved by the men who organized and led it in triumph to unnumbered victories.

Its first Colonel became one of the great leaders of the Union Army during the more than four years of its existence, and considering the distinguished career of John A. Logan, both in military and civil life, it must be admitted that when Robert Newton Pearson became the Colonel in succession to a man whose civic and military fame were world wide, it was no easy task to maintain the high purposes, splendid discipline and rare courage which had been instilled into the minds and hearts of the officers and men composing the Thirty-first Illinois by its first Colonel.

How few of us today recall the special honor conferred on the Thirty-first Illinois, under the command of Pearson at Vicksburg on the day of its surrender? From Fort Gibson, through Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and in the charges on the 19th and 22nd days of May, 1863, it had performed every service required of it with conspicuous gallantry.

During the disastrous charge made on Fort Hill, the flag of this one regiment was pierced by one hundred and fifty-three bullets, and its flag staff was shot asunder in four places.

Its Lieutenant-Colonel—Reese—was killed in one of the

charges on the works of Vicksburg, and the regiment thereafter was commanded by Pearson, who was immediately promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and when the gates of Vicksburg were opened, the honor of marching the first infantry regiment within the rebel works was given to our Companion.

The march into Vicksburg through the open gates on July 4th, 1863, was, it may be said, a gala parade, but who shall count the toils and sufferings and measure the pain of the men who made such a parade possible?

To recount all of the battles in which this gallant officer commanded his regiment after the fall of Vicksburg, would be to recall again the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, and every event in which the army under the immediate command of General Sherman participated, until the grand review at the Nation's Capital on May 24th, 1865. It is a story of ever deepening interest, but it would be improper in a memorial like this, and we content ourselves by saying that in all the emergencies of camp and field and march from Dalton to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the Sea, and from Savannah northward until the grand army of the republic marched through the streets of Washington, there was in it no officer or soldier of better mettle, better equipped, or more devoted to his duty and the welfare and honor of his country and its flag, than was Robert Newton Pearson.

Like the great host of which the Union Army was composed, when the struggle was over our Companion retired to private life and became identified with the civic welfare and common interests of the people among whom he lived.

During his civic career since the close of the war in 1865, Companion Pearson has been honored by many positions of honor and trust. He was for many years Comptroller of the City of Springfield, holding that position under different partisan administrations, and quitting it with

great credit to himself and with the highest respect of all classes of that city. He subsequently served as head of the Inquiry Division of the Post Office in the City of Chicago, and was subsequently appointed by President Harrison appraiser of customs in this city, the duties of which office he discharged with conspicuous fidelity for more than four years. Besides these positions he was at one time honored with a seat in the General Assembly of this State.

Companion Pearson was a man of unusual capabilities, and brought to whatever work was given him to do "the faith that labors, the hope that endures and the patience that waits," and through all the varied duties which came to him, whether military or civil he displayed the high qualities which mark the good citizen, the gallant soldier and the loyal man.

Companion Pearson was married on September 8th, 1864, to Mary Elizabeth Tuthill, daughter of Daniel B. Tuthill, and sister of the Honorable Richard Stanley Tuthill, now one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

General Pearson left surviving him two children—Haynie R. Pearson and Mrs. Mary Logan Kent, of Kent, Ohio, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy, and this expression of our high regard for our old friend and Companion.

FRANCIS A. RIDDLE,
ALONZO N. REECE,
HORACE H. THOMAS,
Committee.

CHARLES HENRY THAYER.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 3, 1903.

AFTER struggling for nearly two years with sweet tempered patience and fortitude against the progress of a lingering illness, Companion Charles Henry Thayer retired from the activities and cares of this world into eternal rest on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1903, at his home, 3302 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

He was born in the ancestral home of the Thayer family in the town of Franklin, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, on December 24th, 1841. He was the son of Nathaniel Thayer and Caroline Taft. His parents early sent him to the district school and such near by private schools as were available until in 1855, when our Companion was scarcely

fourteen years of age, his father determined to fit him for a commercial career, and sent him to Providence, Rhode Island. Here he attended a commercial college and academy "of which the good Quaker, Samuel Austin, was principal." About 1858 he entered a fancy dry goods house and learned something of this business. In this same year he returned to his home in Massachusetts and attended Walpole Academy near by. Then he again went to Providence, where he entered upon the duties of a clerk in a dry goods house. This business proving not to his taste, he became a student in the dental office of Dr. Helm, of Providence, late in 1859.

When Sumter was fired upon and President Lincoln made his first call for men, our Companion's preceptor felt it incumbent upon him to lock up his office and tender his services in defense of the country, in which young Thayer and a third occupant of this office joined him. On April 17th, 1861, he became a private in Company D, First Rhode Island Infantry, Militia. This Company was completely uniformed by the patriotic ladies of Providence, and marched for the protection of Washington, reaching Annapolis on April 20th and Washington on April 24th, where they were mustered into the United States service for three months. In June his regiment became attached to Burnside's Brigade of Hunter's Division, McDowell's Army of Northeast Virginia, and participated in the advance on Manassas and the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. The regiment's time having expired it returned to Rhode Island on July 28th, and was mustered out at Providence August 2nd, 1861.

Our Companion did not waste much time in civil life, and on September 27th, 1861, we find him again enlisted for three years, a private in Company C, First New England, afterwards known as the First Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, which was organized at Pawtucket. He acted as Sergeant during the organization of his Company, and

on December 14th was commissioned Second Lieutenant to rank from September 27th, 1861. On July 15th, 1862, he became First Lieutenant; on February 14th, 1863, he was commissioned Captain of Company B of his regiment, with which he left the State March 12th, 1862, for Washington, where it was attached to Stoneman's Cavalry command of the Army of the Potomac.

His war service was confined to the Army of the Potomac, the Department of the Shenandoah and the Department of the Rappahannock, and was rendered almost exclusively in the line, excepting that from August to November, 1864, he served as Acting Inspector General on the staff of the Third Reserve Brigade of the First Division of the Cavalry Corps.

He was mustered out with his regiment upon the expiration of his term of enlistment on December 21st, 1864, having completed three years and a half of honorable service, during which he participated in many of the encounters of the ever active and ever alert Cavalry of the Shenandoah and of the Potomac, notably in 1862; at Warrenton Junction, Rappahannock Crossing, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Catletts Station, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, Hazel River and Fredericksburg. In 1863, at Hartwood Church, Kelly's Ford, Hagerstown, Harpers Ferry, Shephardstown, Rapidan Station, White Sulphur Springs, Auburn and Bristoe, Mine Run Campaign, Beverly Ford. In 1864, Bowling Green, White House Landing, repulse of Early's attack on Washington, Deep Bottom, Berryville, Waynesboro, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Winchester and Mount Jackson.

At Kelly's Ford, March 17th, 1863, our Companion was wounded, being shot through the right thigh. He was made a prisoner of war, confined in the hospital at Gordonsville, Virginia, and afterwards taken to Libby Prison, Richmond,

where he remained until June, 1863. After being exchanged he joined his regiment at Acquia Creek, Virginia.

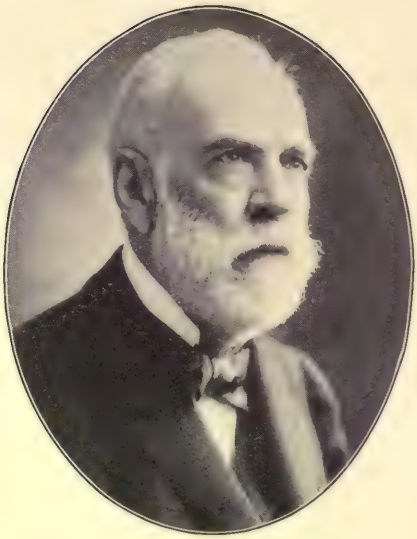
Having returned to the walks of civil life, our Companion resumed the study of dentistry and graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1869. He first began the practice of his profession in Mattoon, Illinois, and became identified with the profession of the City of Chicago in 1870. To the faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of his chosen calling he devoted all his time and energies until forced by the inexorable requirements of his physical disability to cease active work. He ever ranked high among his confreres of the profession, and was identified with every movement of its associated, educational or practical advancement and progress. The same quiet modesty and gentle manner which possibly may have been inculcated at the Quaker school, the training of which he so highly esteemed, accompanied him through all the varying phases of life. His eminent services to his country were rarely ever referred to by him in conversation, and when it became a matter of discussion with him and his intimate friends he ever spoke of it in the least laudatory language of himself. This same characteristic was frequently observed to predominate in intercourse with his professional brethren in the pursuit of his civilian avocation and life's work.

Companion Thayer was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, on October 10th, 1889, his insignia being No. 7392.

He was twice married, first to Juliet M. Reed in 1871, who died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Aline, surviving her; and in 1886 he married Etta Grover, of Evanston, who with two children, Nathaniel and Marion, and his daughter Aline, survive him.

To his devoted wife and loving children we desire to extol the many virtues of their deceased husband and father and our esteemed Companion. With them we ask the privilege to sympathize in their great loss and affliction.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
CHARLES F. MATTESON,
EDGAR D. SWAIN,
Committee.



HAMILTON BOGART DOX.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 12, 1903.

HAMILTON BOGART DOX was the son of Gerritt Lansing and Magdalene M. Bogart Dox. He was born at Albany, in the State of New York, on April 28th, 1827. He remained at Albany until the year 1848, when he removed to Buffalo. From Buffalo he removed to Chicago in the year 1854. In Chicago he became cashier of the Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker. After the failure of that bank in 1857 he was appointed cashier of the Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which position he occupied until the year 1860, when he returned to Chicago. He then became cashier of the Marine Bank, of which J. Y. Scammon was President. Upon the organization of the Fourth Regiment

of Illinois Cavalry, of which T. Lyle Dickey was Colonel, he was mustered in as its first Adjutant on October 13th, 1861. He resigned his commission on May 3rd, 1862. The Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, of which Arno Voss was the first Colonel, had served from its organization with the Army of the Potomac. On November 20th, 1863, the regiment was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and was ordered home for reenlistment and reorganization as a veteran regiment. General Dox was authorized to recruit three companies for enlistment in that regiment. He succeeded in raising the companies, and the regiment was again recruited to its maximum. He was mustered in as Major of the regiment on January 4th, 1864. On February 9th, 1864, the regiment left Chicago for St. Louis, and early in March proceeded to New Orleans. On August 3rd, 1864, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment. On June 21st, 1865, by order of Major-General Sheridan, the Fourth and Twelfth regiments of Illinois Cavalry were consolidated under the name of the Consolidated Twelfth, with Hasbrouck Davis as Colonel, and Hamilton B. Dox as Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Davis was brevetted Brigadier-General on March 13th, 1865, and on August 1st, 1865, resigned Colonelcy and retired from the army. On October 13th, 1865, General Dox was mustered in as Colonel of the Consolidated Twelfth Regiment and as such commanded it until it was mustered out of service at Houston, Texas, on May 29th, 1866. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field.

Upon his return from the army to Chicago he immediately resumed his old business of banking. In 1867 or 1868 the Hibernian National Bank was chartered, with J. V. Clarke as President and General Dox as cashier. He remained cashier of that bank from that time until his death

—a period of continued service in one institution for thirty-five or thirty-six years.

He died in the City of Chicago on November 12th, 1903, at the age of 76 years, 6 months and 14 days.

He was never married.

General Dox was a brave soldier and an efficient and resolute commander. He was a man of extreme modesty and of a retiring disposition. He was seldom heard to allude to his honorable military service. Having performed his full duty to his country in times of her greatest need, he was content to pass the remainder of his life in the quiet and faithful discharge of the duties of the position he had assumed. He aspired to no civil distinctions. Outside of his business connections, he apparently sought but few intimate friends. He lived as a model citizen, respected by all who knew him and loved by those who knew him best.

JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
JOHN C. NEELY,
NELSON THOMASSON,
Committee.

HENRY RALPH SANDES.

Adjutant United States Volunteers. Died at Danville, Illinois, January 12, 1904.

LIEUTENANT SANDES was born at Portarlington, Ireland, on April 21st, 1829, a second son. His father was a Captain in the Scots Guard (3rd Regiment Household Troops), had served in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and had a medal with five clasps for that campaign and a gold medal for Waterloo. His mother was a niece of the Eighth Earl of Mountrath and only sister of Sir Charles Henry Coote, Premier Baronet of Ireland. He passed through Trinity College, Dublin, and married and went to Australia in 1852. When the Crimean War broke out he returned to England and received a commission in the Queen's Company of Royal Rifles of which his un-

cle, Sir Charles Coote, was Colonel. When the war ended he was Senior First Lieutenant of the Regiment but resigned his commission and came to this country. He went to Milwaukee, read law and was admitted to a partnership by Judge E. G. Ryan in 1861, but when the War commenced gave up that position and was appointed by Governor Alex. W. Randall to the Second Wisconsin Infantry as Aide to the Colonel, with a commission as Captain. He went on with the Regiment to Washington and was with them in the first battle of Bull Run, but his position was done away with by Act of Congress in 1861. He returned to Milwaukee and in December, 1861, was appointed First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with which Regiment he served until late in the fall of 1863 when he was discharged for disability, very much against his will.

Lieutenant Sandes' service with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry was in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, in the Army of the Frontier, principally fighting guerillas, with no important battle except Prairie Grove.

Lieutenant Sandes died mourned by all his acquaintances at Danville, Ill., January 12th, 1904.

Wm. L. B. Jenney,
Francis A. Riddle,
Horace H. Thomas,
Committee.

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago January 22, 1904.

DR. EDMUND ANDREWS was born in Putney, Vermont, on the 22nd of April, 1824. His family first resided in the State of New York, but when the young man was seventeen years of age they removed their home to the State of Michigan. Like many of the successful men of America, he worked during the summer seasons on his father's farm; and his natural physical vigor, during one of the most important periods of his life, was thus enhanced by bodily toil of the best sort. He studied in school during the winters succeeding these labors on the farm, and finally entered the second year of the course in Letters at the University of Michigan.

At this institution was begun and cemented his friendship with the late Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, one of the most distinguished of his colleagues in the medical profession of Chicago, and, like Dr. Andrews, an honored member of this Order. The firm and indissoluble friendship of these two men survived throughout their lives.

Having graduated in Letters, Dr. Andrews at once entered the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, with a view to the study of medicine, and later matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated there in 1849. He received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts in 1852, and later, in the year 1880, the degree of L.L. D.

Dr. Andrews was soon appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in his Alma Mater, editing at the same time the "Peninsular Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences." In the year 1873 he became active in the organization of the Michigan State Medical Society.

In the year 1855, however, he removed to Chicago and accepted the position of Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Demonstrator in Rush Medical College, a position which he held for a twelvemonth. But in the year 1859, in conjunction with a number of his professional friends, he assisted in the organization of a Medical Department in what was then known as Lind University and was given in the new college the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, becoming later attached to the Mercy Hospital as one of its surgical staff.

During the winter of 1861-2, having been appointed by Governor Yates, Dr. Andrews served as Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas. This led, as the Civil War progressed, to his accepting a commission, signed April 3rd, 1862, as Major and Surgeon of the First Illinois Light Artillery; and he was mustered into the service of the United States

Government about two days later. He joined his regiment at Pittsburg Landing only a day or two after the close of the fierce and desperate battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, where he labored assiduously in the care of the wounded in that action. Under General Sherman he did continuous duty in several fights and skirmishes as far south as Corinth, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, and took part in the battle of Vicksburg, where he often rendered valuable services as an operating surgeon under fire of the enemy's guns. At a later date, he was sent north in charge of a boatload of wounded soldiers; and resigned from the service January 18th, 1863, in consequence of severe bodily illness.

On regaining his health, Dr. Andrews took up again his work, pursuing thereafter an active career as a professor and teacher of medicine and as hospital surgeon in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. Through the remainder of his life he was a diligent toiler in the profession, obtaining high eminence and a national reputation; not failing to labor for the advancement of the best social and intellectual as well as the scientific interests of the city in which his lot had been cast.

Dr. Andrews was a representative of the best type of practitioners trained for service in the West at a time when the pioneer and the explorer had but for a decade scarcely vanished from the scene of their labors. He made himself familiar by travel and actual observation with the geological formation of the group of States which encircled his home; he enlarged his experience in foreign travel; his love for the natural sciences never abated; he was a skilled mathematician; and a scholarly and always interesting writer. In the variety of the themes touched in his lifetime by his versatile pen, he has scarcely an equal among either his contemporaries or those who survive him. His mind was essentially original in its reach and attainments. When others

wrote or spoke, he was ever intent on the outlying themes suggested by them to his versatile and incessant mental activity. While his colleagues worked with the tools they had borrowed from their fathers in surgery, he invented his own. One of the really fine qualities of the man was his keen discernments of the best gifts in others. He sought with the avidity of a prospector for the one little fact that he wanted, and while he lived his chosen companions were always those who could give him the one fact that he had not mastered. As a consequence, his best friends were those by whom the man himself would be willing to be judged. They were the most honored, the most worthy, the most learned of his medical brethren.

Dr. Andrews was a Christian and a gentleman, modest in his speech, cordial in his manner, stainless in his life. Never was a man more generous and helpful to his younger brethren struggling along the path where he had won success and honor. He was exceedingly happy in his domestic life, and a model husband and father. He first married April 13th, 1852, Miss Eliza Taylor, who died June 6th, 1875, and by whom he had the three sons who survive him: Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews and Dr. Frank T. Andrews, who have attained success in their father's profession, and Mr. Edmund T. Andrews, who is an electrical engineer. On April 25th, 1877, Dr. Andrews married his second wife, Mrs. Frances M. Barrett, who survives him.

Dr. Andrews was an ex-President and member of the Illinois State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, a Consulting and Attending Surgeon to several of the hospitals of Chicago, and a member of and contributor to the Chicago Literary Club. He was elected a First Class, Original, member of this Commandery November 10th, 1887. He died in Chicago on the 22nd of January, 1904.

Dr. Andrews was warmly attached to this Order and

took deep interest in its meetings and proceedings. The songs of the War, especially, appealed strongly to his warm and sympathetic nature.

To his widow and children we tender our profound and respectful sympathy.

EPHRAIM A. OTIS,
JAMES NEVINS HYDE,
MATTHEW W. BORLAND,
Committee.

WILLIAM TAGGART MELOY.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, February 20, 1904.

REV. WILLIAM T. MELOY, D. D., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 4th, 1838. He died February 20th, 1904, at his home, 36 Buena Terrace, Chicago, after an increasing illness of kidney and heart trouble for the past two years. Surrounded by his devoted wife, Mary B., and six children—John Y., Dr. W. W., Robert B., Harry B. and Charles C., of Chicago, and Mrs. Rev. J. B. Rankin, of Denver—the Doctor passed peacefully to his reward and that better life that never ends.

He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the Class of 1860, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary in 1863. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-

second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was commissioned Lieutenant, and served with distinction at Mine Run, Winchester and other important battles.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 4th, 1903, his Insignia number being 13,987.

The Doctor's pastorate was continuous, covering a period of thirty-seven years. The first thirteen were with the United Presbyterian Church at Cadiz, Ohio; the remaining twenty-four years he was Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, during which time it grew from a small mission to one of our largest churches, and through his influence, energy and ability eight other churches of his denomination had been added; and not until ill health compelled, about two years ago, did he wane in his constant work in church or state.

He was an active and enthusiastic member of the executive committee of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards. He showed marked ability in his zealous care of the Sabbath in his successful efforts in preventing a large Sunday parade of our Chicago postal carriers and employees which a former postmaster had arranged.

He was a strong and forcible speaker, carrying confidence and conviction. He was kind, tender-hearted, liberal and full of charity; to know him was to love him.

Dr. Meloy was noted in his denomination as a successful writer and lecturer as well as a preacher, having written a number of books, which include "Lucile Vernon," "Wanderings in Europe" and "Songs of the Ages."

To his widow and children we tender our respectful and warmest sympathy.

Israel P. Rumsey,
Amos J. Harding,
Samuel Fallows,
Committee.

HORACE HOLMES THOMAS.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago March 17, 1904.

CAPTAIN HORACE HOLMES THOMAS, who died at Chicago March 17th, 1904, was born at Hubbarton, Vermont, December 18th, 1831. His ancestral home was situated close by the battle ground whereon Vermont and New Hampshire volunteers defeated a British force of Burgoyne's army during the Revolutionary War. A graduate of Middlebury College, and institution of learning located near the waters of Lake Champlain, and but a short distance from the place of his birth, he studied law, came to Chicago in 1859 and entered upon its practice. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he was, upon the recommendation of Senator Solomon Foote of Vermont, appointed to an important position in the War Department.

In this position he was brought into intimate relations with the great War Secretary Stanton, and was much trusted by him and by the many prominent officials of the government he then came to know, including President Lincoln, whom he often met. Desiring to see active service in the field, upon the recommendations of Secretary Stanton he entered the military service of the United States January 13th, 1863, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, United States Volunteers. For a time he was stationed with his regiment at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, serving as Post Adjutant until the invasion of East Tennessee by General Burnside in August, 1863; being then assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Carter, he continued in such duty until the arrival of General Burnside's command at Knoxville, Tennessee, participating in the siege and defense of that city, shortly after which he was made Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee while serving as Assistant Adjutant General upon the staff of General Burnside. In January, 1865, the command to which he was assigned joined the 23rd Army Corps in North Carolina. Captain Thomas served with this corps in the campaign from Newburn to Raleigh, North Carolina.

The war over, Captain Thomas was at his request mustered out of the service of the United States May 20th, 1865. During the course of the war Captain Thomas had become well known to the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, familiarly known as "Parson Brownlow," of East Tennessee. When the "Parson" was, upon the recurrence of peace, elected Governor of the State, he desired to have Captain Thomas remain with, and act for him as his private secretary, and to that end made him Brigadier and Quartermaster General of the State Militia. Captain, now General Thomas, was not only a well educated man, but a fluent speaker and a ready writer, accustomed to business and orderly methods.

An active, independent, courageous man like Brownlow, in the habit of speaking quickly and acting impulsively, was much more familiar with the free utterance of the pulpit and hustings than the deliberation of a cabinet; he had little taste for the examination of details and less grace in response to requests from people whom he distrusted; while his antipathies were strong his affections were abundant. To such a man General Thomas was invaluable.

The inevitable came to Tennessee as it comes everywhere. The majority of the wealth, intelligence and organized business industry of Tennessee had been in sympathy with the Rebellion. The control of the State government, which by the fortunes of war had passed out of its hands, soon reverted to the possession of those who had for many years administered its affairs. General Thomas with many other valiant soldiers who had thought to make their homes amid the beautiful mountains, the fertile plains and the clear running rivers of Tennessee, found the surroundings, which man had carried there, uncongenial, and he with other Union soldiers in 1867 came to Chicago, where he lived to the time of his death.

During this period he a number of times represented the people of Illinois in the House of Representatives, of which body he was at one time Speaker, serving in that office during the sessions of 1880 and 1881. In the year 1888 he was elected to and served in the State Senate. He was for a time private secretary of the Postmaster of Chicago. In 1898 he was by President McKinley appointed United States Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of Chicago, which place he filled until 1904. To this, as to all which in the course of his long life he was called to do, he brought the highest degree of intelligence, the most faithful and careful attention. He was at all times familiar with everything done in his office of Appraiser; and while he had no control over the appointment of his assistants, he neverthe-

less saw to it that the work was done in so systematic, orderly and business-like a manner that his administration was frequently mentioned by general inspectors and others as superior in *every respect*. Without doubt such it was.

The world will not long remember him or any of us—to die and be forgot is the common lot. To have served his country, mankind, nobly and well was his and our privilege. Duty came to him not as a task, but as an opportunity which he gladly embraced. Wherever and whenever men shall look for examples of heroic courage, devoted patriotism and unswerving fidelity, they will turn to the story of those who fought for liberty and union in the great Civil War in which he bore so honorable a part.

Our locks are thin and our hair is gray:
Soldiers all,
Blithely we carried knapsack and gun:
Forty years ago.
Burdens we bear with as brave a heart,
As we bore them forty years ago.

Steady, steady and strong
In the days of the war
We marched along.

Steady, steady and strong,
For forty years
We've been marching on.

Steady, steady and strong,
To the end; to the end,
As our comrade has gone,
We shall go.

ARBA N. WATERMAN,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
EPHRAIM A. OTIS.
Committee.

ROBERT STEVENS TUNICA.

Hereditary Companion of the First Class. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 27, 1904.

ROBERT STEVENS TUNICA, late a Companion of the First Class by Inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on July 10th, 1866, and died at St. Louis on the 27th day of March, 1904, of pneumonia, at the residence of his step-father, Governor Charles P. Johnson.

Companion Tunica derived his eligibility to membership from his father, the late Francis Tunica, an educated engineer and architect of German birth, who became a naturalized citizen of the United States soon after the German revolution of 1848. Francis Tunica was on terms of close

friendship with Carl Schurz, Franz Siegel, Frederick Hecker and other German Americans who won distinction and high rank in the Army of the Union.

Francis Tunica was mustered into the United States Volunteers as First Lieutenant of the "Engineer Regiment of the West," on September 6th, 1862. His service was on the staff, and during the Vicksburg campaign he was attached as engineer to the headquarters of Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out at St. Louis December 4th, 1864.

Our late Companion was educated in the Grammar and High Schools of his native city.

After finishing his course in the St. Louis High School, he studied law in the office of Hon. Charles P. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar, but did not take up the practice as a profession.

The bent of his mind early turned to commercial enterprise, and he readily became an expert accountant and gave his time and energies to that line of work, and to business affairs incident to it. He was employed successively by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, Armour & Company, Norton & Worthington and Woodbury & Co., of the Chicago Board of Trade.

With all these well known employers he won high praise for his capability, fidelity and skill. He had also the unhesitating respect of a large circle of active business men, who knew him through many transactions, where he displayed all those qualities and accomplishments which command attention and admiration.

Companion Tunica was married May 7th, 1888, to Miss Annie Long, daughter of Judge Long, Omaha, Nebraska.

There survive him his widow, and three children, Annie and Lutie, daughters, and Robert Stevens Tunica, Jr., a son.

Companion Tunica was a companionable, kind hearted, generous and lovable man, with a heart full of love and faith for all that is true and good in life.

To his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss which has come to them.

FRANCIS A. RIDDLE,
WILLIAM L. B. JENNY,
CHARLES S. BENTLEY,
Committee.

EUGENE CARY.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 22, 1904.

EUGENE CARY was born at Boston, Erie County, New York, February 20th, 1835, of a purely American ancestry, of which our Colonial and Revolutionary history contains the honorable record. He received his early training in one of those typical American homes of the earlier half of the nineteenth century, from which has come so large a share of our best citizenship,—a home of Spartan simplicity, where industry, thrift, piety and patriotism were inculcated by precept and example.

With slender means and even more slender opportunity he fitted himself for a teacher, and then, self-supporting, applied himself to the study of the law. He was admitted

to the bar at the early age of twenty-one years and at once started for the great undeveloped West. Very soon after we find him occupying the position of City Attorney at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and within a twelvemonth he was called to the still more responsible position of County Judge. From this early recognition of his exceptional qualities it is evident that the boy gave promise of the man. Four years later, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he abandoned the brilliant prospects held out to him by civil life and enlisted. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. V., September 20th, 1861, and on October 8th of the same year was promoted to the Captaincy of the same company. He participated in all of the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland to October 18th, 1863, and was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. In recognition of his legal abilities, he was called to serve as Judge Advocate upon the staff of the commanding general of the First Division, which position he continued to fill up to the time of his honorable discharge, October 29th, 1864. At the close of the war, he made his home in Tennessee, where he served in the State Senate and afterwards as Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District.

In 1871 he came to Chicago to assume the managership of the Imperial Insurance Company, and two years later became manager of the Western Department of the German American Insurance Company of New York, which position he continued to hold with signal ability and success up to the time of his death.

In 1883 he was the Republican nominee for the Mayoralty of this city. He was honored with the presidency of the Commercial and Union League Clubs and of the Western Union of Fire Insurance Managers. During the years 1890-91-92 he served successively as our Junior and Senior Vice-Commander and Commander, and, at the time of his

death, was a member of the Commandery in Chief of the Loyal Legion.

Judge Cary was a gifted man both in person and mind, but like the wise servant, he had increased his gifts by study, observation and broad sympathies. His pleasing and magnetic personality won him friends without effort, but he retained his friends because he deserved them. His life was shaped by the noble sentiment "I am a man, I cannot be indifferent to anything that concerns mankind." His pathway was strewn with unobtrusive benefactions. He was a helper of the helpless and a friend of the friendless. "He poured himself into the world about him." In any sphere of activity he would have passed to the front rank, but above other qualities he possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of self-expression and, but for his natural diffidence, would have acquired fame as an orator. His acute reasoning powers made him a formidable opponent in discussion and thrice armed was the cause which had him as an advocate. He marshalled the exhaustless resources of his well-stored mind with the poise of a skillful general in wielding his battalions. Wit, humor, sarcasm, pathos and imagination were at his command, and to hear him at his best was a thing to be remembered. It was but natural that his associates should always be proud to have him as their spokesman. At a banquet tendered by the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the leading fire underwriters of the country on the evening of March 22nd, Judge Cary had just resumed his seat after a speech, memorable for its impressive eloquence, when he was seen to droop in his chair and before he could be reached he was beyond human aid.

He passed away instantly and without pain. While his sudden death was a profound shock to his friends, it came perhaps as he would have wished. He was saved the pain

of partings and his memory is undimmed by recollections of suffering and decay.

Our city has lost a useful and distinguished citizen. His profession has lost one to whom, in a greater degree, perhaps, than to any one of his generation, it is indebted for valuable services, and this Commandery has lost a beloved Companion on whom it has conferred its highest honors.

We reverently lay this feeble tribute of words upon his bier, and, as fellow mourners, tender our profoundest sympathies to his family.

AMOS J. HARDING,
THEO. W. LETTON,
JAMES H. MOORE,
Committee.

GEORGE ALBERT GALE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at North Tonawanda, New York, April 1, 1904.

COMPANION GEORGE ALBERT GALE was born in London, Ontario, in 1840. His parents moved to Buffalo, New York, when he was a child. He died at North Tonawanda, New York, at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. M. Acker, April 1st, 1904. In addition to his sister, Mrs. Acker, Captain Gale is survived by a brother, Henry D. Gale of Buffalo, New York. The funeral services were conducted at Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 4th, 1904, by the Masonic Fraternity.

Captain Gale was married to Miss Gable of Fort Wayne,

Indiana, who died in 1900. He was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church, and a 32d degree Mason. His war services began with his enlistment as a private in Company G of the Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, May 22nd, 1861. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company B of the same regiment, May 20th, 1862, and to First Lieutenant, October 15th, 1862; promoted to Captain of Company G of the same regiment, December 27th, 1862, and was mustered out of the service June 2, 1863; war service with the Army of the Potomac. Captain Gale was severely wounded at the Battle of Yorktown and was in the battles and skirmishes of the Peninsular Campaign under General McClellan. His regiment was in the rear of the Federal Army during the entire Seven Days Retreat to the James River. His promotions were granted him for bravery and meritorious services. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 10th, 1894, Insignia No. 10,578.

After his discharge from the army, Captain Gale was employed by the United States Express Company in the responsible position of Auditor. He subsequently held the position of Chief Clerk and Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago House of Correction for eighteen years. In 1892 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois, under Companion Major Robert W. McClaughry, General Superintendent. By permission of his brother-in-law, Charles E. Felton, we quote a portion of a letter written by Major McClaughry at the time of the death of Captain Gale: "His was one of the best rounded lives that it has ever been my privilege to know, and to associate with him was to be lifted up into the same atmosphere of clearness, purity and faith in which he moved and lived.

A brave soldier in his country's cause when the issue of arms was upon us, he was no less brave and faithful in his duties as a citizen, and no more loyal man ever served the State."

JOHN B. BAKER,
JOHN MCWILLIAMS,
JAMES A. HOOVER,
Committee.

EDGAR DENMAN SWAIN.

Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Batavia, Illinois, April 28, 1904.

AGAIN are we called upon to note the transfer of a Companion from this field of labor and strife to the eternal bivouac of rest and peace. Companion Edgar Denman Swain has héard his last tattoo on this terrestrial sphere and responded to his first reveille roll-call in the sweet beyond, on April 28, 1904.

He was born at Westford, Vermont, on August 14, 1836, the son of Dr. Marcus Swain and Charlotte Woodbury Swain. In common with the boys of his generation, he received such education only as the common schools afforded, supplemented by a brief term of academical training.

When seventeen years of age he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, working for a time in a machine shop in that city and in the neighboring town of Oakham. About this time he decided to adopt the study of dentistry as the preparation for his life's work, and in the spring of 1855 he entered the office of Dr. Carpenter at Saratoga, New York. Here he remained until 1857, when he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and entered on the practice of his profession. A year later he removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he became associated, until 1859, with Dr. O. Willson in the practice of dentistry. During this year he removed to Batavia, Illinois, and here, in the beautiful valley of the Fox, he laid the foundation for a subsequent social and professional life. He established himself in the dental practice in this town, which he always regarded throughout life as his real home. Friendships which endured during his entire life were formed while living here, and a strange combination of circumstances, after many years of absence, shaped his return to this locality, which became his last home upon earth.

In May, 1861, he accompanied Captain Parks' company as drummer from Aurora to Dixon, Illinois, where the 13th Illinois Infantry was being organized, but as he was not accepted he returned to Batavia, where in July following, having volunteered for three years with a number of young men of that town, he was chosen Captain of Company I of the 42nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where it was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of September, 1861. He was mustered out of service on January 12, 1866, having in the meantime been commissioned as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 42nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry and as Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. This latter rank was bestowed upon him by President Lincoln "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

His war service began in Southwest Missouri under Fremont, thence in General Pope's Island No. 10 and New Madrid campaign; from thence he served in the Army of the Mississippi in the Corinth campaign, in which he participated in the battle of Farmington and siege of Corinth, and with his company was the first to enter the town. The greater portion of his service afterwards was spent in the Army of the Cumberland, of which he was a most distinguished officer. Most of the time he served in the Division of General Sheridan, whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed throughout the life of that distinguished soldier. He was a participant in the battles of Nashville and Stone River; in the Tullahoma Campaign and battle of Hoover's Gap; in the Chickamauga campaign and battles of Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge; in the campaign for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee; and the Atlanta, Georgia, campaign. In the latter campaign he participated in the engagements of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston and New Hope Church, where he was severely wounded. In 1865, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. When trouble threatened along the Mexican border he with his command was ordered to Texas, where he continued serving under General Sheridan until his final muster out.

Few men now living enjoyed a more distinguished record for service well performed during the war, and few men were more distinguished than he in depositing and burying well-earned fame, reputation and glory gained in the great struggle of war, in a career of dutiful, unassuming, law abiding citizenship. Upon returning to Chicago in 1866, he modestly laid aside all the distinction to which his army rank entitled him, and entered the office of Dr. George H. Cushing, then one of the most celebrated dentists of this city, as an assistant, where he remained until 1870, when he

established himself in independent practice as a dentist. His leisure moments were devoted to histological and microscopical investigations. He became a diligent student and early associated himself with the best and most progressive men in the ranks of the profession.

Honors and duties were rapidly bestowed upon him, and it may be said that from the day of his return to Chicago in 1866 until the day of his death in Batavia, Illinois, in 1904, there were few months that his genial counsel, his disinterested and generous labor, his well matured judgment and acquired scientific knowledge, were not constantly called upon by his confreres in this ever growing and progressive profession. He became the President of the Chicago Dental Society in 1874 and of the Illinois State Dental Society in 1875. He was one of the founders, incorporators and instructors of the Chicago Dental College, and he contributed very largely to the development and growth of the Northwestern University Dental School, of which he was the Dean for nearly seven years. During all the years which were fully occupied with professional pursuits and practice, our Companion found time to devote to the associated effort of relieving the needy and destitute soldiers of the great war, and for teaching the younger generation practical patriotism in the National Guard. He was Commander of George H. Thomas Post of the G. A. R.; Commander of the Department of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Republic, for two years, and Senior Vice-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. While Commander of the Department of Illinois he, with two or three others, Companions of this Commandery, joined the initiative and obtained legislation which resulted in the erection of the beautiful Soldiers' Home at Quincy, by the people of Illinois.

In 1876, he became Major of the First Regiment Illinois

State Guards, which became the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, by the Act of July 1st, 1877, which created a regularly organized and disciplined military force for the State. The riots of July of that year again proved his mettle and capacity for military command, both at Chicago and at Braidwood. A few months after this Colonel Swain was commissioned as the Colonel of this regiment, and he may be truly called the father of this splendid military organization, being the first Colonel to command it. The first efforts, in the history of this command, to ground it upon purely military foundation and to instill military discipline and methods, are due to him. The time from 1877 until 1881, during which he was its Colonel,—the formative period of this organization, as a purely military body—has left his ineffaceable imprint upon the regiment of to-day.

Colonel Swain joined this Commandery on December 7, 1881, bearing the insignia number 2184. He never sought preferment or held office in this Commandery. His ambition was fully gratified in the enjoyment of the exchange of a genuine companionship.

He was a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in the meetings of which he took great interest.

Our Companion was married to Sarah J. C. Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith and of Rachel Van Nortwick Smith, early settlers of Chicago, in 1868, who survives him. They had no children. In 1899 Dr. Swain, having suffered more or less as a result of his wounds and the rheumatism contracted in the service of his country, gave up the practice of his profession and retired to Seneca Falls, New York, where he expected to pass the remainder of his days in quiet and comfort, but owing to the severe and lingering illness of his wife, he was compelled to return to Batavia, Illinois, in order that Mrs. Swain might be near her friends and relatives. Here he resumed professional practice in a

leisurely way when he was overtaken, without previous warning or admonition, by a stroke of apoplexy which carried him into unconsciousness over the borderland, into the home of eternal peace and rest, within a few hours.

His interment took place in the cemetery at Batavia, his body being escorted to its final resting place by a large concourse of friends, including a number of the Companions of our Commandery, the George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Chicago, the Post from Aurora, the local Post from Batavia, and the veterans of the First Infantry I. N. G.

His body was consigned "dust to dust, earth to earth," under the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a trumpeter of the First Infantry I. N. G. sounded taps,—and thus his earthly light went out.

We cannot refrain from saying, the world is better for having had him in it; the noble impulses of his grand character are bound to have their fruition. Generosity, patience, industry, justice, charity and loyalty were his attributes. He was a man full of courage and absolutely free from guile.

To his invalid widow, his sisters and his brother we say, accept our sympathy in your loss and bereavement. This we can express with sincerity because we share it with you.

HENRY K. WOLCOTT,
CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
CHARLES S. BENTLEY,
Committee.

ROBERT BOAL FORT.

Captain United States Volunteers (1898). Died at Springfield, Illinois, May 21, 1904.

WE recall to memory one of our Companions of the First Class by Inheritance, who derived his eligibility to this Order from his father, the late Lieut.-Colonel Greenberry Lafayette Fort, United States Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster 15th Army Corps, who, it may be well to note, was a member of Congress from Illinois for several terms.

Robert Boal Fort was born at Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois, April 25th, 1867.

His education was obtained at Clarkson Academy, Washington, D. C., Wyman Institute, and Exeter Academy, New Hampshire.

His business was that of Farmer-Capitalist, he having large real estate holdings.

He was never married.

His military record was made as an active and energetic member of the First Cavalry, Illinois, United States Volunteers, in the War with Spain in 1898.

He was enrolled for duty at Lacon, Illinois, April 26th, 1898, as Captain of Troop L, First Cavalry, Illinois, United States Volunteers.

In pursuance of duty with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, he contracted typhoid fever, with almost fatal result.

He was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war, October 11th, 1898.

His regimental commander, speaking of him, says: "Lt.-Col. Fort was a faithful and reliable officer,—much beloved by the officers and men of his command,—prompt in the performance of every duty."

He was unanimously elected Lieut.-Colonel of the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, February 9th, 1901, and served in this capacity until the time of his death. He was buried with military honors at Lacon.

In this connection, "The National Guardsman" of May, 1904, editorially says:

"By the death of Colonel Fort the First Cavalry has lost a valuable officer and the Guard of this State a friend who always used his opportunities for the interest of the entire force. As a member of the Senate his influence and vote was always for those measures designed to benefit the citizen soldiery."

He was a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, by succession.

In politics he acted with the Republican party. He was at one time Mayor of Lacon. He served in the Fortieth,

Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third General Assemblies, as State Senator.

At the time of his death he was in Springfield, Illinois, conducting his campaign for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor before the Republican State Convention there convened.

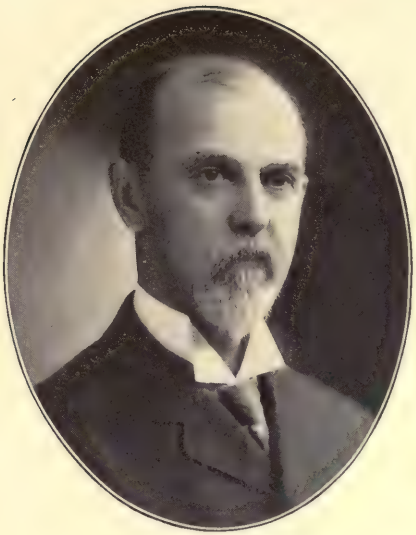
He was taken sick, and was cared for at St. John's Hospital in that city, but grew steadily worse, and died there, at four o'clock a. m., Saturday, May 21st, 1904, of pneumonia.

Senator Fort leaves surviving him, his mother, to whom he had been a good son.

Lieutenant Charles T. Boal, U. S. V., of this Commandery, is his uncle.

Of a frank, manly and generous disposition, it will be a pleasure to recall our absent Companion, Lieut.-Col. Fort, whom many of us knew personally and for years, as an honest, able man, a good neighbor and public-spirited citizen, a kindly gentleman, a soldier and a patriot. We record this slight sketch as a tribute to his memory, and express a most sincere sympathy for his surviving loved ones who mourn and love him.

CHARLES T. BOAL,
CHARLES F. MATTESON,
GEORGE V. LAUMAN,
Committee.



EDWARD BRUCE CHANDLER.

Hereditary Companion of the First Class. Died at Chicago June 7, 1904.

EDWARD BRUCE CHANDLER, late a Companion of this Commandery, died of pneumonia in Chicago, at his home No. 2512 Indiana Avenue, June 7, 1904. He was elected a Companion of the First Class by Inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, November 7, 1901, his eligibility to membership being derived from his brother, William Chandler, Senior First Lieut., Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, U. S. V., who died at Cleveland, Ohio, October 11, 1865. Another brother, France Chandler, was elected to membership in the Order through the Commandery of the State of Missouri, Novem-

ber 8, 1890, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, August 21, 1894.

Our late Companion was born at South Hartford, New York, January 30, 1838, of good colonial ancestry. One ancestor was Governor Haines, first governor of Connecticut. Another, Thomas Lord, an exile from Massachusetts for religion's sake, was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. The famous Charter Oak was on the estate of one of the family. Two great grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war; one of them, Captain Israel Harris, was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

The Chandler family moved from New York to Romeo, Michigan, in 1845, where young Chandler was educated in the excellent schools of that town. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Michigan, in the fall of 1854, graduating in the class of 1858. That institution had no more loyal son, he attending nearly every Commencement from his graduation while he lived. While in college, without his knowledge, and much to his regret, his father declined for him an appointment to West Point.

In 1859 he entered the service of the Rock Island Railroad to learn telegraphy, and served in that employ in the towns of Bureau Junction, Amboy, Peru, Springfield, and Rock Island, from where in 1865 he was appointed the first Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Service of Chicago, which post he held for eleven years, and was in charge at the time of the great fire in 1871. He resigned to become General Western Agent of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, and remained with it as long as he engaged in active business. The last three years of his life were spent in comfortable leisure.

In 1872 he was married to Miss Emily Moseley, of Princeton, Illinois, a daughter of one of the founders of that town. Their two children survive them, George M. Chandler, of Chicago, a civil engineer, who served on the U. S. S.

"Yosemite" in the Spanish-American war, and Alice, wife of Captain Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

In 1862 Mr. Chandler was offered the Adjutancy of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, but for reasons that were not possible to overcome he was compelled to decline. He was the first Treasurer of the American Electrical Society; a member of the Chicago Chapter A. F. & A. M., Chevalier Bayard Commandery, the Mystic Shrine, and the Calumet Club. He was known by his college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, as being one of its most devoted members.

Edward Bruce Chandler was a modest, dignified gentleman, of rugged honesty, his word was a bond at par. While he was forceful and strong of opinion, yet he left not an enemy in the world. No more generous heart ever beat in any man's breast. His devotion to his family and friends had no limit. During the years he lived he won the love of every one who knew him, and his memory will not grow dim in the sacred keeping of his friends.

ISAAC H. ELLIOTT,
JOHN YOUNG,
A. C. WATERHOUSE,
Committee.

DOUGLAS McENTEE.

Companion of the Second Class. Died at Bale, Switzerland, July 30, 1904.

DOUGLAS McENTEE was born at Albany, New York, March 24th, 1876, and came, with his parents to Chicago in the autumn of the same year. With the exception of a few years' residence in Des Moines, Iowa, Chicago has been his home.

His education was begun at the Grammar School of Racine College, continued at the Harvard University School, Chicago, and completed by private tutors and travel abroad. He was exceedingly fond of travel and devoted much of his time to it, and owing to his absence from the City, was not as well known to the members of the Commandery as his elder brother, Stuart McEntee, by whose

death, in 1897, he became eligible to membership. His membership in the Order dates from November 10, 1898, and was derived through his father, Col. Charles Stuart McEntee, who survives him. He was abroad at the time of his death, which occurred at Bale, Switzerland, July 30th, 1904, coming as a sudden shock to his family. He leaves surviving him, a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

Douglas McEntee was a man of unusually attractive personality. A great charm of manner, a winning smile, and a sensitive enthusiastic temperament, made him a favorite among all his acquaintances. He had a rare gift of conversation and a fund of anecdote and description, which his extensive travels gave him unusual opportunities to cultivate. As a member of the Order he was always appreciative and intensely patriotic. The devotion which he felt for his brother was an indication of the fine fidelity of his character. It was the beautiful sentiment of loyalty to his brother's memory, which first brought him into our Order; and his last dying request was that his remains might be placed beside that brother, whom he loved with all the affection of a warm and generous nature.

To his bereaved family this Commandery offers its sincere sympathy, and mourns with the parents who have buried both their sons, their only children, in those two graves, side by side. They can truly say, "Great hopes lie buried here."

O. McG. Howard,
Otto Gresham,
Walter C. Gunn,
Committee.

CHARLES FITZSIMONS.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago August 20, 1904.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES FITZSIMONS, a member of this Commandery, departed this life at his residence, 161 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, at seven o'clock and ten minutes on the morning of August 20th, 1904, after a long and painful illness.

Companion Fitzsimons was born in the City of New York on December 26th, 1834, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when his father removed to the City of Rochester in that State, taking with him his wife and daughter and two sons, of whom Charles was the elder.

Up to the time of his removal to Rochester he received such instruction as was afforded by the public schools in

New York City, and at Rochester he continued as a student in the common and high schools of that city. In addition he had the advantage of special instruction from a tutor of high repute named McConnell. Such special instruction was directed along the lines designed to fit our deceased Companion for the career of a civil engineer. Later on he was trained in the branches of higher mathematics in a select class conducted and taught by Professor William D. Allis, a man of high character as a teacher of that science.

Having completed this course of studies Fitzsimons immediately sought work as a means of livelihood, and to that end entered the employment of C. G. Morgan, a sculptor located in Rochester, where he pursued the art of carving and modeling works of art for two years, when he succeeded to the business, which he carried on until the outbreak of the Civil War. That event changed the whole course of his career.

Early in life and while yet a boy, our Companion had taken an active and engrossing interest in military affairs, and in his twentieth year became a member of the 54th Regiment of the New York Militia, in which regiment he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. After creditable service in this organization he resigned his commission and joined the Rochester City Dragoons, in which he retained his membership until the assault upon Fort Sumter.

Charles Fitzsimons was endowed with a loyal and courageous heart, and the two-fold purpose of preserving the Union and resenting the insult upon the flag of his country induced him to abandon his business, his home, his family and friends, and give his services to the Army of the Union. He at once organized what was afterwards known as Company "A," 3rd Regiment of New York Volunteer Cavalry, of which Company he was elected and commissioned Captain. He arrived with his command at Washington on the day of the first battle of Bull Run, and witnessed

the fugitive soldiers of the Union Army from that battlefield as they rushed without order and in broken ranks back to the Capital.

As Captain of his troop he served with high credit in the Shenandoah Valley until the month of April, 1862. During this period of his services he was engaged with his regiment in the battles of Ball's Bluff and Harper's Ferry, and it was a detachment of his troop that escorted the remains of General E. D. Baker from Ball's Bluff to the Capital.

His regiment was, in April, 1862, transferred to the command of General Burnside, at Newburn, North Carolina. On May 15th, 1862, Fitzsimons was promoted to the rank of Major and while on active picket service on June 15th, 1862, at Trenton, North Carolina, was badly wounded and was confined to a military hospital for many months. While he was yet unable to return to active service he resigned his commission in the 3rd New York Cavalry in June, 1863, and was, soon after the acceptance of his resignation, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st New York Cavalry, a regiment which he materially assisted in organizing. This regiment went at once to the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to the immediate command of General Hunter, covering the field of West Virginia and the Shenandoah.

At the battle of Ashby's Gap, on August 18th, 1864, while in command of his regiment, he was again seriously wounded and while convalescing from this last wound he was placed in command of Remount Camp at Pleasant Valley, Maryland, where he served for several months, when he again joined his regiment and continued with it until the close of the war.

In the autumn of 1865, the 21st was ordered to duty against the warring Indians in the far West, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. From October, 1865, until June, 1866, it was almost constantly engaged in warfare with the turbulent Indian tribes of that region, and while on

this service our Companion was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from March 16th, 1865.

On June 26th, 1866, our Companion's regiment was mustered out at Denver, Colorado, when he returned to his old home at Rochester, New York, but did not resume active business at that place.

In the winter of 1866 he removed to Chicago and took up the business of general contractor, which was continued under the title of the Fitzsimons & Connell Co., and in which our Companion was the controlling figure until the day of his death.

General Fitzsimons was widely known throughout the country as a high class contractor for construction of public works, especially relating to water-ways, tunnels, canals and break-waters. His business was conducted successfully, and always upon the high plane of honor in the matter of performing creditably and well any undertaking on the part of his corporation.

The General had a large circle of warm personal friends in the social world, and possessed every element of fascinating companionship. He was a man who had read widely and comprehensively, and his knowledge of literature was unusual in one not devoted exclusively to that field.

His interest in military affairs continued until the very last, and this abiding interest took practical form when he was elected Colonel of the 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard, on February 20th, 1882, and in November of that year was appointed Brigadier-General by Governor Cullom and placed in command of the 1st Brigade of the National Guard with headquarters in Chicago. He continued to discharge the duties of that position faithfully and well until the spring of 1893. During the term of Governor Altgeldt's administration the 1st Brigade was commanded by another, but General Fitzsimons, without request, was again appointed Brigadier General of the National Guard by

Governor Tanner early in the year 1898, and was assigned to the command of his old Brigade with headquarters in this city.

It is probably safe to say that no officer connected with the National Guard establishment of this State did more to secure its welfare and promote its discipline than did our Companion, and when he resigned his commission in April, 1902, it was with the best wishes and highest regard of every member of the National Guard of this State.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, General Fitzsimons, still strong and active in the affairs of life, offered his services to the military arm of the Government, and was appointed and confirmed Brigadier General on the 26th of June, 1898, but failing to secure an assignment for active service in the field, and regarding the war as practically at an end after the fall of Santiago on July 1st of that year, declined the appointment and was not mustered.

General Fitzsimons was married to Miss Augusta R. Riley, a most accomplished lady of Rochester, New York, on March 16th, 1858. She is a daughter of Justin Riley, and niece of General A. W. Riley of Rochester, was distinguished as an advocate of Temperance, and also as the honored associate of Garrett Smith, Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery movement preceding the Civil War.

Mrs. Fitzsimons spent much of the time with her husband during his services in the army, becoming indeed a ministering angel while he suffered from wounds and disease. She still survives.

It was a benediction to know such a man, an honor to enjoy his friendship and to have felt the touch of his kindly hand.

However highly we may appreciate and honor the public career of any man, there is still another side of his life which always commands our supreme attention.

No matter how interesting the story of any man's achievements in life, whether they are won in business, political or military affairs, it is the social side of his character, and an impressive personal entity, which are highest and most fascinating.

To be admitted without reserve to his fireside, to receive the hearty welcome of his wife, to make acquaintance with the friends who ornament his home, to enjoy the hospitalities and companionship of his open heart, and if—most sacred and intimate privilege of all—we are permitted to enter his sick room, when on the daytime of life the night is falling—this is to know and appreciate the man, as years of daily meeting outside his castle gates would not reveal him. By these gracious favors do we hold in our hands the key to his innermost being.

There is an ever deepening sincerity in the atmosphere of the sick chamber, that is intensely real.

When we lie down upon the couch of pain we disrobe in more senses than one. Artificialities and disguises drop away; masks are displaced, and under the hard friction that comes through the mystery of suffering, the true grain of character is disclosed. "Men do not sham convulsions nor simulate a throe."

Disease makes sad havoc with dignity, and often leaves its fine mantle with frayed and tattered edges. Patience and courtesy are seldom able to withstand the exactions of pain whose distressing impress is often most quickly observed in the forms of those who in health are most self reliant.

The soldier who has faced death fearlessly on many a battle field becomes hysterical at the prick of the surgeon's needle, and shudders as he watches the messenger of death approaching in the distance.

During the many months of pain when General Fitzsimons looked into the face of Death, not only as inevitable but nearby, all the characteristics which made him a distin-

guished personality among his fellows were brought into bold relief, and many finer lines were clearly visible on the canvas, during these final sittings while the Master's Hand was finishing his portrait.

Courtesy was one of the distinctive charms of our Companion as he walked among us. What one of us, who had the pleasure of his friendship, does not recall the grateful smile, the merry twinkle of his eyes which made his greeting seem like a real gift, or forget the touching grace with which his soldierly bearing bent to the inner command.

All those about him during his illness, especially his nurses and the domestics of his household, bear grateful testimony to his consideration for them, his sympathy for their weary watches, his pathetic submission to new experiments, even when utter weakness made him long for the sleep that knows no waking; and while his words of gratitude were often interrupted by a moan too feebly expressed at times to be heard, these words were never omitted. Sometimes under the persistent agony of pain, or when the wrack grew unendurable to his tortured nerves, his sufferings drew from his patient lips a fervent protest, but the sweet spirit of gentleness pervaded his whole being, and he bore with patience and soldierly heroism many paroxysms which were excruciating in their severity. He was always deferential to and regardful of the rights and feelings of those in his employ. One of the men in a confidential capacity in the General's office remarked of him in a voice husky with emotion, "Why, I have seen the General searching in his desk for a rubber band or a string, and when I found and handed him the article, he would thank me with as much courtesy as if I were King Edward and had gone out of my way to do him a service."

Our Companion was pre-eminently a high-minded man. He had no excuse for immorality of any kind, and deprecated without limit the telling of salacious stories as

unworthy of the character of a gentleman, and never related one himself.

General Fitzsimons had a genius for friendship. No one could doubt this who followed the history of his illness, or was cognizant of the daily attentions and expressions of affection which marked it from the beginning to the end. Strong men went again and again with unwearied fidelity to his sick chamber to proffer loving service, to suggest remedies and to make plans for saving the life of one who was so dear to them all. Many of these warm and faithful friends left his bed-side with broken spirit, and were not ashamed of the tears which his pathetic struggle called forth.

Our Companion loved life and fought manfully for its preservation. Such a struggle appeals warmly to the sympathy of every heart. It is most probable that he had little ground from the first to expect that he would conquer, but his loving and unselfish consideration for his wife upon whom the year of anxiety and anguish had told so heavily, the desolation that he knew would be hers when he should be no longer at her side to fight the battles of life to which her frail strength was so unequal, sealed his lips to anything but hopeful expressions. Once or twice when her dreary future was in his mind, the moaning cry, "I wish I could take you with me" was wrung from his lips. The heart which had been so courageous in life was yet so tender and loving that it was broken for her. Once at the very last he spoke his wife's name, and summed up his absolute surrender in these pathetic words, whispered almost inaudibly in her ear, "I didn't win, did I?"

Even when lying helpless and suffering among the pillows he was a strikingly dignified and soldierly figure. His long, slim hands, which from the first were a central point of excruciating pain and almost entirely useless, were full of character and eloquent of the power that entered into his

life's work. His clear and kindly eyes told still the story of the problems which one by one he had wrought out so masterfully. The noble brow revealed a brain of unusual fertility and of commanding strength in its intellectual grasp.

Our Companion was modest almost to diffidence in his self appraisal, and hence the praise and admiration of his friends helped, but did not hinder, his best development. "His personality fascinated me, and his companionship was most winning," said one distinguished man of Chicago, who had been his life-long friend.

Young men found a special charm in his presence, and his influence over them was always wholesome. One little illustration of the General's consideration for others and as exhibiting an exquisite sense of courtesy, and we leave with reluctance this imperfect sketch of his generous personality:

A few days before the end, one who loved him mentioned the name of a friend, and asked if he would like to send for him. There was just a hint of wistfulness in his eyes, but his face had something of a touch of hauteur in it, as if the ashes of his vanquished spirit had been kindled into flame for a moment before going out forever, as he said: "No, I think not. I can't say that I regard it is an expression of the finest courtesy to invite your friend to participate in a death-bed scene."

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, his pastor, visited him a few days before the great silence fell upon that sick room, and after a brief conversation with the General, and after offering a prayer, said, as he departed from the house, "I have never seen anything more beautiful, more grand and dignified than the scene I have just witnessed." Yet it was not in the words uttered; they were few and simple. It was the power and majesty of the human personality clinging still to the wasted figure of the prostrate soldier, fallen but not vanquished, mighty in his weakness, superb in his calm acquiescence in the supreme moment. To the very last his

gentle dignity wrapped him like a mantle, and its seal was upon him when the silence fell like a pitying hand upon that form from which the presence of pain had forever passed.

Our Companion was a man of sincere religious convictions; and while his religious philosophy took the form of liberal Calvanism, he was always generously considerate of those who held a different faith.

To his widow and kindred we express our sincere sympathy, and invoke for them the gracious favor of the Loving Father of us all.

FRANCIS A. RIDDLE,
EDWARD A. BLODGETT,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
Committee.

CHARLES AKE SMITH.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 28, 1904.

CHARLES AKE SMITH was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 31st, 1829. He came of a distinguished military family, his father and nine uncles being officers in the Swedish Army. His father died during his early boyhood and, with the consent of his cousin and guardian, he came to the United States when fifteen years of age to seek his fortune. In 1849 he went to California in the Baltimore clipper Greyhound, arriving at San Francisco July 3rd, and engaged in freighting and general merchandise business. This proved successful, but his mining ventures were less so and like many others, he made and lost money during those early days in California.

At the outbreak of the war the tide had turned, and he was in a fair way to achieve a fortune, but his adopted country had need of him and abandoning all his civil interests, he organized a company and on October 18th, 1861, was mustered into the United States service as Captain of Co. B, Fifth California Infantry, U. S. V. His war service was in the Department of New Mexico, his company being a part of the command which made the toilsome march through the Colorado desert and invaded Texas. After more than three years arduous service he was mustered out with his company December 14th, 1864.

After the war was over he went to Memphis, Tenn., and for a short time engaged in manufacturing business, but soon turned his attention to railway building and until late in the '80s, was one of the best known railroad contractors in the West. From 1888 to 1898 he devoted most of his time to canal construction, his last work of this kind being done on the Mississippi River below Memphis. In 1899 he retired from business and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

He was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1867, his insignia number being 414, was transferred to the Commandery of the State of Tennessee, August 29, 1867, as charter member; was elected its recorder, and as such, became a member of the Commandery in Chief of this Order. He was transferred to the Commandery of the State of New York, October 1, 1868, and to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, November 7th, 1883.

He was married October 10, 1867, to Miss Frances L. Hoyt, of Augusta, Maine, who, with their three sons, Oke B., F. Carleton and Clinton H., survive him.

August 26, 1904, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he entered into rest "full of years and honor." His life was one of earnest and thorough purpose and performance and we, his Companions for more than twenty years, loved and respected him for his uprightness, keen sense of honor and purity of character. He was an ideal husband and father and faithful to all the obligations of life—a truly loyal friend, brave, loving and tender, a courteous gentleman.

We tender the sympathies of the Commandery to his family and, while mourning his loss with them, rejoice in the thought that "He fought a good fight; he kept the faith," and has gone to a sure reward.

ROSWELL H. MASON,
GEORGE K. DAUCHY,
WALTER R. ROBBINS,
Committee.

MILO SMITH HASCALL.

Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Oak Park, Illinois, August 30, 1904.

GENERAL MILO SMITH HASCALL was born at Le Roy, in the State of New York, August 5th, 1829. He entered the service of the United States as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, July 1st, 1848. July 1st, 1852, he was made Brevet 2nd Lieut., Third Artillery of the United States Army. March 31st, 1853, he became 2nd Lieut. of the Second Artillery. September 30th, 1853, he resigned from the regular army. June 12th, 1861, he became Colonel of the 17th Volunteer Infantry of the State of Indiana. April 25th, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers, and so continued until his resignation, October 27th, 1864. His first service was in the

East with what were known as the "Three months' men," called for by the first proclamation of President Lincoln. He was present and participated in the engagement at Phillippi, where for the first time a rebel flag was captured. He continued to serve in West Virginia with the 17th Indiana Infantry until the fall of 1861, when he joined the Western Army, and at the battle of Shiloh commanded a Division in the Army of the Cumberland. With this Army he remained, following its fortunes and participating in its service until after the battle of Stone River, when he was assigned to the Army of Ohio, and with it he remained until the fall of Atlanta, participating in all the engagements of that Army during that time. March 8, 1888, having become a resident of the State of Illinois, he was elected a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, and so remained up to the time of his death at Oak Park, August 30th, 1904.

By force of his native talent and his military training, he rendered such signal service that he was rapidly advanced and became a Brigadier General in the volunteer service.

The predominant traits of General Hascall may be said to have been courage and courtesy. He was fearless as a soldier and civilian; felt strongly and deeply upon all subjects to which he gave attention; acted quickly and resolutely in war and peace; was of a most kindly and affectionate nature; high minded in purpose and just in action.

He was ambitious to live well and do well. This he did. To fill the sounding trumpet of fame; to rule mankind; to have every action of his life, every moment of his time of vital consequence to all mankind, were things he little thought of and never desired. To be an upright man, a good neighbor, a faithful friend, an honored and honorable citizen, a cheerful companion, he did desire and was.

In the beautiful suburb where he had made his home amid trees and flowers, the bright sunshine, the springing grass and the song of birds proclaiming the beauty and the everlasting nature of life, he fell asleep—his body will wake no more; his soul is marching on.

ARBA N. WATERMAN,
WILLIAM SOOY SMITH,
JOHN SARGENT,
Committee.

JOHN McGREGOR ADAMS.

Hereditary Companion of the First Class. Died at Highland Park, Illinois, September 17, 1904.

THE Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers was mustered in early in June, 1861, and at once sent to the front, the Reverend John R. Adams being its Chaplain; before the end of that month it was in Washington. Mr. Adams was then fifty-nine years old, of nervous temperament, full of enthusiasm, without any doubt that he, man of peace as he was, was in the line of his duty. He wrote to his father at the time he enlisted, "I believe that the cause is a righteous one. The question is government or anarchy; it is one of life or death. I enter upon the service with a good conscience, believing I am in the pathway of duty and committing all my interests to the keeping of my God." He

was of good New England stock, trained in good New England style. Bradford, who succeeded Carver as governor of the Mayflower Colony, was his ancestor; he was a grandson of Captain John Adams, an officer in the Revolutionary Army; he married a grand-daughter of Gen. George Reid, who commanded a detachment of troops at Bunker Hill, and his father was for twenty-two years principal of Phillips Academy, Andover. For the purpose of this memorial it is not necessary to enumerate the services of this regiment. It went at once to the front; was early in the Spring of 1862 assigned to the army of the Potomac; it saw arduous and continuous service and at the end of its three years could inscribe on its flag: "Bull Run 1st and 2nd, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Harper's Ferry, Crampton Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor."

As early as December 10, 1862, he writes: "We left Portland in June, 1861, with ten hundred and forty men; we have now not more than two hundred and fifty to carry arms." Yet he is able to add somewhat later: "I am in good health and good spirits, and full of hope; have undressed but twice in a month; sleep on the ground, wet or dry; have not removed my boots for six consecutive nights. they were so wet I feared I should not get them on again."

The three years service of the Fifth Maine expired June 24, 1864. As there was not enough of it left to form a veteran regiment the officers and men were mustered out. Dr. Adams was immediately invited to become the Chaplain of the 121st N. Y. Volunteers, and remained with them till the close of the war. He reached home in June, 1865, his nervous system prostrated, and died within a year, having given his life to his country as certainly as if he had been killed by one of the many bullets that had passed to the right and the left of him in the battles in which his regiment had been engaged. Many of our Companions will re-

call the toilsome days and nights, the mud and rain, the weariness, the discouragement and sometimes depression of those days.

His son, John McGregor Adams, was elected a Companion of the First Class by Inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 5, 1886, his eligibility to membership being derived from his father, a sketch of a part of whose military life has been given.

Mr. Adams came to Chicago in 1857 or 1858 as the western representative of one of the largest firms dealing in Railroad Supplies in this country, perhaps in any country, and its business so rapidly increased that its Western Department was soon surrendered to a new firm, of which Mr. Adams was a member, and here he spent the rest of his life; here he married happily, and here he died two or more months ago. During all these years of a most busy life asking nothing more of society than he was ready to grant to it in return, gentle yet determined, doing his duty to his fellows; an unassuming, high-minded man, of most engaging personality, representing the highest type of manhood and citizenship. His was a gracious life and a pleasing one; a good neighbor, a good citizen, wielding an influence probably much beyond his own knowledge.

Having no political ambition he yet filled many important offices. He was for some years President of the Union League Club and of the Union Club; Commissioner of Lincoln Park; Trustee of the Mary Thompson Hospital and of the North Star Dispensary; he was always actively interested in charitable work.

When the great fire of Chicago occurred he shared the hard lot of so many, and in full measure; his business houses and store-houses (there were several), his large work shops and his residence, with the contents of each of them, were burned. As is well known the outpourings of

the world's benevolence were almost overwhelming, entailing continuous protracted labor for weeks, indeed months to receive, classify and dispense the general gifts thus made, some millions of dollars in money and kind; to see to it that nothing was wasted; that suffering should be promptly relieved and that a full record should be kept. The duty of doing this was, by the wise foresight of Roswell B. Mason, fortunately for Chicago then its Mayor (to whom it is a pleasure to pay this passing tribute), charged on the Relief and Aid Society, some 20 gentlemen in number, of whom Mr. Adams was one, and it was well done. During all the winter these gentlemen were daily, hourly, at their posts; out of what was like to have been chaos came method and order, and no breath of suspicion tainted the work done. In all this Mr. Adams took his part, his duty to the City and its storm driven people as he saw it, over-riding what he well might have considered his duty to himself. More than a generation has since then passed and Chicago of today little knows the work then voluntarily undertaken and accomplished by those gentlemen.

He had a moral ancestry which he never tarnished, a birthright of will and courage which never yielded to adverse circumstances.

After his death among his papers were evidences of more than two hundred thousand dollars advanced at one time and another to others, less fortunate than himself, most of it without hope of return, and which had never been returned.

His brother, Albert Edgerton Adams, Captain in the First Regiment of New York Mounted Rifles, was a Companion of this Commandery, dying early in January, 1896.

E. B. McCagg,
Joseph Stockton,
William Vocke,
Committee.

BENJAMIN HOMER CAMPBELL.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Heavy Artillery. Died at Chicago September 18, 1904.

BENJAMIN HOMER CAMPBELL, who died in this city on the sixteenth of September, 1904, was born at Galena, Ills., August 17th, 1845. His father, Benjamin H. Campbell, Sr., was an early settler in the lead mines region, and in the '30s, '40s and '50s was engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Galena. During the Civil War he was conspicuously active and efficient in support of the Union, and was one of Gen. U. S. Grant's intimate friends. After the close of the war he removed to Chicago to fill the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois by appointment of President Grant, which position he filled for eight years.

Young Campbell received a common school education at Galena, and when nineteen years of age enlisted May 5th, 1864, as a private in Co. D, 140th Ill. Infantry, and soon rose to the rank of sergeant. He served with his regiment in Missouri and Tennessee for some months, and in the autumn of 1864 was stationed at Memphis, Tenn. Soon after his regiment reached Memphis, he was, upon his own request, ordered to appear before the Examining Board of officers to undergo an examination for appointment as a commissioned officer in a regiment of U. S. colored troops. He passed a creditable examination, and was recommended by the Board for the position of 1st Lieutenant, and was soon after commissioned by the War Department as 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Soon after he was assigned to serve on the staff of Brig. Gen. A. L. Chetlain as aide-de-camp.

Gen. Chetlain was assigned to command the Post Forces and Defenses of Memphis that autumn (1864) and continued in that command until the month of October, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the Central District of Alabama, with headquarters at Talladega. Lieut. Campbell accompanied him, and the 15th of January, 1866, Brevet Major General A. L. Chetlain, and all the members of his staff were mustered out of the service under general orders, Lieut. Campbell having then served in the volunteer army efficiently for over eighteen months.

After the close of the war Lieut. Campbell settled in Chicago, and was employed as a bank clerk for some time and later he entered business as a lumber merchant on his own account. Some years ago he was stricken with an ailment that incapacitated him for active business, and in time culminated in his death.

Lieut. Campbell was gifted with much natural ability. He possessed rare intelligence, an attractive manner, a genial disposition and an unselfish nature. Dignified and courte-

ous, he was always the gentleman in his intercourse with his associates. He was a favorite with all he came in contact with in life, in business, as well as in social circles. Lieut. Campbell never married.

We his Companions of this Commandery, who sincerely mourn his untimely death, extend to his bereaved family, and to his large circle of devoted friends, our heartfelt sympathy.

AUGUSTUS L. CHETLAIN,
GEORGE L. PADDOCK,
JAMES JAUNCEY HOYT,
Committee.

PRESTON WOOD.

Chaplain United States Volunteers. Died at Springfield, Illinois, October 1, 1904.

PRESTON, son of Preston and Anne Lyth Wood, was born in Pickering, Yorkshire, England, August 6th, 1825, and passed away October 1st, 1904, at his home in Springfield, Illinois.

He received his education in the schools of England and at an early age learned the printer's trade, at which he worked till 1847, when he was received on trial and placed on the Reserve list of preachers of the Wesleyan Conference. In 1849 and 1850 he served Pickering and Rotterham churches. His father and mother came to America, and died during the cholera scourge of 1849 and 1850. In order to settle the business of his father's estate, he came to Amer-

ica in 1851, coming first to Chicago and then to the English Colony, located west of Jacksonville, Illinois, and here he made his home with the late William Richardson, under whose influence he was urged to join the Illinois Conference, which he did in 1852, and during a period of fifty-two years, it was his privilege to respond to the roll-call fifty-one times.

He at once took rank as a strong preacher and a faithful pastor, and served most acceptably the following charges in Illinois: Hillsboro, Waverly, Beardstown, Leroy, Decatur, Atlanta, Clinton, Lincoln, Carlinville, Danville District, Bloomington District, Griggsville District, Springfield District, which was his last appointment.

During the Civil War he volunteered his services and was Chaplain of the 38th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which position he was compelled to resign on account of wounds received in an engagement, at Frederickstown, Mo.

His peculiar business ability and executive power being recognized, he was appointed Financial Agent of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and devoted two of the best years of his ministry towards the herculean task of raising the debt and providing the funds necessary to carry on this institution. So well were his labors rewarded and so efficient the service rendered, that it is doubtful if any two years more successful can be found in the history of the Wesleyan than during the time he served as Financial Agent.

The Preachers' Aid Society was the child of his greatest interest. One of the Charter Members, his counsels were sought during the entire period of the growth and development of the society. To it he devoted several years as agent, and his last work was in its behalf. He was also Chaplain of the Illinois State Senate for a term of two years. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the General Conference, and he was appointed a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1891.

He took great interest in the organizations growing out of the Civil War and was a member of Stephenson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Colonel and Chaplain of the Grand Division of Illinois of the Union Veterans' Union.

August 8th, 1853, he was united in marriage to Jane N. Christian, who shared with him the labor of the itinerancy for 51 years, and who survives him with his six children, eleven grandchildren, and a host of friends.

An old time ministerial friend who knew Companion Wood most intimately, contributes the following to his memory:

"He was considerate, candid and reliable. When he died he was the best interpreter of the Discipline of the M. E. Church in the Illinois Annual Conference. He had few equals in Methodism. In the doctrines of the church he was clear, safe and consistent. He learned what they were and he preached them, believed them and lived them. His church vows were sacred, and by him sacredly kept. He was positive and not negative. He was aggressive without rashness, strong without violence, and deliberate without slowness. His mind was logical, judicial, and comprehensive. He was pious without bigotry, religious without formalism, and devotional without superstition. He was practical in his dealings, duties and plans. He seems always to have had a plan or method, well thought out, and easily worked. He followed principles and convictions, yet in nonessentials he was most flexible and liberal. He was tolerant in all things allowable, yet he was rigid and unyielding as a rock to any course, or action, which was of a doubtful or questionable nature, or which in any part was wanting in truthfulness.

"No sympathy or entreaty seemed able to bend, or incline him to any moral wrong. He was an illustration of integrity

and personal honor, both in matters of finance and of his word. He would suffer wrong ofttimes himself, and make great sacrifices to settle any matter for the sake of peace and order, even though the grievance was only imaginary. He was a man of peace, and produced it. He had great deference for the feelings and plans or suggestions of others, but would never sacrifice fellowship, principle, or honor to show any such favor.

"He was a man of great prudence, and had a wide comprehension of motives, circumstances and actions of men. He was a good judge of men, and the motives of men. He could weigh men at about their real worth. He had the faculty of bringing out their latent force, or seeing their vanities and weaknesses, and of guiding them out of harmful consequences. He had a great fund of common sense, and could use it at the right time. He was one of the most successful Presiding Elders the Illinois Conference ever had. He was wise in counsel and as wise in administration."

While Companion Wood was loyal in the best sense to his family and his church, he was also intensely loyal to the best interests of his adopted country. The martial spirit of 1861 remained with him thorugh his declining years. He was deeply concerned about our national problems. He continued to the last a close student of history. He believed that America is to be a great world power; that the Ruler of the Universe is using this nation as truly as he did Moses and Israel to lead the whole world into a higher civilization. Our loss is not without an abiding hope. We tender the sympathies of this Commandery to his bereaved family, and while mourning his loss with them, rejoice in the thought that "He has fought a good fight; he has finished the course; he kept the faith; and that henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness."

B. R. HIERONYMUS,
JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
CHARLES E. HAY,
Committee.

JOHN GALT McWILLIAMS.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago October 15, 1904.

JOHN G. McWILLIAMS was born at Peterboro, Madison County, New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1839, and he died at his residence in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1904, being at the time of his death 65 years 4 months of age. He was the son of Hugh and Mary McWilliams, who were both of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrated to America at an early age. He received such education as the school and academy of his native town could give, and at the early age of 16 years began his commercial career as a clerk in a dry goods store in that place. He soon realized that his energy and mercantile ability required a wider sphere of exercise, and therefore, in

1857, at the age of 17 years, he came to the city of Chicago. Adhering to the sphere of activity he had chosen he became a salesman in the dry goods house of W. R. Wood & Co. and so remained until the Civil War irresistibly called him to its dangers and sacrifices. He raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected Captain, and at the organization of the 51st Infantry Regiment of Illinois Volunteers the company was mustered into the service with that Regiment as Company E. The regiment was ordered to Cairo on February 14, 1862, and soon was crossed into Kentucky and formed part of the Brigade under command of General Payne. The regiment was later a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Companion McWilliams shared in all the battles and hardships of that heroic regiment until the battle of Chickamauga, during which he was taken prisoner. The first part of his imprisonment was spent in Libby, and later he was transferred to some point in Georgia. After about eleven months' confinement, he was paroled at Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards exchanged. When received he was emaciated to a skeleton and seemed to be almost a hopeless wreck. His vigorous constitution and nervous energy only enabled him to rally. After a period of convalescence he rejoined his regiment and served with it until very near the end of the war. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major and was mustered out of the service on March 6, 1865.

Upon returning to Chicago, he resumed his old business and became a salesman in the then dry goods firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, and remained with it and the firms of Field, Leiter & Company and Marshall Field & Company, in charge of the notion department of those firms, until he became a partner in the firm of Marshall Field & Company sometime in 1883. In January, 1895, he sold out his interest in that firm, and then being blessed with an ample fortune, he permanently retired from active business. From which

time his life in Chicago has been one of comparative leisure, enjoying the companionship of his host of friends, dispensing a generous hospitality at his home, adding to his experience the pleasure and fruitage of much travel abroad. He died at his home, No. 3945 Lake Avenue, in Chicago, on October 15, 1904, and his body was consigned to its final resting place in Rose Hill Cemetery. He left surviving him his wife, Mrs. Carolina W. McWilliams, and one son, Mr. Roy McWilliams.

Our companion in war was a brave and gallant soldier, bearing his full share in all the dangers of battle and sufferings of imprisonment and resulting disease—in peace he was an honest, diligent, energetic and successful man of affairs.

He was a Republican in politics, but he never sought or accepted public office, but as a good citizen he was interested and helpful in all that concerned the welfare of the city and state. He was eminently social and generous by nature, and unaffected by great business prosperity, he remained true to his early friendships and forgot not the companions of his military life. He loved his friends and they loved and honored him.

JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
CHARLES T. BOAL,
CHARLES F. HILLS,
Committee.

GEORGE BARRY.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Wilmette, Illinois, November 6, 1904.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BARRY passed away suddenly Sunday morning, November 6th, at his home, 916 Greenleaf Avenue, Wilmette. Funeral services were held Wednesday at the last residence, the burial being private, at Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

Lieut. Barry had resided in Wilmette for ten years, and his sudden death was a great shock to his many friends. He was the only son of Samuel Stedman Barry and Abigail Corbin Abbott, of Salem, Mass. He was born in Lake County, Ill., January, 1841, and when a boy moved with his family to Chicago, where he was educated and engaged in business.

For several years he was connected with C. B. & Q. railway, which he left to serve during the Civil War as Second Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

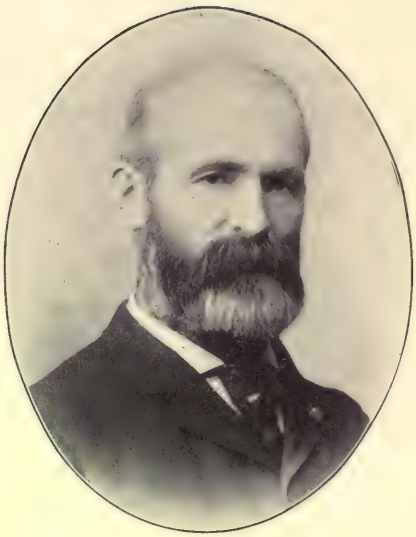
After the war, and for thirty years, he was a member of the firm of S. S. Barry & Son. Later, and for eight years, he was secretary and treasurer of the Consumers' Ice Company of Chicago, retiring from active service about a year ago.

He was a member of this Commandery, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the George H. Thomas post of the G. A. R.

He leaves a widow, Mary Stewart Barry; four children, Mrs. E. A. Hatch, Florence S. Barry, Mrs. J. A. MacLean of Wilmette, and Dr. G. F. Barry of Evanston, and one sister, Mrs. Joseph Sears of Kenilworth.

Lieutenant Barry was a man of rather a retiring nature, and was greatly loved and respected by all who knew him; a man with high ideals, a good citizen and devoted friend.

JOSEPH SEARS,
JOS. R. PUTNAM,
I. P. RUMSEY,
Committee.



MAURICE J. McGRATH.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 8, 1904.

AGAIN our Commandery is saddened by the death of a peculiarly loved and honored Companion. Captain Maurice J. McGrath was suddenly summoned to the higher life on November 8th, 1904, at his home in Chicago. Since the carriage accident at Washington in June, 1899, when he was injured beyond complete recovery, he has endured infirmities and suffering, unsuspected save by his most intimate associates, and fully realized only by his loving wife and sons, who have carefully guarded him and ministered to his every need with constant devotion, while bearing their painful solicitude in modest silence. He died as he had

lived, and as he would have desired, in the very midst of active and important duties.

During all these later years he had held the cords of life at their utmost tension, and suddenly the silver cord was loosened, and the golden bowl broken; then that which was of earth returned to the common mother of all, ashes to ashes, and the spirit to God who gave, and lo, "He walks with knightly mien and crowned brow, an angel stature with the sons of God."

He was born February 22nd, 1839, at Ottawa, Canada, of Irish parentage, and in 1848 the family came to Chicago, where the child attended the old Scammon public school for about two years. In 1850 they removed to Aurora and the developing lad was a pupil in the public schools, and as he approached maturity learned the carriage making and trimming trade. Before attaining his majority he established himself in the carriage business at Yorkville, Tennessee, and was rapidly acquiring acquaintances, and friendships, and building up a promising trade, when the dark cloud of secession rolled swiftly up the Southern sky, and the ambitious youth was forced to at once decide between disloyalty to his country, or the abandonment of all his business plans, and sacrifice of his entire accumulations. Unquestioned loyalty to every conviction and duty was an inherent passion of his life, and without hesitation he sacrificed all, and with much difficulty and some peril he made his way back to his Northern home. At President Lincoln's first call for troops he hastened to Springfield to enlist, but eager volunteers had already overfilled the State's quota. Returning to Aurora he assisted in organizing a military company which in September, 1861, became Company H of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He was chosen Second Lieutenant, although much the youngest of the line officers or sergeants of the company. On Shiloh's bloody field he was captured by the Confederates near the famous "hornets' nest," about 4:30

on Sunday afternoon, April 6th, 1862. With other prisoners, including Gen. B. M. Prentiss, he was taken to Corinth, Miss., and thence to Memphis, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala., by rail. From here they were transported to Montgomery and from there were sent to Macon, Ga., where the commissioned officers and enlisted men were separated. In July he was taken to Madison and confined in an old cotton mill until late in October, when he was transferred to the Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., and exchanged. He rejoined his command at Corinth, Miss., in December, and found his commissions as First Lieutenant and as Captain awaiting him. He served with his fine regiment, participating in all its arduous campaigns and many engagements, until the expiration of its first term of three years' enlistment. As the regiment "veteranized" the commissioned officers by agreement permitted their places to be filled by promotions from the re-enlisted ranks, and at Rome, Ga., on November 14th, 1864, the new field, staff and line officers of the entire veteran regiment presented Captain McGrath a most cordial and eloquent testimonial of high soldierly appreciation and loving personal regard. But his term of active military service was not yet closed, for he was detailed by Gen. John M. Corse, commanding the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, as chief of outposts upon his staff, and he discharged the dangerous duties of this position during the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He was finally mustered out at Savannah, Ga., January 24th, 1865. His superior officers ever had entire confidence in his judgment, his courage and his energy, and he was frequently detailed for important duties, and mentioned in military orders in highly complimentary terms. Equally he won the esteem, respect and affection of the officers of his own rank and of the enlisted men of his command.

In 1867 Captain McGrath entered the postal railway mail service as an assistant clerk, and within three years was

thrice transferred to better positions, and in August, 1870, received his fourth promotion as Assistant Superintendent with headquarters at Washington. In a recent newspaper article Mr. F. A. Eastman, postmaster at Chicago at the time of the great fire in 1871, states that Superintendent George S. Bangs and his Assistant Superintendent, Captain McGrath, both came instantly to Chicago, ordered mail cars, and in them performed the distributing work of the Chicago postoffice, very greatly to the relief of the local officials, and to the immense benefit of the general public. And he states that from this incident developed the highly efficient system of general mail distribution upon moving trains. He was appointed Superintendent of Mails at the Chicago office on April 1st, 1873, and satisfactorily discharged the perplexing duties of that office until 1886, during President Cleveland's administration, when he resigned. May 1st, 1889, he was appointed Superintendent of the city delivery and May 1st, 1894, was transferred to the head of the inquiry division. Three years later he returned to the direction of the city delivery and subsequently his title was changed to General Superintendent. January 14th, 1901, the Postmaster General returned him to his former position of Superintendent of Mails, and in the active discharge of its onerous duties his life work reached its sudden close. From this very brief review of his public career it will be noted that in responsible, laborious and honorable military and civic duties he served his country well during more than thirty-seven years, a period equaling the full average life of a generation, and with just pride we point to the fact of his steady and uniform promotions as the very highest possible testimonials of his sterling merit.

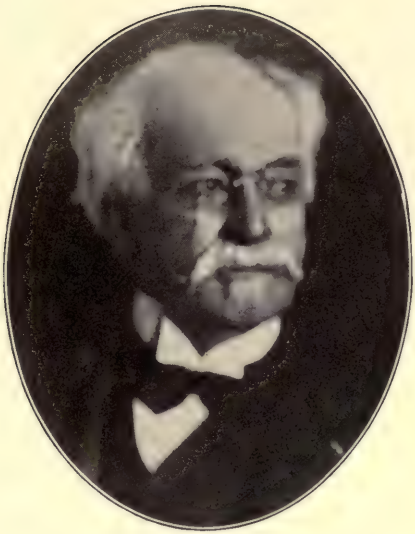
He was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Anna Kalb on July 12th, 1869, and two sons were born of this union, namely George S. Bangs McGrath, Western representative at Chicago of the Ohio Quarries Company, and Mau-

rice De K. McGrath, supervising electrical engineer and inventor, with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, and now stationed at Antwerp, Belgium.

His domestic life was as happy as was his military and civil career useful and honorable; and in both he was constantly animated with the highest ideals of honor, loyalty, gentleness and truth. In the very best sense he was indeed a Christian gentleman. We sadly recall the peculiar charm of his personal companionship, that with his strong manly virtues bound him so closely to our hearts in the warm ties of friendship; and through our kindred sense of bereavement feel the sad privilege of tendering to his bereaved wife and sorrowing sons our heartfelt sympathy in their keener anguish. Yet we know that while for us the low sad requiem of "retreat" is heard amid the vales of earth's brief mortality, awakening triumphant reveille is sounding along the sunlit hills of heaven's spiritual immortality, for

"There is no death. What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

JOHN S. WILCOX,
JOHN J. HEALEY,
JAMES E. STUART,
Committee.



ELIAS AHIRA CALKINS.

Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 26, 1904.

ELIAS AHIRA CALKINS was born at Royalton, New York, February 7th, 1828, and departed this life November 24th, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois.

In 1843, at the age of fifteen years, he arrived, by sailing vessel, at the port of Milwaukee, and eventually became one of Wisconsin's distinguished citizens.

Prior to entering upon military service, he was a newspaper editor and publisher, and ranked amongst the foremost Democratic political counsellors of his State.

Early in the Civil War our Companion was commissioned Major of the First Battalion of the Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, U. S. V., and was mustered into the United

States service on January 28th, 1862, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

With his Regiment he served continuously in the Army of the Frontier—in Missouri, Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation—and the Seventh Army Corps. He was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy October 24th, 1863, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, as Lieutenant-Colonel, February 24th, 1865.

He was elected a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, March 2nd, 1892, and, by reason of change of residence, was transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, October 9th, 1900.

At the close of his military career, he resumed the occupation of journalist and continued his literary pursuits until the date of his death.

His life record is one to be proud of. No better soldier ever served his country, and his reputation in civil life is without stain.

As a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post G. A. R. and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion he was an enthusiastic and devoted comrade and companion.

His scholastic attainments were beyond the ordinary, and his editorial writings possessed great power and breadth of thought.

To quote from the remarks of Dr. DeBlois, pastor of the First Baptist Church:

"Colonel Calkins had a great deal of force, but he also had will, and this will force made him a power in the councils of his party in the State in which he settled when he came to the West. It took him to the war when his country needed his services, and it gave him a high place on the great newspapers with which he was connected."

"He went through some of the most dangerous parts of the Civil War, taking part in which there was more danger than glory, yet he always performed his duty well. His home life was beautiful and the affection he had for his family was one of the grandest traits of his character."

To his bereaved family we extend our profound respect and sympathy.

To his comrades and friends we voice the word "Farewell" for yet a little while. On the other bank of the great river he waits and watches for our home-coming, and we shall soon stand beside him.

GEORGE H. HEAFFORD,
HEMAN B. JACKSON,
WILTON A. JENKINS,
Committee.

TAYLOR PARKER RUNDLET.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at North Scituate, Massachusetts, November 30, 1904.

AGAIN has Death reached out his hand to write the legend "finis" and close the Book of Life, whose forepage bears the name of Taylor Parker Rundlet inscribed thereon. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 24th, 1840. Died North Scituate, Massachusetts, November 30th, 1904.

Companion Rundlet was educated in the public schools of Boston and Cambridge to which latter place his family removed in 1854.

Graduating from the Cambridge High School in 1857 he engaged in the shoe business until 1862, when he raised

a company, from among his circle of friends and acquaintances, which was subsequently assigned as Company "F," 38th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Companion Rundlet appointed Captain thereof to date from August 23rd, 1862.

He was appointed Brevet Major U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Port Hudson, La."; and was mustered out with his regiment June 30, 1865, after continuous service in the 2d Division, 19th Army Corps, Department of the Gulf; with the Army of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan; and with Sherman at Savannah, and in North Carolina.

On his return from the war he resumed his former business relations. In 1871 he became associated with the firm of Sheldon, Collins & Co., of New York, manufacturers of printing inks. In 1878 he removed to Chicago as Western Manager for the house of Charles Enue Johnson & Co. He retired from active business in 1898.

Major Rundlet was elected a Companion of this Order through the Commandery of the State of New York April 5, 1876 (Insignia No. 1631), and transferred to this Commandery, as a charter member, May 7, 1879; serving as Chancellor from 1879 to 1884.

His funeral took place at North Scituate, Mass., December 2, 1904, under the kindly auspices of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, his son being a member thereof. Final interment was at Portsmouth, N. H., the home of his ancestors.

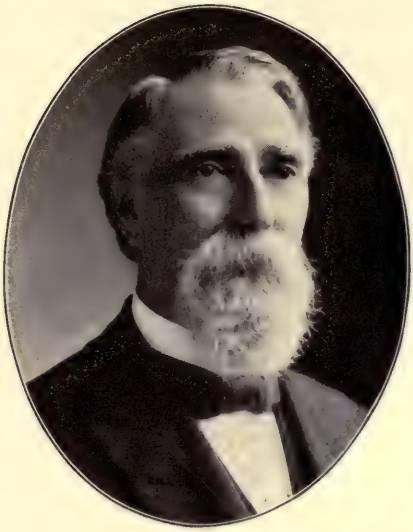
To those among our Companions who were fortunate enough to be numbered among his intimates Major Rundlet was a delightfully instructive and interesting friend with whom intercourse was ever a most felicitous occasion. Who can forget the early days of our Commandery and the brilliant coterie who then gathered at our meetings—the two Sheridans ("Phil" and "Mike"), "Tony" Forsyth, John

Mason Loomis, Strong, Stiles, George Roper and "T. P."—last though not least. How fresh in memory are the songs and recitations. "Our Swords were 37," "We Drank from the Same Canteen," and other soldier poems and songs that rolled in sonorous melody from the lips of Rundlet to thrill the heart and set the blood surging as we joined in chorus and applause. Gone are those days of close communion; empty are the places that may never again be filled in our hearts as we gather to-day; and through the mists of our gathering tears we say, Good night, dear old "T. P."! We will keep ever green and fragrant the memory of your kindly ways and genial companionship. Good night, good night.

"Warm summer sun shine kindly o'er him,
Warm southern winds blow softly o'er him,
Green sod above, lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart, good night, good night."

To the sorrowing widow and sons and the loving sisters who survive him, we tender our heartfelt sympathies and profound sorrow in this their affliction and join with them in the hope of a reunion beyond the Ultimate River where parting is no more but joy and peace is forever.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
Committee.



DANIEL WEBSTER MILLS.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago December 16, 1904.

AGAIN we are called upon to chronicle the passing of another member of this Commandery from this to that greater life, Eternity.

Captain Daniel Webster Mills, husband of Lucy Morrison Mills, died at his residence, 1510 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Friday, December 16, 1904, after an illness of many months, through which the patient sufferer made the brave fight of his life.

Captain Mills was born on a farm near Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, February 25, 1838. He came of good old Quaker stock, beginning life with no capital other than that which comes of good character, intelligence, integ-

rity, honesty, a brave heart, indomitable will, and the best elements of strenuous manhood and good citizenship. A patriot by heredity and a lover of liberty and justice in the school of Civil War.

When the dark cloud of Civil War spread like a nightmare over our country, this Ohio boy, fresh from the plow and a tiller of the soil, sprang into the breach with thousands of Ohio's brave sons and the brave sons of other Northern states to protect his country and its flag.

Entering the service as a private soldier in Company D, 180th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for his soldierly qualities and bravery in battle he rose rapidly to the rank of Captain. His regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the 23rd Army Corps. With his regiment he participated in many battles and engagements, including the battles of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, and Wise's Forks, North Carolina, March 8 to 10, 1865, in which latter engagement he was severely wounded in the foot from the bursting of a shell. He was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865.

In 1866 he came to Chicago and began his life work, which was, from the start to the day of his death, one of an honorable and successful career.

He was united in marriage to Lucy Morrison, daughter of Orsemus Morrison, one of Chicago's wealthy citizens, December 25, 1871. Their long years of married life were happy ones. Favored with every blessing and comfort that wealth can bestow, their close companionship and attachment for each other made their married life a pleasure to live—ever happiest in each other's presence, fond of their favored friends who often enjoyed their hospitality in their palatial home.

The life and career of Captain Mills, either in private or public, was one of honest purposes and fearless personality; a true and loyal friend, generous and kind-hearted, a genial

companion, a loving and devoted husband, an honorable and upright business man, plain and outspoken, ever daring to assert himself and express his views, a lover of right and justice, an enemy of wrong and dishonest motives in private or public life.

In Congress he was loyal and true to the best interests of the administration and the country. While others wavered and hesitated, he was a champion bold and outspoken for every measure favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain and for the liberty and welfare of those persecuted people under the tyranny of Spanish rule and oppression. He once remarked to the writer that it was one of the proudest moments of his life when he could raise his voice and register his vote in Congress for every war measure that would give aid to that oppressed people. Hence he was instrumental in planting our flag upon, and sending our soldiers not only to Cuba and Porto Rico but to those distant islands across the sea, and the ultimate freedom of those long suffering people whom he knew only through the story of their long struggle, sufferings and persecutions. Truly he was a lover of liberty and justice to the oppressed.

Captain Mills was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 9, 1889. He was a member of Columbia Post, No. 706, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois; a member of the Illinois, Menoken, and Lincoln Clubs; a member of Siloam Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of York Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar, the Oriental Consistory, 32nd degree, and of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

For years he took an active part in politics and was a staunch Republican. From 1878 to 1881 he was Warden of Cook County Hospital. He served two terms as Alderman

for his Ward and one term as Representative to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District.

Companions, the oft repeated bugle-notes sounding the taps over some dead hero of the Civil War, and the constant detail from our numbers of those brave men who fought to preserve this Nation in those dark days of civil strife, cannot fail to remind us that our ranks are becoming depleted and that our Companions are becoming weary with life's fatiguing day, and are passing on from this to that immortal life, to that eternal camping ground where the mighty hosts of our country's defenders are now bivouacked.

Those of us who, after nearly forty years since we laid aside war's equipments, are permitted to meet here from time to time and enjoy these social gatherings, should not forget the blessings bestowed upon us by the Great Commander, nor fail to appreciate His Divine favor.

Companion Mills was buried as he wished to be, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the beautiful rosette of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion upon his breast, and his casket draped within the sacred folds of the starry flag.

Thus sleeps he now, peacefully and at rest under the Winter's snow, and beneath the flag he loved and for which he fought. No trumpet's sound, no clashing of arms, no cannon's roar nor thunder of the tempest can awake him from that calm, eternal, dreamless sleep.

To the bereaved and sorrowing widow this Commandery extends its sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

MANNING D. BIRGE,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
OBED W. WALLIS,
Committee.

MARTIN KINGMAN.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Peoria, Illinois, December 19, 1904.

MARTIN KINGMAN, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, died at Peoria, Illinois, December 19, 1904.

Born April 1, 1844, in Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, Illinois. His early life was spent on the farm, and in teaching school. Mustered in and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, 86th Regiment Illinois Infantry, U. S. V., August 27, 1862, at Camp Lyon near Peoria.

His Regiment left for the front on September 7, 1862, and at Louisville became a part of the 3d Brigade, 2d

Division, 14th Army Corps; moved south to Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga; participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and the relief of Burnside at Knoxsville, in the Fall of 1863; the surrender of Atlanta, Sherman's "March to the Sea," and the capitulation of Savannah in 1864; thence moved to Washington City, being in the Grand Review in June, 1865; received final discharge at Chicago on June 21, 1865.

Part of Mr. Kingman's service during the latter part of the war was in command of ambulance train in battle of Kennesaw Mountain in June, 1864; also aide-de-camp on General Morgan's staff. Companion Kingman was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, although the youngest officer in the Division, having been a minor during most of his army career.

A most striking personality was removed from this world's activities in the death of Companion Kingman. Single-handed and alone he fought his way from poverty to affluence, and departed this life with a firm hold on the topmost round of the ladder of business success. Whatsoever his hand found to do, he did it with his might. His industry was untiring; his courage and determination unfailing. He knew no definition of the word "obstacle," but that it was something to overcome.

The striking characteristics that so marked Companion Kingman came out equally strong in the domestic, social and patriotic side of his life. His home was his haven, and as a host, he had few equals in cordiality and kindliness and thoughtful consideration. Having served practically throughout the entire Civil War, his interest in everything connected with that service seemed to grow with increasing years. No patriotic society but found in him a helper and a friend. His purse and his heart were open to any needy survivor of the great struggle, and the beautiful and classic Soldiers' Monument in the Peoria Court House Square,

erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, will commemorate no one more than Companion Kingman, who so helped its erection, with his time, talent, and money.

As some great engine too powerful for the frame in which it was set slowly but surely works its own destruction—so his restless spirit called for an expenditure of strength which a not overly rugged physique tried in vain to meet, and December 19th, 1904, at 7:25 p. m., Companion Kingman passed to the "Great Beyond," leaving the memory of a most remarkable character, and a loss severely felt in the great busy world in which he had played so active a part.

Our deepest sympathy is called out in behalf of his family, upon whom his death falls with crushing weight; but we can join with them in rejoicing that to them and to us is left the memory of such a Father, Citizen and Patriot.

ELIOT CALLANDER,
JOHN D. MCCLURE,
JACOB C. HANSEL,
Committee.

SAMUEL DEXTER LUDDEN.

Major United States Volunteers. Died at Boscobel, Wisconsin, January 12, 1905.

COMPANION SAMUEL DEXTER LUDDEN was born at Bennington, New York, Feb. 17, 1839. and died at Boscobel, Wisconsin, January 12, 1905.

As a boy, Companion Ludden secured an education such as the common schools in his vicinity afforded, and at the age of seventeen he began work as a dry goods clerk at Batavia, New York. It was his ambition to be a merchant; but before his hopes could be realized there came the call to arms, and the Great War in which he bore an honorable part was ushered in. He was one of the first to respond, and on May 1, 1861, was enrolled as a private in Company K,

Twelfth New York Infantry Volunteers; served as First Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant in same company, and was mustered out with his company May 17, 1863. On January 4, 1864, he was again in service as private in Company L, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and became Captain of the company February 27, 1864, and Major of the regiment on January 21, 1865.

He was mustered out finally June 5, 1865. His war service throughout was with the Army of the Potomac, participating with it in a majority of its most important engagements, and his conduct at all times, as "The Man With the Musket," and as an officer in command was so conspicuous and praiseworthy that on his retirement from the service he carried with him the confidence, respect and good will of all who had been his associates. On two occasions during his service Companion Ludden was captured by the enemy and sent to Libby Prison. On the last occasion he escaped from the enemy and after enduring hardships and privations that would seem incredible he rejoined his command and at once returned to duty.

After the war he settled at Hudson City, New Jersey, and was married there July 12, 1865, removing soon after to Litchfield, thence to Decatur and from there to Chicago, Illinois, and in 1893 went to Boscobel, Wisconsin. He was at all times in the dry goods business, and was known and recognized as a successful merchant.

Companion Ludden was in every sense of the word a Christian gentleman. In Grand Army circles he enjoyed the love and esteem of his comrades; the Companions of the Loyal Legion were ever ready to extend to him the hand of fellowship; with the business community his standing and integrity were unquestioned; as a friend he was steadfast, and in his home circle he was the personification of all that was good in a husband and father.

In the death of Major Ludden our Commandery has lost

a most worthy comrade. We mourn his death, respect his memory, and to the widow and sons who survive him we tender our sincere and affectionate sympathy.

JOHN H. STIBBS,
MANNING D. BIRGE,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago January 14, 1905.

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 17th day of August A. D. 1844, and he died on the 14th day of January, 1905, being at the time of his death 60 years and 5 months of age.

His father, George Martin, was the first Chief Justice of Michigan and the son was destined to the bar; but, like so many others who turned aside from their chosen path to defend their country's honor and flag, he heard the call and enlisted in the army January 12th, 1862, a Commissary Sergeant Company I, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, U. S. V.; was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company H, October

1st, 1863, but not mustered as there were not enough men to allow muster; was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ind. Battery, Michigan Light Artillery, U. S. V., March 8th, 1864. The Seventh Michigan Cavalry was attached to the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant Martin participated in the following engagements:

Kelley's Ford, Virginia, 1863.
White's Ford, Virginia, 1863.
Brandy Station, Virginia, 1863.
Morton's Ford, Virginia.
Culpepper Court House, Virginia.
Jack's Shops, Virginia.
Buckland Mill's, Virginia.

The Fourteenth Battery was in Hardin's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, Department of Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant Martin was in command of Forts Totten and Bunker Hill in October and November, 1864.

Ill health compelled him to resign February 20th, 1865, before the culminating events which crowned the efforts and struggles and privations of the preceding months and years and brought the peace for which he had fought and earned the right to enjoy.

He came to Chicago after the close of the war and entered the firm of Geo. M. How, and from that time until his death was on the Board of Trade.

He married in 1876 and left surviving him his wife, Mrs. Mary F. Martin, and an only child, a daughter, Julia.

We, who know our Companion in business and as a member of our Commandery, desire to express our appreciation of his qualities as a man of business as well as a soldier, feeling that every soldier who leaves the army fills well his place in civil life and reflects honor upon his military career by proving that a man can serve his country in the field with-

out losing his ability to serve her as well at home. "Peace hath her victories no less than war."

We tender our sincere sympathy to those nearest and dearest to him in their hour of bereavement.

ISRAEL P. RUMSEY,
JAMES M. BALL,
FREDERICK R. WARNER,
Committee.

HORACE WARDNER.

Major and Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. Died at La Porte, Indiana, March 17, 1905.

DR. HORACE WARDNER, has passed from among us to the life beyond. To those of us who knew him in the early years of our civil strife and have kept the touch of heart and hand in all these years, his passing away has left a deep impress of sorrow.

Between us, his early associates, there has been a depth of friendship which is difficult to express. He seemed more than a Companion, a member of a family united by brotherly love.

In his own home there is everywhere expressed a grief at his taking away—the loss of a comrade whose genial

kindness and courteous consideration for others, endeared him to all hearts.

He was one of the workers who tirelessly take up the duties of every day and patiently, earnestly and conscientiously seek to bring them to a happy conclusion. He was a pure man in his daily life, and we his Companions in the Loyal Legion pay tribute to his many virtues and sterling qualities.

Horace Wardner was born in Wyoming County, New York, August 25th, 1829. He was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools until sixteen years old, later he became a student in Alfred (New York) Academy. He was also a pupil and teacher in Cayuga Academy, and altogether spent ten years as a student and teacher in Western New York. The Spring of 1853 found him in Milwaukee, assistant teacher in the Milwaukee Academy. In 1854 he entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1856. In 1859 and 1860 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College.

In April, 1861, Dr. Wardner was commissioned surgeon of the 12th Illinois Infantry. His unremitting attention to the wants of the "boys" endeared him to all. After about a year he was made a staff or brigade surgeon, and served in the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. After the battle of Corinth in October, 1862, Dr. Wardner was ordered to take charge of the hospital at Mound City, Ill. In February, 1863, he was ordered to Vicksburg by Gen. Grant. Ill health sent him North again. After a brief stay and at the expiration of his leave of absence he was again ordered to take charge of the hospital at Mound City. He remained in charge of this hospital until the close of the war when he was sent to Cairo, Ill., to look after the sick soldiers returning from the front. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services, October 6th, 1865, and honorably mustered out October 7th, 1865. In Novem-

ber following he founded St. Mary's Infirmary at Cairo, remaining with the institution ten years. Here he became a member of the Illinois Board of Health, and for two years its president. During the next twelve years he was Superintendent of the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, Ill. In 1891 he took up his residence in La Porte, Ind., where he established a sanitarium now known as the Home Health Club and Hospital.

Dr. Wardner was for some time president of the La Porte County Medical Society; was a member of the American Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Society; was president of the Board of U. S. Pension Examiners. He was a life member of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the Knight Templar Masons.

Dr. Wardner was married February 16th, 1858, to Miss Louise Rockwood, of Sheboygan, Wis. Mrs. Wardner was with her husband during much of his war service, and was among the noble and patriotic women who sacrificed comforts of home to aid the suffering. To her, his loving companion through all these years, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Our friends and loved ones pass from life, and the rest is silence, except as we hear in that still small voice within us, "Well Done, Thou Good and Faithful Servant."

GEORGE MASON,
GEORGE L. PADDOCK,
AUGUSTUS L. CHETLAIN,
Committee.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago April 2, 1905.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MARSHALL, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, died at Chicago on April 3rd, 1905. He was born at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and during his early boyhood his family moved to Cleveland, where he received a public school education, and then attended for two years an academy at Collamer, Ohio. He was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, and on April 21st, 1861, enlisted as a private in Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was discharged July 27th, 1861, at expiration of term of service.

In the organization of Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, he was on November 27th, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on February 27th, 1863, Captain, and was mustered out of service with the Battery, August 31st, 1865. His three months' service was spent in West Virginia, where his Battery was attached to General Landers' command.

In the winter of 1861 his Battery was assigned to Crittenden's Corps, and he served with the Army of the Cumberland during 1862, '63 and '64, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Franklin and Nashville. At Stone River his battery did most signal service, and he had two horses shot from under him, but escaped unhurt. During the summer of 1865 he served as Chief of Artillery of the Fourth Corps at New Orleans. At the close of the war he resumed business at Cleveland for a short time, and then moved to Oil City, Pa., where he resided for ten years. During the last sixteen years of his life he filled the responsible position of Purchasing Agent at Chicago for the Standard Oil Company.

As a soldier, his strict devotion to duty, his coolness and bravery on the battlefield, and his watchful care over those in his command, won the commendation of his superiors, and the love and esteem of his men.

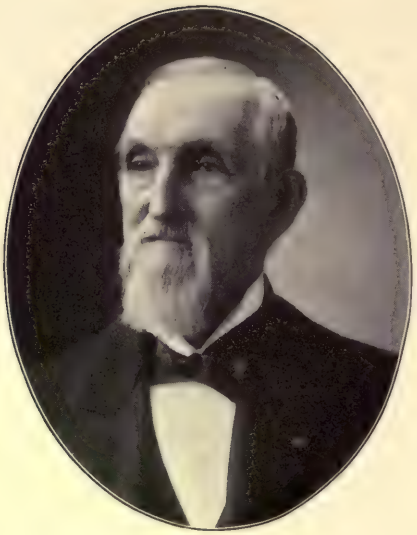
As a citizen, he proved true to every duty imposed upon him; quiet and unostentatious in manner, he had the respect and confidence of all who knew him; warm-hearted, self-forgetful, always ready to lend a helping hand, his life was filled with pleasant deeds.

He was devoted to his comrades in the Civil War, and to the last he retained the greatest interest in his military associations.

Companion Marshall left no children, but to the be-

reaved widow, who for forty-five years enjoyed his sweet companionship, we tender the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Commandery.

OTHO H. MORGAN,
THOMAS M. TURNER,
ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
Committee.



OLIVER WOODSON NIXON.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Biloxi, Mississippi, May 19, 1905.

MAJOR OLIVER WOODSON NIXON, who was identified with the Illinois Commandery almost from its inception, and who, by reason of his constancy in attendance upon its meetings during nearly twenty-four years, and by his charm of character and gentleness of manner had become one of the best known and most esteemed companions, departed this life at Biloxi, Mississippi, on Tuesday, May 19th.

He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, October 25th, 1825. His life spanning more than the three score years and ten, was eventful, useful and active. Only within a few years did he exchange business cares for the quiet

retirement which the balmy climate and the recreation that the beautiful Gulf on the Southern coast of Mississippi afford.

He descended from Quaker ancestry who left Old England and crossed the wide ocean to build up a community in the wilderness of Virginia, that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and traditions. They organized schools for their own children and for the Indians. They were the peacemakers between unruly and turbulent whites and their savage foes. Later, they became advocates of emancipation of slaves, and encountered opposition. Samuel Nixon, the father of our departed Companion, proved the sincerity of his anti-slavery convictions, by freeing his slaves and placing them outside the jurisdiction of Virginia. For a time he lived across the border in North Carolina.

When young Oliver was about six years old, his father with a large body of the Society of Friends, removed to Indiana, in the vicinity of Richmond,—here his early education was obtained in a Friend's Boarding School, which is now Earlham College. He graduated with honors at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, in 1849, having earned his way through by teaching in smaller Ohio towns. During his school life he listened with a boy's enthusiasm to addresses from Tom Corwin and Benjamin Wade. In college, Murat Halsted, Benjamin Harrison, Lewis B. Gunckle, and men who in later life greatly expanded the fame of Ohio in various fields of renown, politics and letters were his associates.

His college course completed, he resumed teaching at Wilmington, Ohio, and began the study of medicine. He had only made little progress in his medical studies when the excitement engendered by the discoveries of gold in California engulfed a number of the young men at Wilmington, young Nixon among the number. In the spring of 1850

they started on their long journey across plains and mountains, and reached Sacramento, California, after driving their teams for nine months. The party scattered into every possible pursuit. Our Companion went to the foot hills, cut wood and hauled it to Sacramento, receiving an enormous price for it. Cholera soon made its appearance and the Ohio adventurers left Sacramento to work in the mines. Our friend's strength seemed not sufficient for this. He was taken ill and proceeded to San Francisco; from there he went by ship to Oregon. Here, at the Falls of the Willamette, he taught school in a log house. Later he became the purser on the first steamboat on the Columbia River. After three years, he returned to "the States" by way of Nicaraugua, and resumed the study of medicine, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He entered the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, being associated with Dr. W. B. Elstun, whose sister, Miss Louise Elstun, he married.

The breaking out of the war found him there. When such men as Colonel Groesbeck and General Noyes were engaged in organizing the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, men of the temper, training and patriotism of Dr. Nixon did not require much urging. He was enrolled for three years July 8th, 1861, and mustered in as Major and Surgeon of the Regiment on August 16th, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. The Regiment participated in the early Missouri Campaign. It was at Camp Benton, at the time of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Soon after this it was divided in numerous detachments serving apart from each other. Surgeon Nixon accompanied the portion of his command that was assigned to General Sturgis. His duties became multifarious. He acted as commanding officer, commissary, sanitary inspector, medical adviser, attendant upon sick and wounded, and even comforter to homesick boys.

He then served with General Pope in the Army of the Mississippi, who finding this young surgeon always busy, willing, cheerful, and hopeful, detached him from his regiment and made him his Medical Director.

While Dr. Nixon was on duty near Corinth, the concussion of an exploding shell ruptured the drum of his ear, from which injury he never recovered. He was ordered North with a large number of Confederate prisoners, which he delivered safely at Columbus, and then went to Cincinnati for much needed treatment.

General Pope when assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, urged our Companion to join him there,—but when Dr. Nixon realized that his injury was permanent, and that it rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of an Army Surgeon, he resigned on May 31st, 1862.

Returning to civilian life, he found it necessary to seek other pursuits than the practice of medicine, as his lack of hearing was a barrier to this. His friends twice elected him county treasurer of Cincinnati, and then he turned his attention to literary work. Among his literary productions of historic value was, "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon for the Union;" "The Mountain Meadows," and "Marcus Whitman's Ride Through Savage Lands," etc.

He became interested in the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, and later, was for many years the Literary Editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean. This position he relinquished several years ago, and since then has spent his winters at Biloxi, Mississippi, enjoying the much deserved rest in the companionship of his devoted wife.

He became a Companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Illinois, November 2nd, 1881, bearing Insignia No. 2183. He was much attached to it. In the evening of his life he desisted from all social, end-of-day gatherings, excepting Commandery meetings.

He was a man of kindly disposition, sincerity of character and simplicity of life, with unbounded love for God and for mankind. He was happy in an abiding faith that the portals that close upon us here open the way to the better and higher life beyond.

To the devoted wife in whose loving arms he reposed when he passed to the hither shore, and to his son Charles, we can only extend our sympathy. His was a good life, well lived and peacefully finished.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
GEORGE MASON,
Committee.

ALFRED THEOPHILUS SMITH.

Brigadier General United States Army. Died at Buffalo, New York, May 23, 1905.

WITH the ceaseless demands of nature the end draws swiftly near for that magnificent Army of the Union that answered to their roll call when the going down of the sun at Appomattox's crimson field marked the closing scene of our four years' Civil War. Forty years and more have drifted into the past and soon will have ended the long march toward the thither shore of the "Eternal Land" and the sun of life will set upon the last slender remnant of a once mighty army that made possible the existence of a greater America. In the passing of our late Companion Brigadier-General Alfred T. Smith, U. S. Army (retired),

who died at Buffalo, New York, May 23rd, 1905, in swift succession to so many who but lately stood beside in happy reunion, we are brought to a keen realization that:

"Swift to the close ebbs out life's day,"
"Earth's joys grow dim, its glories fade away."

Son of one of our best beloved and most highly esteemed Companions—Major General John E. Smith, deceased,—his demise should appeal to our hearts in kindly remembrance and sincere regret; although to many of our Commandery he was not personally known because of his continuous absence on duty with his Regiment. He was appointed a cadet at West Point July 1st, 1855; Brevetted Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Infantry, July 1st, 1860; Second Lieutenant Eighth United States Infantry, October 17th, 1860; First Lieutenant May 14th, 1861, and Captain, September 19th, 1863. He was appointed as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-six Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 4th, 1865, serving therewith until September 20th, 1865, when the Regiment was mustered out and he returned to the Eighth United States Infantry. He was promoted to Major Seventh United States Infantry, July 3rd, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighth United States Infantry, December 16th, 1888, and Colonel Thirteenth United States Infantry, March 1st, 1894. He was brevetted Captain United States Army July 1st, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Peninsula Campaign, Va.," and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was retired with the rank of Brigadier General U. S. A. at his own request after "forty years' service." He served with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of Chattanooga, Dalton and Memphis.

We tender our heartfelt condolence to his family in the hope of a future reunion where parting shall come no more, only joy and peace forever.

J. J. Abercrombie,
Hugh D. Bowker,
Jacob F. Munson,
Committee.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER McLEAN.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Los Angeles, California, May 29, 1905.

BREVET MAJOR WILLIAM ALEXANDER McLEAN, born at Quebec, Canada, August 14th, 1828; died at Los Angeles, California, May 29th, 1905.

The records show that Major McLean entered the service as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, U. S. V., August 21st, 1862. On May 18th, 1864, he was promoted to Captain and C. S., and on July 14th, 1865, he was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Major "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

Major McLean served with the Army of Tennessee, being present at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post. He

participated in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi; the assault and siege of Vicksburg; the battle of Missionary Ridge; the Atlanta Campaign; the March to the Sea and through the Carolinas, and in the final grand review at Washington. He was elected a Companion of the First Class in this Commandery on April 4th, 1881. About the year 1887 he changed his residence to California, and for this reason your Committee has not been familiar with his later life. It is also unable to speak advisedly of his earlier career before the war.

The position to which he was mustered in at the inception of his services indicates that at that time he had earned a high place in the confidence and esteem of his community. His long and arduous war experience speaks for itself. It was his fortune to be a participant in many of the most stirring events of the war of the Rebellion, and at its close, crowned with the laurel of his country's approval, he modestly laid down his arms and joined the great army of peace in rebuilding the shattered fabric of the land of his adoption.

The thousands of young men released from army services in 1865 could not be choosers of their vocation. Necessity compelled them to adopt the readiest means of an honest livelihood. Major McLean embarked in the fire insurance business and his unusual abilities attracted early attention. He was soon called upon to serve the Home Insurance Company of New York as Special Agent, after which he was promoted to the position of Adjuster for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which he served until about the year 1883, when he accepted the position of General Adjuster with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Massachusetts. He continued to serve this Company up to the time of his final retirement from active business, when, after a year or two of foreign travel, he took up his residence in California, where he lived to a green

old age in the peaceful pursuit of a fruit grower in that land of sunshine and flowers.

Major McLean was a good soldier, a good citizen, a devoted lover of the land of his adoption, a man of sterling integrity, a loyal friend and a most genial and lovable gentleman. What more can be said? The long and peaceful afternoon of his life was passed amid happy surroundings and cheered by the reflections of duty well done. He has joined "the innumerable caravan" and moved to the mysterious realm where it is our common hope that life's best aspirations are garnered. Peace to his ashes.

AMOS J. HARDING,
ALBERT F. DEAN,
SAMUEL S. FROWE,
Committee.

DOUGLAS HAPEMAN.

Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Ottawa, Illinois, June 3, 1905.

STRICKEN with fatal illness on last Memorial Day, our Companion Brevet Colonel Douglas Hapeman died at dawn, June 3rd, 1905, at his home in Ottawa, Illinois.

Douglas Hapeman was born in Fulton County, New York, January 15th, 1839, and came to La Salle County, Illinois, in 1845. At the early age of thirteen he entered the office of the Ottawa Free Trader, a newspaper and publishing house, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion he had mastered all the details of a business which he intended should be his life vocation.

But then came "the long roll of Sumter's guns," the President's call for 75,000 militia, and the Governor's, for

volunteers to fill six regiments from Illinois. Among the thousands of the brave and loyal who responded to these calls, none answered, "Here," more readily than did young Hapeman. Within ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter he was in Camp Yates, at Springfield, Illinois, with his Company, and from that time until the end of the war he continued in the service of his country.

He was commissioned, April 23rd, 1861, Second Lieutenant, Company H, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, a regiment commanded by the immortal W. H. L. Wallace and the chivalrous Ransom. While in that regiment, Lieutenant Hapeman was always "for duty." In camp, on the march or the battlefield, wherever the regiment was, he was there. At the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15th, 1862, where the regiment for five hours stemmed the torrent of butternut and gray that attempted to overwhelm the single line of blue—where the regiment's list of casualties was over 67 per cent. of its firing line, of whom 102 were killed or mortally wounded he commanded his Company with the most unflinching courage, a company numbering 52 all told, of whom 12 were there killed and 30 others wounded. Again, in the following April at the battle of Shiloh, where the regiment's killed and wounded were 50 per cent. of those engaged, he commanded a company with the same steadfast courage he had displayed at Donelson.

When, in 1862, the call came for "Three Hundred Thousand more," an entire regiment was raised in the County from which Lieutenant Hapeman had gone to the front eighteen months before. Such, among the people at home, was the reputation he had so well earned for gallantry and meritorious services in the field, that, young as he was, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this new regiment, the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, was tendered to him. By special order of the War Department he was discharged from the service as Second Lieutenant, "for promotion,"

and upon the muster in of the new regiment, August 27th, 1862, he at once assumed its actual management, A. B. Moore, the Colonel, being wholly inexperienced and otherwise somewhat unfitted to perform the duties of his position.

On September 6th, 1862, his regiment left Ottawa for Louisville, Kentucky, and from that time until its muster out, at Washington, District of Columbia, June 6th, 1865, Colonel Hapeman participated in every campaign and battle in which this regiment was engaged, excepting Sherman's March through the Carolinas and the battle of Bentonville.

The brigade to which the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry was attached, was surprised in its camp near Hartsville, Tennessee, at daybreak, December 7th, 1862, by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and after three hours of fighting was surrendered by its commander. The whole brigade lost 261 in killed and wounded, of whom 156 belonged to the seven companies of that regiment, numbering about 400 men, which were present and bore the brunt of the fight under Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman. The percentage of killed and wounded in his command sufficiently attests that the surrender was not owing to any lack of fighting quality on his part. From the prisoners there taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman and twelve other officers were selected and placed in close confinement in a prison at Atlanta, Georgia, by order of General Bragg. They were informed by a Confederate officer that this was done because Major McNeil, a Federal officer, had shot thirteen of his prisoners at Palmyra, Missouri, under circumstances which the Confederates claimed had made their execution murder. They were also notified that if Major McNeil should not be surrendered on demand to the Confederates for trial they would be executed in retaliation for his alleged violation of the laws of civilized warfare. With this threat hanging over him like the sword above Damocles, not knowing at what hour he might be taken out for execution,

Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman, for four months, endured the hardships and deprivations of foul prison with the same soldierly spirit and fortitude he ever exhibited on the battle-field.

Upon his release from prison he rejoined his regiment, May 21st, 1863, and thenceforward he was constantly at the front until the fall of Savannah, Georgia. He participated in the Tullahoma campaign, and in the Chickamauga campaign and its days of battle. He endured the siege of Chattanooga, was in the night fight above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, and led his regiment with distinguished bravery at the storming of Missionary Ridge. He went through the whole of the Atlanta Campaign from Buzzard's Roost to Jonesboro, during which there was seldom a day he was not under fire, taking part as he did with his regiment in the engagements at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas, around "Blazing Kenesaw," at Smyrna Church, at Peach Tree and Utoy Creeks, and in the skirmishing and the firing between the opposing rifle pits, that made up the almost daily routine of that memorable four months campaign, which terminated only when the glad news was flashed to the North—"Atlanta is ours and fairly won." He was in the pursuit of Hood into North Alabama after the fall of Atlanta, during which he commanded the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the brigade to which his regiment belonged through the last twenty months of its service. He was on the March to the Sea, and at the siege of Savannah. Here he was granted a short leave of absence, but before it expired Sherman had "cut loose" again, and he could not reach his regiment until it arrived near Raleigh, North Carolina, and thus, much to his regret, he missed the only campaign and battle in which any command of his was engaged when he was not with it.

Whether in command of a company, a regiment, or a brigade, he filled the position well under all circumstances,

and by his soldierly qualities he gained the full confidence of those who served under him. While not a martinet he maintained discipline with a firm, though kindly, hand. Much of the efficiency attained by his regiment was owning to his care, his good judgment, and his qualifications as an officer. Intrepid alike in assault or in defense, no braver man wore the "Acorn" of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He never wavered in his devotion to the Union, and his faith in the ultimate success of its arms was unfaltering.

When the war was over Colonel Hapeman renewed his connection with the Free Trader, this time as a partner in the establishment. As in the Army, so in all the walks of civil life his career was marked by the conscientious performance of every duty cast upon him. He was a man of sterling integrity, faithful to every trust reposed in him, respected by all who knew him, and deeply loved by those who served under him in his youthful days. In 1867, he married a most estimable and accomplished young lady, Miss Ella, the only child of William Thomas, a prominent citizen of Illinois. Their union was blessed with a son and daughter who, with the grief-stricken wife, survive him. Devotedly attached to them, and to him, his domestic life was full of comfort and happiness.

By the silent river he loved so well his comrades
"Laid him in the sleep that comes to all,
And left him to his rest and his renown."—

"Around his grave are quietude and beauty,
And the sweet heaven above—
The fitting symbols of a life of duty
Transfigured into love."

JOHN H. WIDNER,
EDSON J. HARKNESS,
JAMES G. ELWOOD,
Committee.

JOHN WILLIAMS STREETER.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Lake Forest, Illinois, June 4, 1905.

COMPANION JOHN W. STREETER, M. D., late First Lieutenant of First Michigan Light Artillery, lived and died as a brave soldier. His death was the result of injuries received in the line of duty in the battle against disease. Nine years of suffering followed the wounds, but duty was not neglected. He labored earnestly and well to the very last for his suffering clientage, when a less conscientious and strenuous man would long before have ceased his labors. When not actively engaged in his scientific work, he sought relief, during this painful period, in literary pursuits and gave to the world two interesting novels, "The Fat of the Land" and "Doctor Tom," the one published in

February and the other in August, 1904, books that for years to come, will keep before his constituents his high ideals; books that will place him in the roll of honor with the physicians who wrote "Bab and his Friends," "The Autocrat" and "Hugh Wynne."

To sum up his life, we find a creditable military record, a successful medical career, crowned by a notable achievement in letters.

He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, September, 17, 1841. His literary education was acquired in the Monroe Academy of New York. He served for almost three years in the First Michigan Light Artillery, mustered in as a private August 7th, 1862; Quartermaster Sergeant May 31st, 1863; Second Lieutenant September 6th, 1864; First Lieutenant May 22nd, 1865; mustered out with battery July 28th, 1865. He served with his battery in the Army of Cumberland and actively participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Franklin and Nashville. He was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, October 6th, 1880.

He began the study of Medicine in the University of Michigan in the Fall of 1865, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1868; married, September 2nd, 1869; was made Professor of Diseases of Women in Chicago Homeopathic College 1879; for ten years was President of the Homeopathic Staff of Cook County Hospital and in 1888 established the Streeter Hospital which he conducted very creditably until his death June 4th, 1905. A widow and three children survive him. One of the children is Dr. E. C. Streeter, a Companion of the Loyal Legion and a worthy successor in Medicine and Surgery of his father. Two daughters survive: and the marriage of one of them at his dying bed was among the heroic acts of his life.

This memorial can in no better way be concluded than by making application to our Companion of his own published estimate of the "Ideal Physician."

"With earnest faithfulness each day's work is done, and the midnight oil bears testimony of his anxiety for the morrow. With eyes which look upward when he thinks of the future, but downward when he thinks of the past; with hope and fear and joy and sorrow in daily communion, I see him pass the meridian of life, and I see upon his face a patient willingness to be at rest. And, when the harvest is over and life's gleaning is done, I see him turn joyfully home hearing his sheaves with him. And I hear the commendation of the great Physician: 'Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.'"

DANIEL R. BROWER,
JAMES NEVINS HYDE,
E. WYLLYS ANDREWS,
Committee.

ANDREW LUCAS HUNT.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago June 23, 1905.

ANDREW LUCAS HUNT was born in New York City, March 19th, 1844. His father and mother were of the best type of English people, coming to this country from Birmingham, England, and settling in Chicago in the year 1847, at which date the well known hardware business of Edwin Hunt & Sons had its origin.

Companion Hunt was the second of a family of eight children. He received his education in the Chicago schools, the old Dearborn and West Side High School. He united with the Second Presbyterian Church about the year 1860 and from that time to the date of his death he took an ac-

tive part in Christian work and was always ready to lend a helping hand in trying to benefit his fellowmen. He was a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Before he was seventeen years old he joined the Elsworth Zouaves, organized by the late Captain E. L. Brand, and was a most faithful member. Later, when he responded to his country's call, although quite young, he was offered a commission. He was mustered into the service at Camp Fry, Chicago, Illinois, May 31st, 1864, as First Lieutenant Co. I, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, U. S. A., to serve 100 days and was mustered out with his regiment October 25th, 1864. The regiment left Camp Fry June 3rd, 1864, for Columbus, Kentucky, where it was assigned to garrison duty. After expiration of term of service, the regiment voluntarily remained in service and was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, when it went out some 35 or 40 miles after Confederate forces and had some skirmishing and guerilla warfare. After being mustered out of service, Companion Hunt engaged in the hardware business with his father and brothers where he continued as a member of the firm of Edwin Hunt & Sons to the time of his death.

Lieutenant Hunt was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, November 12th, 1896, his insignia number being 11,600. He died at Chicago, Illinois, June 23rd, 1905.

To his widow and son, who survive him, we tender profound sympathy.

ANSON T. HEMINGWAY,
JOHN SARGENT,
GEORGE MASON,
Committee.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON PAGE.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago June 23, 1905.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON PAGE was born at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, October 9th, 1843, and died at Chicago, Illinois, June 23rd, 1905. He was a son of Captain John Page, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., who was mortally wounded at Palo Alto May 8th, 1846, and died July 12th, 1846. In 1852 young Page sailed for Europe, and attended school in Florence, Italy, and Paris, France, until 1857, when he returned home and entered the preparatory school of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

He entered the service as private, Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, U. S. V., August 25th, 1861; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company F, Benton Cadets,

Missouri Infantry, U. S. V., September 27th, 1861. Every male member of the Page family had enlisted and it became necessary that some one of them should resign and return home to take care of the family and their property interests. It fell to the lot of Lieutenant Page, and he reluctantly resigned December 7th, 1861, in obedience to the wishes of his family and in accordance with his sense of duty. He was elected a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 4th, 1901, his insignia number being 13177.

He attended Harvard College and also Harvard Law School, from both of which institutions he graduated and from that time until his last illness was actively engaged in the practice of law at Chicago. He was an able lawyer and possessed the regard and respect of both the bench and the bar. He had the reputation of carefully preparing his cases and giving the best of attention to all matters which were committed to his charge.

He was actively connected with the Chicago Athenaeum during its entire existence. He was a member of its first Board of Directors and served continuously as a Director and for much of the time also as Vice-president and President during the entire life of the organization.

He was appointed by the Governor one of the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home at Normal in the spring of 1897 and held that position for about four years, when he resigned. The duties imposed upon him were faithfully and ably discharged, especially in carrying the management of the Home through a serious crisis which had arisen in its affairs.

The only other political office ever held by Mr. Page was that of Supervisor of the Town of South Chicago. This office came to him as the result of a vigorous reform movement encouraged by such men as Robert T. Lincoln, Ed-

ward G. Mason and Huntington W. Jackson and others, the purpose of which was to wrest the business management of the South Town from the hands of a corrupt gang of politicians.

The charitable activities of Mr. Page found especial play in connection with the Illinois Industrial School for Boys as Glenwood, of which institution he became a Director in May, 1889, and served as such up to the time of his death; during all of this time he was the recognized attorney for the school, attending to all its legal business up to the time of his death, besides giving to the Institution much of his money and valuable time.

He was married to Miss Florence Talcott, who, with their daughter Florence Ethel Page and their son Ralph H. Page, survives him.

He was not only a courteous gentleman and a loyal friend, but he was a man of untiring energy, of great intellectual ability with strong business acumen, of unswerving integrity and of wide public spirit. No one ever appealed to him in vain for help. Many quiet, generous deeds were done by him of which but few knew. His charity was of the most practical kind. The spirit of his giving was on the broad lines of enabling others to help themselves, as illustrated by the thought and labor that he expended toward enlarging the usefulness of the Chicago Athenaeum.

He believed that prevention was better than cure, so gave, not only of money, but of time and personal endeavor to the care of the young, and to their wise guidance in the most protected way, as instanced in his work for the Glenwood Industrial School for Boys and the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home at Normal. He often gave his professional services without remuneration to help not only individuals, but also the educational and charitable institutions with which he was connected.

If, as many of us have been taught to believe, a Recording Angel notes our kind and generous deeds, there will be upon his book many a credit entry to our departed comrade.

WM. APPLETON AMORY,
FREDERIC ULLMANN,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

CHARLES CROSBY HILTON.

Private United States Volunteers. Died at Beloit, Wisconsin, June 28, 1905.

COMPANION CHARLES CROSBY HILTON died at Beloit, Wisconsin, on June 28th, 1905. He was born at Madison in the State of Maine on October 24th, 1843, and while quite a young lad removed to the City of Boston where he resided at the beginning of the great war.

On September 19th, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, one of the nine months' regiments organized by that State, and served with the same until July 2nd, 1863, when he was mustered out by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment.

He became a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion April 9th, 1896, deriving his eligibility for membership from his brother, Captain Frank W. Hilton, who was a Captain in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and who died on January 19th, 1882. His war service was rendered with the Army of the Potomac.

Shortly after the war, Companion Hilton came to Chicago, and spent most of his active life from that time to nearly the close of his life's career in this City, being connected in various capacities in the hotel business.

In 1865 he was night clerk of the New Transit House at the Union Stock Yards where he remained until some time in 1866. Then he removed to the Briggs House where he remained until 1873. During his incumbency here, the great Chicago fire took place which destroyed the hotel and with it all of his own belongings. He was also again subjected to a fire loss in 1874 when connected for a short time with the St. James Hotel. He was then at the Sherman House for seven years and the Tremont House for four years, part of the time one of the proprietors of this well known Chicago Hotel in the firm of John A. Rice & Company. From July, 1888, to May, 1890, he was connected with the Palmer House. When the Wellington was opened in 1890 his genial face and pleasant voice greeted the coming and speeded the departing guests until July, 1894, when he assumed charge of the Lakota Hotel, where he remained until January, 1896. In the early 80's Companion Hilton for a short time deserted the Chicago hostelrys to become a proprietor of the Aborn House at Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1886 Companion Hilton was appointed Captain and Inspector of Rifle practice of the Second Infantry Illinois National Guard and in 1887 he was promoted to the rank

of Major of that regiment. This position he resigned on January 30th, 1890. On January 4th, 1896, Governor Altgeld appointed him Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, which position he relinquished upon tender of his resignation on February 2nd, 1897. After retirement from this position our Companion was engaged in various lines of business temporarily, but several years ago he became proprietor of the Terrace Hotel at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and later of the Hilton House, Beloit, Wisconsin, where he departed this life.

He was married to Miss Harriet A. Chickering in September, 1867, who with their son, George C. Hilton, survive him. To them we extend our sympathy.

A good citizen, a faithful soldier and a noble soul has left us, and is now enrolled in that great army in the far beyond.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
LEROY T. STEWARD,
GEORGE V. LAUMAN,
Committee.

CHARLES WESLEY CRARY.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, July 13, 1905.

COMPANION CHARLES WESLEY CRARY departed this life July 13th, 1905. He was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 6th, 1835. He there attended the local schools until the demand for higher education brought him to the Falley Academy, and at length to the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1858 to take a post-graduate course in the famous Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a practicing physician and surgeon at Malone, New York, where, on May 4th, 1859, he had married Miss Mary E. Porter. Filled with the patriotic spirit of the day he joined with his sister's husband—later

General Amos Kimball, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army —in recruiting a Company for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, with a view of accepting a position of Assistant Surgeon in that regiment. The popular clamor of the parents that he should remain with the Company to care for the interests of their boys, and the action of the members of the Company in electing him their Captain in spite of his protests, decided him to forego his intention of serving where his inclination led him to believe he could best serve his Country in caring for the health of his men, and he was mustered into the service of the United States as Captain, Company H, November 22nd, 1861, in which position he served until the recruiting of the regiment when he was appointed as Assistant Surgeon November 15th, 1862, and mustered out as such June 2nd, 1863. He was immediately reappointed, as Assistant Surgeon, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y., Infantry, and served until the expiration of their term of service and was mustered out September 29th, 1864. He was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, October 1st, 1864, remaining until mustered out March 30th, 1865.

His early service was with the Army of the Potomac, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, he was severely wounded. His last service was with the Nineteenth Corps under General Banks.

While in Louisiana a serious outbreak of smallpox threatened the Corps, and a camp of isolation was established. Volunteers were called for among the Medical Staff to take charge of this camp. Dr. Crary was the only member to respond and as a reward for his efficient service was shortly after appointed Medical Purveyor of the Nineteenth Corps.

He was elected a Companion of this Commandery November 10th, 1892—Insignia No. 9825—and at the several

meetings no one was more welcome or happy in the companionship and the delightful associations born of his presence.

He was for a number of years a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons in Chicago and in his general practice he was a generous friend and benefactor as well as the skillful physician.

His affliction had compelled him to abandon his practice and for two or three years he had withdrawn from public life, a helpless invalid. For months his spirit hovered in that twilight that lies between time and eternity. Like Heine on his "mattress-grave," his only employment was to look back over his past deeds and to look forward to his approaching dissolution. There were no reasons why the look forward should have been one of apprehension. There were many reasons why the look backward should have been one of satisfaction. He had proved himself to be a man in whom the most charming and delightful qualities were united. If he had had an enemy none were deserved, while his friends were numbered in hosts, for they loved him for his cordial manners and the abounding good cheer of his presence. Kindly, considerate, courteous, he was a gentleman; not in the solely ordinary acceptance of the term, but as implying a winning personality begotten of an ever-existent desire to make life a joy for his friends and companions.

In memory there is always an element of sadness. It has no present nor future in life. But in the fragrance of the memory that will remain ever sweet and a source of delight in the hearts of those that knew him best, the happy recollections of Charles W. Crary will revive the pleasant summer days of life, ever brightened by the effulgence of his sunny nature and charming manner, and the kindness and gentleness that marked in a high degree his associations with the world.

The self abnegation and tender care of his wife and daughter during the long period of his illness is a gracious tribute to the loving kindness of his home life, and to them who will miss him more keenly and constantly in their loneliness, we tender our most profound condolence and regret for the great sorrow that has befallen them.

JNO. J. ABERCROMBIE,
JOHN H. STIBBS,
WILLIAM B. KEELER,
Committee.

JARVIS WHITE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at South Superior, Wisconsin, August 8, 1905.

CAPTAIN JARVIS WHITE was born at Whiting, Vermont, April 21st, 1833, and died at his residence, 5420 Cumming Avenue, South Superior, Wisconsin, at 3 o'clock Monday morning, August 8th, 1904.

His army record commences with his enlistment at Reedville, near Boston, Massachusetts, as private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, October 13th, 1861. In 1864 he reenlisted with his regiment, four hundred strong, at St. Augustine, Florida, and was mustered out January 20th, 1866, having served over four years and three months.

Companion White participated in twenty-three important engagements, was severely wounded through the thigh in his last engagement at Deep Bottom in front of Richmond, Virginia, August 14th, 1864, and on account of this wound he did not report for duty until March, 1865. His regiment at that time was in front of Richmond, was the first regiment to enter that stronghold, April 8th, 1865, garrisoned the city for nine months, and was mustered out January 20th, 1866.

Companion White was prevailed upon recently to give the press a brief history of his war record, and in closing he said: "During my service I held the rank of private, corporal, sergeant, left general guide, color bearer, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, of all of which I feel very proud."

After the war he returned to Massachusetts and engaged in business at Milford, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa. Here he conducted a successful business until his removal to Superior, Wisconsin, in 1890.

Companion White was an honorable, upright man, with decided opinions and ready to do battle at any time for what he believed was just and right and his loss is not alone to his family but to his associates through life. His home paper editorially says: "In the death of Captain White, Superior loses one of its most highly esteemed citizens. Seldom has the loss of a citizen been so universally mourned. In every relation of life Captain White was true to his splendid manhood, true in his loyalty to his fellows and to every responsibility that came to him during his long and useful life. A hero of many battles during the trying years of the Great Rebellion, he realized when the war was over and he was mustered out of the victorious Union Army, that the flag can be honored in peace as well as in war, by living a life of good citizenship, and he never failed in the fulfilment

of the duties that good citizenship requires. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him.

"He was a member of Palmer Post, G. A. R., and past commander of the Post, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, to which he was elected June 17th, 1886, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois; of the Knights Templar, in which he held prominent positions, and was an honored member of the Baptist Church, City Improvement Co. and Floral Club.

"Captain White was married in 1891 to Miss Loreta Hickman, of Laporte, Indiana, moving into the commodious home he had prepared and where they have since lived, excepting last winter, when several months were spent in Tennessee, in hopes that the warm climate would benefit his health.

"He was elected alderman of his ward in 1895, and in 1897 a representative to the State Legislature. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster, and served until the expiration of his commission."

His last illness, which lasted for several months, and the cause of his final surrender was the severe wound he received at Deep Bottom, in front of Richmond. Companion White's remains were laid to rest, wrapped in the folds of the Stars and Stripes, the Nation's Flag which he so gallantly defended.

He has answered to the final roll call. Taps have been sounded, lights out. His widow, as also this Commandery, has lost a companion whose record as a citizen and soldier will always be cherished.

MELZAR J. EAGAL,
MORTON L. MARKS,
JAMES B. MORGAN,
Committee.

SARTELL PRENTICE.

Brevet Major United States Army. Died at Nyack, New York, September 2, 1905.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR SARTELL PRENTICE, a Companion of this Commandery, died on the 2nd day of September, A. D., 1905, at the home of his son, Rev. Sartell Prentice, in Nyack, New York.

Companion Prentice was born at Albany, New York, on the 29th day of May, 1837, the son of Ezra Parmalee Prentice, a well-known citizen, who was subsequently President of the Commercial National Bank of Albany and had been closely connected with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad which he was in a great measure instrumental in constructing. In earlier life he had engaged in the fur trade and been very successful, his posts extending from Nova

Scotia to the Pacific. He also became largely interested in shipping and his firm had at one time eight vessels on the Pacific besides its Atlantic fleet. The grandfather of Ezra Parmelee Prentice, Sartell Prentice, served in the Revolutionary War as Major of a New Hampshire Regiment.

Sartell was fitted for college at schools in Albany and Sing Sing, and entered Williams College in due course, but left before graduating, going abroad where he continued his education at the University of Gottingen. On his return from Europe he began the study of the law at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which he entered in 1860, but left on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. Our Companion entered the service of the Union as First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Regular Infantry on the 14th of May, 1861. He was promoted Captain May 10th, 1864, and Brevet Major August 1st, 1864, "for gallant services at the battle of the Wilderness and during the present campaigns before Richmond," and resigned his commission on May 3rd, 1865, on account of ill health. His service was in West Virginia on the staff of Brigadier General Roberts operating against raiding forces under Imboden, Jones and Jackson, and in 1864 with his regiment in Grant's campaign against Richmond in the battles of the Wilderness May 5th to 7th, Laurel Hill May 8th to 13th, and Bethesda Church June 1st to 3rd, 1864, where he distinguished himself as a gallant officer and won his Brevet as Major. The following extracts from a letter written by General Elwell S. Otis, his intimate friend, in November, 1905, tell the story of his military service by one who knew him well in those days which tried men's souls:

"I first knew Major Prentice at the Harvard Law School when we both were students in 1860 and the early part of 1861 and where his accomplishments and courteous bearing made him a general favorite. We exchanged visits

frequently. His buoyant spirits, his keen appreciation of surroundings and delicate wit, his genial manner, hearty laugh and his never failing practice of all the amenities of social life, were a tonic to a brain tired or confused by reading and speculating upon the origin and development of our legal institutions. He was a conscientious student, quick of comprehension and excellent in analysis, and our conversations were, I think, mutually beneficial in our studies as well as a profitable relief from work.

"At the outbreak of the Civil War in the Spring of 1861, he resolved to enlist for the defense of the Government. One month after the surrender of Fort Sumter he was appointed a First Lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry, just then authorized by an act of Congress, and was sent out to recruit for his regiment. He was ordered to Rochester, New York, my then place of abode, where he remained on recruiting duty for several months and where he was extremely popular as an army officer and gentleman. . . . . At this period of his life his knightly bearing, polished address, his accomplishments, correct deportment and manifest sincerity won for him a host of friends, old and young, among the best people of Rochester where his acquaintance and attendance at social gatherings were very much sought. He married and brought his bride to that city shortly before I left it for the Army of the Potomac in the Fall of 1862 as Captain in a New York Volunteer Regiment. . . . I did not meet him again until the early Spring of 1864 when he joined his regiment, the Twelfth Infantry, in the field, in which he was promoted to a Captaincy. This regiment and, indeed, all the regular regiments serving with the Army of the Potomac, together with three New York regiments with one of which I was connected, composed, at that time, the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps. We were, therefore, in close relationship once more and I saw him very

frequently. The hardships of camp, the deprivations of the comforts and most of the so-called necessaries of life, the tiresome marches and nightly vigils, and the anticipation of a bloody campaign which we knew would soon be realized, appeared to heighten his spirits and give him a greater field for his keen witticism and mirth provoking laughter. The presence of such a man in command of troops, if he ably performs his military duties, as Major Prentice did, is worth more than a score of fault finding or pessimistic officers, however competent in other respects they may show themselves to be.

"On May 4th the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan river and passed into the Wilderness. On the night of that day the pickets of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps were taken from our Brigade—Major Prentice commanding the picket detachments of the regular regiments and I those of the Brigade. We had a weary, sleepless night in establishing our lines in the thick undergrowth of brush and connecting them with the pickets of other organizations on our flanks. Early the next morning two Confederate Corps confronted us and the second Wilderness Battle commenced. Of it Major Prentice wrote and read before the Loyal Legion Commandery of Chicago a few years ago, one of the best accounts I have ever read, and the article shows that he was a cool, keen observer of whatever took place at the immediate front before and during the first day of that battle. Subsequently I saw him only occasionally. The marches, daily fighting and demand for continued presence with troops at the firing line (for the opposing armies maintained close contact on that long campaign), did not give leisure or opportunity for visiting. Moments of comparative quiet were devoted to necessary rest and sleep. Day succeeded day with a repetition of mighty endeavor and deathly struggle without radical result, until the rank and file of the depleted armies, worn

out in body and spirit, appeared to be devoid of intelligence or volition—practically automatons, moved without protest or criticism at the will of those who exercised the general direction of affairs. There was no rest until after Petersburg was invested. Meanwhile, Major Prentice had been called to a position on the staff of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac whose headquarters were nine miles distant from the Fifth Corps at City Point, also the headquarters of General Grant. While, with the aid of earth-works and covered ways, our lines were slowly closing in on Petersburg in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Confederates, when they had approached those of the enemy at a distance of from three to five hundred yards, and when every man who exposed himself to view from the rebel forts and parapets, became a target for their infantry, Major Prentice arrived in our midst laden with cigars and good things to eat and drink. He had run the gauntlet of rebel sharp shooters along a good portion of our extreme front at the peril of his life for our sakes and was heartily welcomed, but scolded for his temerity. His response was a hearty laugh and a humorous account of his narrow escapes which he seemed to consider trifling."

On May 29th, 1862, Major Prentice married to Mary Isham, who with two sons, our Companion E. Parmelee Prentice of New York, Rev. Sartell Prentice of Nyack, New York, and one daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Porter of Chicago, survives him. On leaving the army Major Prentice spent some years traveling for his health which was so far restored that in 1879 he settled in Chicago where he represented investments of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company until his health, again failing, sent him East sometime in 1903.

As a business man his life in Chicago was successful and he possessed in his highest degree the respect and trust of those with whom he had dealings, while his long ser-

vice with the Insurance Company attests its confidence in him and satisfaction with his services. Major Prentice became a member of this Commandery in 1880, his insignia number being 2000, and his presence at the stated meetings was a pleasure to his Companions; death has taken him from us but his memory will remain as the memory of one who was faithful to the best ideals of humanity and who did his duty during life to his family, friends and the country, whose integrity he helped to preserve.

WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
WALTER R. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
Committee.

HENRY CURTIS.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. Died at Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 12, 1905

CAPTAIN and Assistant Adjutant General, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V., Henry Curtis, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he died September 14th, 1905, in the seventy-first year of age. In 1857 he located in Rock Island, Illinois, where his home remained until he passed from this life. He entered into the business of civil engineer, but in 1858, forming a partnership for the practice of law, with Mr. Charles M. Osborn, now of Chicago, whose sister he married, he made law his profession thereafter, with the exception of the years that he was serving his country. In 1880 the partnership of Osborn

and Curtis was dissolved on account of the removal of Mr. Osborn to Chicago, Colonel Curtis thereafter alone continuing the business. His wife, Lucy R. Osborn Curtis, preceded him to the next life three years now passed. They are survived by three sons and one daughter, Henry Curtis, of St. Paul, Osborn Curtis, of New York, Hugh E. Curtis, of Rock Island, and their daughter, wife of Lieutenant Jones of the United States Navy.

Henry Curtis, Jr., as he was then, enrolled for service in the great war, July 20th, 1861, and was mustered as First Lientenant, Company A, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 18th, 1861; Captain, January 1st, 1862; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V. July 17th, 1862; resigned February 10th, 1865. He was Breveted Major U. S. V. "for gallant and meritorious services in the field, especially in the Battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1862;" and Breveted Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V. for gallant and meritorious services at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, November 16th, and during the siege of Knoxville, November and December, 1863. His war service was with the armies of the Southwest, the Cumberland and Ohio. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 6th, 1901. Receiving a severe wound in the right shoulder, and another in the left side, at the battle of Pea Ridge, he was absent from service only a sufficient time to recover, when he returned to the field, and completed his term of service in East Tennessee, as a Staff Officer to Major General John M. Schofield, whose Departmental Headquarters were in Knoxville of that State.

With the passing of Colonel Curtis there will be grief among the members of the bar of Rock Island County, especially those who have long served with him. He was for

years one of the men at the front, in the practice of the profession, and served for many years as Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court of his home County.

Those who knew him can testify to his many good qualities. He was a brave and faithful soldier, a loyal and patriotic citizen, and a true, and most companionable friend.

He will be mourned by all who knew him, and cherished in the memory as a model of the honest, true and brave citizen.

WILLIAM A. LORIMER,
RUDOLPH WILLIAMS,
ALPHEUS M. BLAKESLEY,
Committee.

ALEXANDER DU BOIS SCHENCK.

Lieutenant Colonel United States Army. Died at Fort Stevens, Oregon, September 16, 1905.

FORTY years have passed away since the victorious armies of the Union saw their tattered banners folded in a glorious peace, and heard their war drums sound the last call to deeds of heroism and valor. To some, who had marched beneath "Old Glory's" fluttering folds through the four years of fratricidal strife, was it given that they should still follow its lead into new fields, ever in the advance line of civilization's march against a savage, merciless foe, standing as a shield for the hardy pioneer of the mighty West, that the land might be developed in peace and safety and the greatness and prosperity of the world's greatest nation

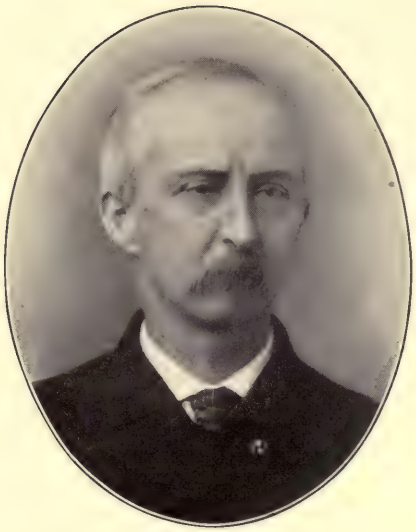
become an accomplished fact. To our late Companion Alexander Dubois Schenck, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was it given to see much of that service cherished by us as a duty well done and a potent factor in the accomplishment of our nation's high standing. Colonel Schenck was born in Ohio, October 27th, 1843. He enlisted in Company E, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 17th, 1861, serving with his regiment in Virginia through the Manassas Campaign, and was mustered out August 16th, 1861. He immediately re-enlisted and was appointed Sergeant Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 31st, 1861, serving as such until September 18th, 1863, when he was discharged to accept an appointment as cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. During his volunteer service he participated in several campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland to which organization his regiment was early assigned. He was present at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and at the capture of Tullahoma, Tennessee.

He graduated from West Point and was appointed Second Lieutenant U. S. Artillery, June 17th, 1867. Promoted to First Lieutenant in January, 1873; to Captain in March, 1894; to Major in February, 1901; and to Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery Corps, August 10th, 1903. He was a graduate of the Artillery School Classes of 1869 and 1886. Died at Fort Stevens, Oregon, Saturday, September 16th 1905. He was a charming companion and comrade, ever welcome as a happy addition to the group gathered from time to time at our meetings in pleasant reminiscence of our war time days, and sorrow will touch deeply the heart strings as we gather again only to miss his cheery salutation and loving companionship.

We tender our most profound sympathy to his wife and children in their bereavement. Words are but hollow

tribute but the tenderness of our hearts toward them for his sake, would reach across space and join them with us in our sorrow at his departure from amongst us.

J. J. Abercrombie,
Hugh D. Bowker,
Jacob F. Munson,
Committee.



WILLIAM ASAHEL MARTIN.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago October 14, 1905.

WILLIAM ASAHEL MARTIN was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1836, the old Martin homestead standing on the present site of one of the largest hotels.

When a child his parents moved to Michigan, his boyhood being spent in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. He studied law at the University of Michigan graduating in the class of '61. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing when the war broke out.

He enlisted as a private Company D, 3rd Michigan Cavalry, U. S. A., Sept. 11th, 1861. Made Sergt. Major March 21st, 1862; promoted to 2nd Lieut. May 16th, 1862,

1st Lieut. Aug. 1st, 1862, Captain Nov. 17th, 1864. Honorably discharged October 20th, 1865.

The regiment was assigned to General Pope's command, army of the Mississippi. Before leaving Michigan, however, he was married to Miss Emily Robinson. Two children were born, both of whom died in childhood, also his wife in 1870.

His first promotion, 2nd Lieut., occurred March 21st, 1862. He was detached from the regiment most of the time, serving on the staff of Brigadier General C. C. Andrews, 2nd Division, 7th Army Corps. He held the same position on the staff of Gen. J. R. West, Cavalry Division 7th Army Corps, and was Asst. Inspector General on the staff of Maj. General Gibb.

After the siege of Island No. 10, the regiment was assigned to Gen. Rosecran's command and engaged in all the battles centered around Corinth — Iuka, Corinth, Hatchie, Hudsonville, Holly Springs, Coffeeville; at Brownsville, Granada and Wyatt's Ford, and was engaged in various expeditions through northern Mississippi and western Tennessee.

In Jan. 1863, he was sent to Little Rock, Ark., and was engaged in scouting through the state.

In the spring of 1864 his regiment was transferred to Military Division of West Mississippi. He was promoted to Captain Nov. 17th, 1864. After the fall of Mobile he was sent to New Orleans and thence to San Antonio, Tex. He resigned Oct. 20, 1865, his term of service in his regiment having been four years and one month.

Shortly after the close of the war he came to Chicago where he went into the hardware business.

In 1873 he was married to Miss Henrietta A. Freeman at Jubilee Chapel, Ill. Until a year and a half before his death he continued in the hardware business. In 1904 on account of his great and increasing deafness and poor

health, induced partly by the death of his wife in 1901, it was necessary for him to give up active work.

His death occurred Oct. 14th, 1905, at the home of his son, Wm. F. Martin. He was laid to rest at Rose Hill.

Three sons and a daughter survive him, Louise, William Freeman, Ernest Benjamin and Alfred Castle.

He was elected a Companion of the First Class of the Loyal Legion March 2nd, 1886. During the latter years of his life the only thing of a social nature he cared for was the meetings of the Loyal Legion.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Council.

He was a good soldier and officer in the army, as his rapid promotion would indicate. Always ready for any duty no matter how difficult or dangerous, his command was always willing to follow him for they knew he was courageous but not reckless. Beloved by the men of his command and honored by the officers of his regiment, he closed over four years of splendid service for his country.

He was a loved and respected member of the Loyal Legion; we all feel that we lost a companion and a brother when he passed on to a glorious beyond.

SAMUEL HARRIS,
OBED W. WALLIS,
JULIUS C. BORCHERDT,
Committee.

FRANCIS TROWBRIDGE SHERMAN.

Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Waukegan, Illinois, November 9, 1905.

OUR late Companion was born on the thirty-first of December, 1825, at Newtown, Connecticut. He died on the ninth of November, 1905, at Waukegan, Illinois. Between those two dates he saw and bore his honorable part in two events, which have had a direct effect on the destiny of the Western Hemisphere, and an influence upon the whole human race, perhaps the greatest in the modern world, if we except the Discovery of America and the American Revolution. Those events were the Settlement of the Great West and the War of the Rebellion.

In April, 1834, when he came to Chicago it had about 200 inhabitants. He lived to see it what it is today, the

second city in this hemisphere, with its population increased 10,000 times, until it had reached two million souls, whilst the population of that vast domain, the Empire of the Northwest, tributary to Chicago, had grown in even greater proportions, until those people had become, not only the great food producers for the world, but in all the elements which go to make up a great civilization, they presented a spectacle more hopeful for the human race than anything, on a vast scale, in ancient or modern history.

Your committee are fortunately able to present, from a brief sketch of the life of our late companion, written by himself for his family in the late years of his life, and with his characteristic modesty, the following extracts:

"Father came to Chicago in April, 1834, when the town had about two hundred people. Astor had a fur station, and the Government had a one Company Post, called Fort Dearborn. At this time I was nine years old. My earliest recollection of this period is of the Indians,—The Pottawattomies—who came in the fall of each year to receive their annuities from the Government, up to 1840.

"My life was uneventful up to 1844, getting such education as was afforded during the winter months at this frontier post.

"In 1844, I was appointed Clerk in the Chicago Post Office by General Hart L. Stewart, who held his commission from President James K. Polk. This position I held until 1848. The rates of postage were reduced from 25 cents to 15— 10—5 and 3 cents during my term of service of four years.

"In the Spring of 1849 I went to California overland with an ox team, leaving Chicago in the early part of April. Was 100 days crossing the plains.

"Remained in California until November 1st, 1850. Returned to Chicago and home via Panama and the Isthmus of Darien, landing in New York, December 1st, 1850, and

Chicago one week later. Did not make a fortune in gold washing.

"Was married October 8th, 1851, to Miss Eleanor N. Vedder, who is still alive and well.

"This time forward, until 1861, was engaged in manufacturing, contracting and railroad building.

"Volunteered and entered the service of the United States as Major of the 12th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was mustered into service February 1, 1862.

"The regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, Va., where it went into camp in March, 1862, not as yet having received any arms, except sabres.

"With a detachment of 100 men of my battalion, I proceeded via Winchester to Front Royal in the latter part of March, 1862, under orders to arrest and bring back the female spy, Belle Boyd, to Martinsburg, which was successfully accomplished.

"In August, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the 88th Ills. Vol. Infantry, known as 2nd Board of Trade Regiment, by the Governor of Illinois, Richard Yates. The regiment was mustered into service on August 27th, 1862. On September 4th, 1862, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., at which place we arrived on the 6th, and went into camp and received our arms.

"Went from Louisville to Cincinnati, crossing the Ohio river to Covington, Ky., to resist the army under Kirby Smith, which was threatening to invade Ohio. This danger over, were ordered back to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on Sept. 21st, 1862.

"My regiment was brigaded with the 36th Illinois, 24th Wis. and 21st Mich., infantry regiments, General Sheridan commanding brigade. Moved from Louisville October 4th, 1862, with the army under command of Don Carlos Buell; fought in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, 1862. Followed Gen. Bragg's army to Cumberland Gap.

"Turned and moved on Nashville, raising the siege of that city.

"It was at Nashville, where the Army of the Cumberland under command of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans came into existence, although Rosecrans relieved Buell from command at Green River, Kentucky.

"The whole army was reorganized at Nashville; Sheridan was given a division, and Sill, our brigade.

"My service was continuous in the Army of the Cumberland up to the time I was made a prisoner of war, July 7th, 1864, including its campaigns, marches, skirmishes and battles, viz: Stone River commanded demi-brigade, afterwards 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps in Tullahoma Campaign, Chickamauga Campaign, Siege of Chattanooga, Battle of Missionary Ridge, march to Knoxville, E. Tenn., to raise siege of that place, and relieved Burnside from the attentions of Longstreet.

"In the following Spring, in command of Brigade, moved out with the combined armies under Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign; was engaged daily in all of the series of skirmishes, combats and demi-battles, which marked the progress of Sherman's Army through Georgia. At Kingston, Ga., was relieved from command of my brigade; and transferred to Headquarters of 4th Army Corps, Gen. Howard commanding, as Chief of Staff, in which capacity I served until captured and made prisoner of war, July 7th, 1864, on the banks of the Chattahoochee river, seven miles north of Atlanta, Ga."

The writer then gives, with much detail, an account of the hardships and cruel treatment of himself and fellow prisoners of war, by our then enemies. But inasmuch as our present beloved Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy boasts of being of the half blood with those old enemies, and because of the latter's good behavior and loyal citizenship for the past forty years, your committee have

omitted the harrowing experiences of the writer, and insert, in place thereof, the following account of Colonel Sherman's capture, furnished by General C. H. Howard of your committee, at that time serving with Col. Sherman on the staff of his brother, Geo. O. O. Howard:

"The 4th Army Corps had just taken up a new position along the North Bank of the Chattahoochee River. It was part of my duty as Inspector General of the Corps to see the proper connection of the pickets on each of its flanks. On the morning of the 7th of July, 1864, I was about to start out on an inspection of the line for this purpose when I was called to some other military duty, and very promptly Col. Sherman volunteered to attend to the inspection of the picket line for me. Taking only a mounted orderly he left our headquarters and within a short time they were both prisoners of war.

"It seems that Col. Sherman had met Gen. Wood, commanding the 3rd Division of the 4th Corps just as he was starting out, who had assured him that his picket line was in touch with the troops on his flanks. Col. Sherman and his orderly naturally enough rode quietly along a country road through the woods and into the Confederate lines. A shot challenge was the first warning of danger and they were immediately surrounded by a squad of Rebel infantry. On learning the name of their captive, 'Sherman', the picket guard at first thought they had caught the Yankee Commanding General. This resulted in his being taken quickly to the Confederate headquarters. Here began the bitter experiences of prison life, the details of which Col. Sherman's clear memory never lost, but which your committee has decided to pass by.

"But the fact that Gen. Frank Sherman had endured all this as the consequence of his generous offer to take my place impressed me with the unselfishness and innate kindness of heart of my comrade.

"All of his sufferings and mortification were the result of his readiness to do any service for his country, though not directly in the line of his official duty, and this incident illustrates the noble trait of self-sacrifice and consideration for others which greatly endeared him to those who knew him best."

Colonel Sherman was exchanged about October 4th, 1864. That was brought about by the strenuous efforts of his devoted wife, who, after repeated failures, first, before President Lincoln, and then before the bureau officer, who had such matters in charge, finally persuaded the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, that the immediate exchange of her husband was for the good of the service. That Secretary Stanton was right, will be seen later on.

The following is from the concluding part of the brief autobiography:

"In December I reported to General Sheridan at Winchester, Va., and he assigned me to duty upon his staff, as Inspector General of the Middle Military Division. In this position I continued until the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9th, 1865.

"It was my fortune to witness and take part, as a Staff Officer of the Cavalry Corps, in the series of engagements, which took place between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia that preceded the surrender of Lee; also to witness General Lee's surrender to General Grant.

"The War being virtually ended by the surrender, I was made bearer of despatches to the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, taking with me fifty battleflags and the men who captured them to Washington, D. C.

"When I arrived on the morning of April 14th, 1865. the City and Country were mourning the death of President Lincoln, by assassination.

"The Department of War was closed, as were all of the

other Departments, on account of the fearful tragedy which had been enacted. People were wild with excitement, and the foundations of our Government were shaken to their very center, and the institution of self government by man, as provided for in the Constitution, by our forefathers, was put to a fearful test.

"After delivering my despatches and disposing of the captured flags and the men who captured them, they being granted furloughs and medals for their gallantry, I returned to the Cavalry Corps and reported to Gen. Sheridan, who was on his way to Raleigh to help Gen. Sherman clean up Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and his Army. The march South came to an end near Danville, Va., where Gen. Sheridan received news that Johnston had surrendered to Sherman, also orders to return to Washington, D. C., with his command. Thus the War was closed, the strain was off and everybody happy; even discipline was relaxed.

"After the Grand Parade and Review of Armies of the U. S. at Washington by the President and his cabinet and other notables, General Sheridan was assigned to the Command of the Military Division of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans, La. I was retained on his staff; assigned to duty as Provost Marshal General of this Military Division, which position I held until I was mustered out, February, 1866, as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, to which office I was promoted immediately after muster out of my regiment, the 88th Regt. Ills. Infty. Vols. in May, 1865.

"The Spring of 1866 found me engaged in running a sugar plantation up the Coast ten miles from New Orleans.

"I devoted one year of my time and $25,000.00 to this sweet business; threw up the sponge and returned to Chicago in the winter of 1867 to recuperate.

"My next venture in life was as Postmaster of Chicago, having been appointed and commissioned to that responsible station by President Johnson, to fill a vacancy by the drown-

ing of Major Gilmore, who was Postmaster at the time of his death.

"During my administration of the Chicago Post Office, many innovations were introduced by the Post Office Department, notably: the Free Delivery System, the Money Order Department and the Railway Postal System.

"In 1873, I was elected as a Minority Representative of the Illinois legislature upon the Democratic ticket, served my term out; then returned once more to private life from which I do not expect to again emerge.

"Since then, have been engaged in manufacturing with varying success. Was ruined financially by the great Chicago Fire. Am at the present time living in Waukegan, Lake Co., Ills., with my wife, Eleanor Norton Sherman. Our children have grown up, left us for new ties and homes of their own; and we find ourselves in this year of grace 1899, as when we commenced our happy married life in 1851, after 48 years, alone in our home."

The splendid military record of our late Companion, during the War of Rebellion is not only a part of the history of his Country, but was written, at the time, by the one man of all men, who knew best what that record was. As that great military genius of the modern world was once the beloved Commander of this Commandery we shall let him speak for us.

The following is from Gen. Sheridan's report of the conduct of his Division at the Battle of Missionary Ridge:

"I am pleased to recommend to the attention of the Major-general commanding and to my Country, Gen. G. D. Wagner and Cols. Harker and Sherman, commanding the 2nd and 3rd and 1st brigades. Cols. Harker and Sherman accompanied the Colors of their regiments and inspired the men by their coolness and gallant bearing. I take great pleasure in recommending these officers for promotion to Brigadier Generals, a position they have fairly won on this

and other fields, and which they are fully qualified by ability and long experience to fill."

It will be remembered that this battle of Missionary Ridge presented the one military spectacle, unique in our Civil War, where a part of an army was ordered to capture a stated position and then wait for further orders; and when they had succeeded in taking the enemy's outworks, and capturing the position, found that it was death to stay and ruin to retreat, the men and officers spontaneously charged and captured the main works of the enemy, without waiting for further orders. That is what was done by a part of the Army of the Cumberland at the Battle of Missionary Ridge; the chief culprits in this breach of "good order and military discipline" was Sheridan's Division and Sherman's Brigade.

Again, after the close of the Great Struggle, when Gen. Sheridan made that wonderful report to the Secretary of War of the operations of his command, from Winchester to Five Forks, and from Five Forks to Appomattox, under date of May 16th, 1865, he said:

"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the War Department the gallant conduct of the following officers, and to recommend them for promotion as hereinafter stated:

* * * * "Col. Francis T. Sherman, 88th Ills. Vol., Acting Assist. Inspector-General upon my staff to be Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet (for great services), during the Cavalry Expedition from Winchester to the James River, from February 27th to March 27th, 1865, and for distinguished services at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, Five Forks, April 1, Sailors Creek, April 6, and Appomattox Court House, April 9th."

In the light of the foregoing your committee feel that any words of ours respecting our late Companion as a great and good officer and soldier would be trivial and idle.

But, some of us having known him in the army, others as a citizen and at his home and by his fireside, and in the

fishing camp in the wilderness, we can all unite in the statement that at his death, his Country lost one of its great and good citizens, his family its splendid head, and his personal friends a great soul.

Our late Companion died poor in property and purse, but rich in character and honor. It was such a man as he whom that remarkable character conducting that remarkable investigation in the City of New York had in mind, when in a speech in that city last night he said:

"This is not the time to be disheartened, but rather for confidence. I believe in the soundness of the American life. We need but to think of the millions of our fellow-citizens who are true to their trust, who never falter at an ill. It is time to search our own hearts, too.

"What we need is a revival of the sense of honor. We want to hear less of the man who began poor and amassed riches, and more about the man who lived unsullied though he died poor."

JOHN S. COOPER,
CHARLES H. HOWARD,
GEORGE MASON,
Committee.

STEPHEN VAUGHN SHIPMAN.

Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 13, 1905.

STEPHEN VAUGHN SHIPMAN was born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, on January 26th, 1825, and received his education at the academy in that place. For several years he worked at the printing business, which was abandoned on account of failing health. He next gave his attention to the study of architecture and was associated with his father, who was a builder and contractor in Montrose, afterwards at Pittsburgh and finally at Philadelphia, in 1845. Before leaving his native state he had designed and superintended the erection of numerous public and private buildings. He came to Chicago in 1854, but in the following year took up his residence at Madison, Wisconsin, with

which city he afterward became quite prominently identified.

In 1857 he was appointed Architect of the Central Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, and superintended its construction until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In July, 1861, he entered the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment as First Lieutenant of Co. G, and was soon detailed as its Adjutant. He was successively promoted Capt. of Co. E, senior Major of his Regiment, and then became Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel U. S. Vols. by brevet. He was wounded May 2, and Sept. 26, 1862, at Cape Girardeau, and again severely, April 24, 1863, in a desperate engagement with overwhelming numbers of the Confederates in General Marmaduke's command, at White Water River, Mo., which crippled him for life. Here he was captured as a prisoner of war and was released on parole and exchanged Dec. 11, 1863.

He recovered sufficiently from his wounds to again enter the field with his regiment, and participated in the numerous engagements of that command in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, ending at Macon, with Wilson's Cavalry Corps, at the end of the war.

He was then detailed to collect the plans and report on the condition of the extensive Confederate Public Buildings at Macon and Augusta, and to gather up the records of the military posts, hospitals, etc., in Georgia and Western South Carolina. He was then ordered to report with them and other rebel archives, including the complete records, intact, of the provisional Confederate Congress held at Montgomery, Ala., to the Secretary of War, at Washington. Here he remained until mustered out by special order of the War Department on Dec. 6, 1865. His military record was an honor to Wisconsin and the Nation. From official reports and contemporaneous newspapers, it was demonstrated that Col. Shipman was one of the most efficient, gallant and dashing soldiers commissioned by the "Badger State." Three

horses were killed under him in battle, and he bore upon his body till his death the scars of many hard fought engagements.

His famous cavalry charge, when surrounded and cut off from retreat while defending the bridge at the crossing on the White Water River, made through the attacking lines of the vastly superior force of the rebel General Marmaduke, in his celebrated raid on St. Louis, was pronounced one of the most brilliant of the War. By it he saved his whole command except fourteen killed and wounded. This splendid deed won the surprise and admiration of the enemy and Colonel Shipman was ever afterward held by his fellow officers as a model, soldierly example. His heroic dash confirmed the maxim, that cavalry should never surrender.

On returning home he was elected City Treasurer of Madison without opposition. He also resumed his profession of Architect, and completed the Hospital for the Insane on the banks of Lake Mendota. His design for the rotunda and dome of the State Capitol was adopted, and he received the appointment of Architect for that structure and completed the building. He was Superintending Architect of the United States Court House and Post Office in that city to its final completion. He designed and superintended the construction of the Northern State Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wis., and was Architect of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa. He also designed and superintended the construction of the Northern Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Elgin; and later rebuilt, with important additions and improvements, the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, at St. Joseph, Mo. He rebuilt portions of the State Prison at Waupun; designed and superintended the Soldiers Orphans' Home School; the Park Hotel, and many other fine edifices at Madison, and throughout the State of Wisconsin.

He re-established an office in Chicago, in 1870, and the

following year was one of the sufferers by the great fire. When he resumed business, his hands were full of commissions which he carried out with the professional skill and care for which he was noted.

The following are some of the edifices that were erected by him in Chicago, viz: Williams Building, occupied by Edson Keith & Co.; the Presbyterian Hospital; the first Academy of Music (which he rebuilt twice); the Gaff Building, one of the early tall buildings; and a large number of the finest mercantile and manufacturing buildings, along our business streets, many private and public Hospitals, Court Houses, Schools, Churches, Banks and Residences throughout this city and the northwest, among them the Burlington Opera House, Iowa, a notable structure.

Colonel Shipman was intimately connected with literary studies and work. He was one of the charter members of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and at his death was a Corresponding Member of that Society. He was elected its first Secretary of the Department of Sciences, embracing the mathematical, physical, anthropological, ethnological, natural and social sciences. He was connected with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin since 1855, as a member and Curator and was its Recording Secretary until his removal to Chicago. He was made a life member and served as honorary Vice President for Illinois, until by a revision of the constitution of the society, that office, for all the other states, was discontinued.

He was a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Bradford (Penn.) Historical Society. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; and was twice elected President of the Chicago Chapter of that Institute. He was a member of the Western Association of Architects until its incorporation with the National Institute; and also of other learned societies.

He was an active member and officer of the Masonic order, and was a Past Commander of Knights Templar.

His name appears in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, as the author of the Shipman Family Genealogy.

Colonel Shipman was married at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1850, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. E. S. Goodrich, then Secretary of State, under Governor William Bigler. Of this marriage were born Annie, wife of Hon. E. S. Tomblin, of Los Angeles, California, who died March 19, 1897; Rose W., now wife of J. K. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Goodrich, M.D., now of Ely, Minnesota; William V., of Bangor, Michigan; and the daughter Cornelia, of Chicago. Mrs. Shipman died at Madison, Wis., Feb. 27, 1870. Colonel Shipman was married again, at Chicago, in 1880, to Mary Townsend Towers who now survives him.

Colonel Shipman was one of the most distinguished examples, with whom we have been acquainted, of the power of the mind over the body and its triumph over outward circumstances. From the hour he received his last serious wound not a day passed but he experienced pain. Yet uncomplainingly and with marked success, as we have seen, he carried on his varied and important work for forty years.

One of the bravest of men he was equally modest in speaking of his heroic actions. He was full of sunshine and good cheer whenever he met us in our endearing Loyal Legion Companionship. He fought a good fight for his country and his kind, he kept the faith in God and man to the last, which is the glory of every true and loyal soul, and now has entered into the eternal rest and reward which remain to the people of God.

SAMUEL FALLOWS,
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
OBED W. WALLIS,
Committee.

FRANK CORTEZ WILSON.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 28, 1905.

OUR late Companion was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, New York, on May 18th, 1836. He died November 28th, of pneumonia following a surgical operation.

He came with his parents, Loyal and Mary Fuller Wilson, to Illinois in 1844, living on a farm in McHenry County, until 1853, when he came to Chicago.

The Wilson's were always pioneers: his ancestor joined the Massachusetts Colony in 1632 and was recorded as a "freeholder" as early as 1648.

His Civil War record began early, responding to President Lincoln's call for ninety days volunteers, April 21st,

1861, found him on his way to the front, a member of Battery "A" Chicago Light Artillery, attached to General Swift's Command. The Battery reached Cairo on April 25th, where they stopped the steamers C. F. Hillman and John D. Perry, bound south from St. Louis with war material, which was seized and confiscated. After the three months' service, he returned to Chicago and during the fall and winter of 1861, was acting Lieutenant, serving as drill-master of the "Waterhouse" Battery, which became Company "E" of the Second Illinois Artillery.

He then enlisted as a private in the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, was elected Senior First Lieutenant, serving under General Sherman until the formation of the Army of the Mississippi, when the Battery was attached to General A. J. Smith's Division of the 13th Corps. The "Mercantile" took an active part in the first attack on Vicksburg, the Chickasaw Bayou Campaign, and did good service at Arkansas Post, Lieutenant Wilson's guns are mentioned in General McClernand's report of that engagement. (Lieutenant Wilson commanded a detached section, occupying the high ground on the left bank of the river.) Upon leaving the Army, he was for a time on the Chicago Board of Trade, afterwards with Mears, Bates & Co., lumbermen. In 1873 he embarked in sheet metal manufacturing on his own account, continuing actively in this business until a few weeks before his death. During these years he established an enviable reputation for probity, made many friends, and was identified with many movements for the betterment of Chicago.

He was active in Unitarian church circles, was a prominent Mason, being a member of Oriental Lodge, La Fayette Chapter and Apollo Commandery.

In 1863 he married Catherine Elizabeth Landis, who survives him, with four children, George Landis Wilson, H.

Warren Wilson, Mrs. Earnest M. Kimball and Mrs. Edward H. Kimbark.

Loyal and true, strong in mind and body, lover of nature, in war a soldier, in peace a model citizen, sweet be thy slumbers till the reveille calls you from the other shore.

SIMEON H. CRANE,
JOHN C. DURGIN,
JOHN MCLAREN,
Committee.

DAVID TIMOTHY CORBIN.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Maywood, Illinois, December 8, 1905.

Captain Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
Captain Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps.
Brevet Major United States Volunteers.

DAVID TIMOTHY CORBIN was born at Brasher, St. Lawrence County, New York, August 11th, 1833, and died at Maywood, Illinois, December 8th, 1905. His parents removing to Vermont while he was yet an infant, he always reckoned himself a Green Mountain boy and was thoroughly loyal to the State of his early adoption. Although handicapped by poverty, he determined to obtain a college education and because of the necessity of relying largely, if not entirely, upon his own resources, he did not

enter Dartmouth College till 1853, at the age of twenty, graduating in 1857. Of his career in college, his classmate Ex-Governor Pingree of Vermont, who was also Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment with him, writes: "As a student in college, he was not among the first in scholarship. He was sound, but not brilliant. His college course was fought through by Winter teaching and Summer wage earning to obtain the sinews of an education. Yet he grew continually by dint of hard study and strong determination to win honors. He won and kept the sympathy and esteem of his classmates and his instructors and his graduation was highly creditable."

Soon after graduation, Companion Corbin took up the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1859, settling in Wells River. Just as he was getting established in his profession, the firing on Fort Sumter summoned him to sterner duty. He enlisted as a private May 23rd, 1861, in Company C, 3rd Vermont Volunteers, and on the organization of the company was elected its Captain. It is worthy of note that the College of which our late Companion was a graduate sent nearly seven hundred of her sons to the front in defense of the Union and his class of 1857, which numbered seventy-five at graduation, furnished twenty-one, all commissioned officers. The Colonel of the Third Vermont Regiment was William F. (Baldy) Smith and it was at his suggestion that the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Vermont regiments were formed into a brigade. To have served honorably in a brigade which, according to Col. Fox, sustained the greatest loss of life of any brigade during the war, was in itself a great distinction.

Ex-Governor Pingree, above quoted, says of Capt. Corbin's service: "He served most creditably with his regiment at Lewinsville, Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, and lastly, at Savage Station in the Peninsular Campaign, where, June 29th, 1862, he was severely wounded and taken

prisoner. His military service was characterized by efficiency in command, in the care of his men and by courage in battle. His loss to his company and regiment was deeply felt by us all."

Capt. Corbin was confined for a short time in Libby Prison and by reason of his disability from wounds, resigned September 12th, 1862. While the second Vermont Brigade was being organized in the fall of 1862, he was employed to drill the regiments. During this time he was appointed by the Secretary of War Provost Marshal for Vermont, in which capacity he served about six months, when he resigned and re-entered the military service as Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served during the remainder of the war, being much of the time, however, on detached service as Judge Advocate of General Courts Martial. He was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Savage Station, June 29th, 1862. In 1865 he was assigned to duty in the Freedman's Bureau in the City of Charleston, S. C. Upon his arrival there, he was detailed as Provost Judge of the city and the Sea Islands, where he served and held Court about two years. He resigned his commission in March, 1867, with the purpose of returning to Vermont to practice his profession. As he was about to leave the South, he was offered by the Attorney General of the United States the position of District Attorney for South Carolina, which he accepted. This office he held for nearly ten years, having been twice re-appointed by President Grant. It was during his incumbency that the notorious Ku Klux Klan carried on their operations in South Carolina and he was largely instrumental in breaking up that organization, securing the conviction and punishment of about two hundred of its members and the indictment of about one thousand more.

He served in the Senate of South Carolina from 1868 to 1872, being most of the term President of that body and

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. For four years he was City Attorney for the City of Charleston. In 1868 he declined the office of Judge of the First Circuit, which included the City of Charleston, to which he was elected by the Legislature. In 1869 he was elected by the Legislature one of three commissioners to codify the laws of the State and to report a Code of Practice. This Code was adopted by the Legislature and became and is now the law of the State. In December, 1871, he reported a compilation of the Statute Laws of the State to the Legislature, which was adopted during that session. This latter work he performed alone. In 1876, he was elected by the Legislature of South Carolina a United States Senator for the term of six years, but his seat was contested by Gen. M. C. Butler, who claimed to have been elected thereto by a seceding House of the Legislature. A majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported that Major Corbin was entitled to the seat, but the Senate being about equally divided in politics and having seated Gen. Butler upon his certificate of election, signed by Governor Wade Hampton, finally neglected to take up and decide the election upon the report of the Committee and thus Gen. Butler was left in the seat. In 1879 Major Corbin was nominated by President Hayes for Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, but the Democratic Senate failed to confirm the nomination.

He removed to Chicago in 1885, practicing his profession till a short time before his death. Since he resided in this city, he had been professor of Constitutional and International Law in Kent College of Law and also in the Illinois College of Law, and Professor of Federal Procedure and Practice, and of International Law, in the Law Department of Lake Forest University.

In 1899, Major Corbin published a work on "The Law of Personal Injuries in the State of Illinois and the Remedies and Defences of Litigants."

Our Companion will be remembered as a quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, a good citizen and faithful friend; not always successful in business affairs as men count success, but as one of the rapidly diminishing number who, giving up their home and profession, offered their lives for the saving of the nation.

The world is better for the lives of such men.

To the family of Major Corbin we, as a Commandery, extend our sincere sympathy in their great loss.

EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
ARBA N. WATERMAN,
Committee.

LEWIS BYRON MITCHELL.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago December 16, 1905.

LEWIS BYRON MITCHELL, ninth child of William B. Mitchell and Asenath Towne, his wife, was born at Akron, Ohio, May 8th, 1842. His Grandfather, William Brown Mitchell and his Grandmother, Elizabeth Brown were both Quakers and lived in Yardley, Pa. He comes directly of Revolutionary stock, his Grandmother being closely related to Major-General Jacob Brown, hero of the battle of Lundy Lane.

When the war broke out in 1861, on April 19th, he joined Battery A of the 1st Regiment Illinois Light Artillery U. S. V. with a number of his old schoolmates. He served throughout the entire war rising, finally, to the rank of

Major and being assigned to the personal staff of General John A. Logan. He was mustered in as 1st Lieut. Co. H 1st Illinois Light Artillery, U. S. V., Feb. 20th, 1862; Capt. & A. D. C., U. S. V., March 13, 1865: Bvt. Major, U. S. V. "For faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaign" March 13, 1865: Mustered out, Sept. 6th, 1865.

Engaged in battles of Fredrickstown, Mo., Shiloh, Tenn., and served with Battery H, in the campaign until he reached Memphis; there detailed on Gen. Asboth's staff and served there until after Vicksburg was taken. Was then detailed as Ordnance officer 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, served in that capacity until battle of Mission Ridge. Was then detailed Ordnance officer, 15th Army Corps and served in that capacity until conclusion of the war. Was in all the campaigns of the 15th Army Corps, except Vicksburg. Was with Gen. Osterhaus on the march to the sea.

Elected March 2nd, 1881, as a Companion of the First Class, Original, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois. (Insignia No. 2020.)

In 1879 he became a member of the Board of Trade, of which he was an honored member for over twenty years, and twice filled the office of director. Entering the commission and grain brokerage business independently, he was successfully engaged therein until his death, which occurred Dec. 16th, 1905, at the age of 63 years.

Companion Mitchell was a man of exceptionally lovable character, of strict integrity and well beloved by all who knew him. He was modest, unassuming and unselfish, almost to his own detriment, and his whole business career was devoted to the welfare and future of his family. He was a great reader and talked interestingly and authoritatively on a broad scope of subjects. He was honest in the strictest sense of the term, and his word was absolutely as good as his bond. He was a man of exceedingly temperate habits,

and of most moderate tastes. His was a great heart and a great heart always does its work in the world and leaves something behind that never dies.

His memory will be warmly cherished by his surviving Companions, who extend to his sorrowing family their tender sympathy.

JOSEPH STOCKTON,
JOHN C. NEELY,
ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
Committee.

THEODORE JULIUS BLUTHARDT.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Barmen, Germany, January 14, 1906.

WE are again called upon to mourn the loss of an honored Companion. Major Theodore Julius Bluthardt died at his post of duty at Barmen, Germany, on the 14th of January 1906. Born on the 24th of July 1837 at Neuenburg in Prussia, he came with his parents, when he was 11 years of age, to the neighboring city of Konitz. Here he attended the high school for a period of five years. He was an uncommonly bright boy and much liked by his teachers. This prompted the Prussian authorities to suggest to the father to let him be educated at the expense of the State at either a military or naval academy for the public service. The father, a liverty loving man, declined the proposition, be-

cause the harsh reactionary measures resorted to by the German governments after the bloody uprising of the years 1848 and '49, had ripened in him the resolution to leave Germany and come to the United States of America. This was about the year 1853. The family, which was blest with many children, first settled in Adrian, Mich., but removed a few years later to Chicago. Here the son earned a livelihood by hard labor during the daytime, but prompted by a laudable ambition, he saved enough by dint of strict economy to be able to devote his evening hours to the study of medicine and surgery at the Linn Medical College, from which he received his diploma as a practicing physician in 1860. Anxious, however, to advance his scientific knowledge as much as was in his power he at once proceeded to Germany to hospitate in the department of medical and surgical science at the Berlin Academy. Thus equipped he returned to our city immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter, in order to tender his services as a surgeon in the Armies of the Union.

On the 26th of July 1861 our Companion was appointed First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the First Ill. Cav. Regt. U. S. V. On the 4th of April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major and Surgeon of the 23rd Regt. Mo. Infy. U. S. V. Discharged for disability on the 10th of January 1864 on account of wounds received and the many hardships he had suffered in the campaigns through which he had passed, he remained out of service scarcely a month, when he re-entered as Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. V., in which capacity he did duty until the first of April 1864 and from August 11th, 1864, to September 12th, 1864. On that day he became the Surgeon of the 144th Ill. Infy. Regt. U. S. V., and held this position until he was mustered out with the field and staff on July the 14th, 1865.

With the First Regt. Ill. Cav. Vol., our Companion first did service at Mexico, Mo., General Pope commanding. From here the regiment was ordered in August 1861, first to

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then to Jefferson City, Mo., General U. S. Grant commanding, and next to Lexington, Mo., where on the 26th of September 1861 our Companion suffered the fate of being captured with the entire command under Colonel Mulligan. When paroled, he took charge of our wounded soldiers with whom he was sent on the Steamer Clara Bell from Lexington to St. Louis, where he did service at the general hospital until promoted. He came to Tennessee with the 23rd Mo. Infy. Vol., and was at the battle of Shiloh, from where he was ordered to bring the sick and wounded to Alton, Ill. Having discharged this duty, he came to Macon City, Mo., and from there to St. Louis. Later on, while surgeon of the 144th Ill. Vol. Infy., he served as Post Surgeon at Alton, Ill.

In performing the arduous duties of an army surgeon, our Companion proved himself to be faithful and efficient throughout the entire war and those of our comrades who came under his treatment express warm praise for the humane spirit and the loving patience and care with which he administered the relief they were in need of, while at all times he cheerfully shared with his comrades of all ranks the hardships incident to camp and field.

After the war, our Companion resumed the practice of medicine in Chicago and was quite successful, leading a life of unclouded happiness by the side of a noble wife, the daughter of one of those stalwart German-American citizens of St. Louis, who by their patriotic ardor at the outbreak of the war prevented the disloyal element from taking the State of Missouri out of the Union. She bore him four children, three sons and a daughter, and her great accomplishments and personal charms gained for her the love and admiration of a large circle of friends. The grim destroyer took her from him several years ago and this cast a deep gloom over his subsequent life. He yearned to be removed from the scene where she had dwelt and had shed

a glamor of bliss over his whole being. So he secured from President Roosevelt the appointment as American Consul at Barmen, Germany, which position he held when death overtook him. During his residence in Chicago he held at different times the positions of County Physician and member of the Board of Education of the City, and in both capacities, as well as in the important office last confided to him, he was the same trustworthy and honorable public servant he had proved himself to be during the entire war.

Our Companion was not only a royal good fellow, but also a very kind-hearted and generous man. He bore no ill will to anybody, was free from guile and happy when he saw others prosper. His friends were at all times delighted to see his genial countenance and enjoy his good-humored speech. It is sad to contemplate that he has parted from us, but:

> "Thou livest and must live forever; think not the earth, which is thine outward covering, is Existence.—It will cease, and then thou wilt be no less than thou art now."

So let us cherish the fond hope that we shall meet our Companion again in the great Hereafter.

William Vocke,
Joseph B. Leake,
Albert R. Sabin,
Committee.

THOMAS BARBOUR BRYAN.

Companion of the Third Class. Died at Washington, D. C., January 25, 1906.

Brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene reditæ vitæ sempiterna.—*Cicero.*

The life given us by nature is short, but the memory of one well spent is eternal.

THE duty charged upon the committee by this Commandery to prepare a "tribute of respect to the memory of our late Companion Thomas Barbour Bryan," at the time of his death a Companion of the third class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of Illinois, can be but imperfectly performed because of the multiplied and varied incidents of Mr. Bryan's life that should have notice, and the need of

brevity. The committee must meet divergent duties, on the one hand that his many services to his fellows and the public have mention, and on the other that such mention be condensed into as few lines as possible: there must be some showing of Mr. Bryan and it must be short.

He was born in Alexandria in the District of Columbia the 2nd of December, 1828, of a lineage of which he might well have been proud, for his paternal grandfather was a major in the War of 1812, and for many years a member of the State Senate of Virginia; one of his mother's brothers was successively governor of Virginia, minister to England, Secretary of War, and United States Senator, and another Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives, and later Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Himself a graduate of Harvard, he adopted the law as a profession and because of his instinctive abhorrence of negro slavery he left Alexandria and after about a year spent in Cincinnati, he in 1852 removed to Chicago, and here for years, making his professional life secondary to other matters, he gave at every call, to the full measure of his ability, to the public interests of the city, its good government, its schools, its fair fame, its public enterprises. He was thus constantly active in efforts of an ennobling kind. His duty to his fellows was ever a controlling impulse. He was always on the side of better things, and soon became one of our city's representative men. Buying at an early date a tract of land in what is now the pretty suburban village of Elmhurst, he built a fine residence, and improved the grounds about it in a most pleasing way with trees, shrubbery, plants and flowers and here and there a winding road, which beside the pleasure it all gave, had an educational value, and here for years he dispensed a generous hospitality, simple and charming.

The records of Chicago in its early days are dotted from year to year with evidences of his steady and continuing

efforts to foster its progress along lines, many of them quite impersonal. He was at one time President of the Mechanics' Institute, and when later the integrity of the Young Men's Association was threatened, he, in response to a written call from members who cherished it, stood for its President and after a most spirited contest was elected. He built Bryan Hall, especially adapted to fairs, social entertainments, balls and concerts at a time when such a hall was very much needed, and here the Philharmonic Society concerts, among Chicago's earliest attempts at orchestral music, were born and lived and died, the forerunner of something better; to his initiative we owe our beautiful Graceland. In a broader field when the condition of the municipal affairs of the city became so disturbing as to demand, in the opinion of that class of citizens who do not ordinarily take direct, active interest in politics, that they make an earnest effort for reform, he was their chosen candidate for mayor and though beaten, the effort was by no means barren of good results.

Early in 1861 South Carolina, purporting to act as a state, lowered from the government Custom House and Post Office at Charleston the flag of the United States and hoisted over them and Fort Moultrie the "Palmetto," and the collector at that port commenced receiving duties and granting clearances in the name of the state. It not only claimed to be out of the Union but it seized and occupied property that belonged to the United States. A public meeting was called within a few days after the news of this action arrived in Chicago by a large number of citizens, men "in favor of sustaining the Union and enforcing the laws." Mr. Bryan was one of the signers of this call; his loyalty was without hesitation, and his action without delay. The spirit and feeling of this meeting was well expressed in one of the resolutions offered: "We have neither compromise nor concession to offer disunionists arrayed in open re-

bellion to the government, or their aiders or abettors." There were not wanting at this time and later, citizens of Chicago who from place of birth, education, association or otherwise thought that an attempt at what they called "coercion" of the Southern States should not be made and so far did they carry this as to rejoice at later dates when the army of the North met with a reverse. This sophism had no force with Mr. Bryan; his devotion to his country was not bounded by state lines.

Disguise it by whatever form of words might be used, the North, even then, well understood the real issue to be; Was this Union a nation, or a rope of sand, to be divided at the crazy whim of any one of its members? while behind it slavery was throwing its baleful shadow, and already seeking its end by a resort to arms. The feeling of all lovers of the Union was intense and deep-seated. A concert had been advertised to be held in Bryan Hall for the evening of the day (the 13th of April) when Sumter was fired on, and it was given. Near its close Balatka, the conductor, played the Star Spangled Banner, not on the program; as the first notes were sounded the audience that crowded the hall by one common impulse rose, and cheer upon cheer drowned the music. It was Chicago's quick response to the echo of South Carolina's guns. It was further responded to by a second mass meeting held for the purpose of taking measures to arm and equip the Chicago volunteers and a "War Committee" was appointed, which later was merged in a "Union Defense Committee," some of the members of the first committee asking to be retired. Mr. Bryan was a member of both these committees. The tramp of regiments, the coming and going of soldiers in smaller bodies and singly, yet in large numbers, well men going to the front, sick and wounded on furlough on their way to the hospital or home, followed for months and years. To meet daily recurring wants a Provisional Home was opened to

"provide for the sick, wounded and destitute soldiers and to furnish refreshments and temporary lodging gratuitously." Mr. Bryan was chairman of the committee on organization and president of the "Provisional Home" thus established, as he was of a more permanent one that succeeded it. It may not be amiss to give some idea of the earlier work. During its first year there were 46,384 arrivals, 96,907 meals furnished, 16,481 lodgings and 2,557 medical patients. Multiply this by four and some partial knowledge of what was done can be realized. The direct work was done by the women of Chicago. Mr. Lincoln in an address made by him, once said:

"I am not accustomed to the language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America."

The inaugural ceremonies of the Second Sanitary Fair were opened by Mr. Bryan who from the time it was proposed and for many laborious months afterwards gave it constant and loyal care, thought and attention. Here again the direct work was done by women but Mr. Bryan's interest and aid were past measure. It netted $240,813.00, and out of it grew a more permanent "Home" which was maintained till the provision for disabled soldiers made by the general government and several of the states superseded it.

In 1871 Congress, dissatisfied with the then government of the District of Columbia, passed an act changing it. It is almost amusing (considering the situation), how great was its want of adaptation and the outcome of this law, which established a system, approaching in form the government of a Territory with a governor, legislature and

board of public works. This proving unsatisfactory it was in a short time (1874) repealed and the government established by it abolished. A new act was passed providing for a commission of three persons to exercise the powers of the officers appointed under the former act, which has since then, with some modification, been the government of the District. Mr. Bryan was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as one of these commissioners, and to the duties of this office he gave some years of time and thought, having a residence in Washington yet always retaining the one at Elmhurst.

The superlative value of these changes was in a short time apparent, becoming more so each year as time advanced. Washington up to that time, to characterize it in short, was a mud hole, a shapeless, formless, hideous village, a shame, almost a disgrace to the Nation. The metamorphosis has been complete; it is now a beautiful city the pride of the people, its charm increasing year by year.

When it was determined by Congress to mark the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, by an exhibition that should in some degree at least represent the progress and condition of this country, there at once arose a desire on the part of several of our cities to secure the coveted honor. This question after a time narrowed down to a friendly but most active and determined contest between New York and Chicago, whether the one or the other should be preferred; these two great cities the contestants, the country at large, the audience, and Congress the jury. It was most exhaustively argued, on the one side and the other by the press, in public meetings, in private conversation and finally before a committee of the two houses. Should it be New York, a seaport city easy of access at a small expense to the outside world, the commercial metropolis of the country with its beautiful surroundings, its delicious summer climate, its wealth and

show, its claimed cosmopolitan population, or Chicago the center and pivot of the valley of the Mississippi, with its situation at the head of a chain of fresh water seas, its central location, its rapid growth and probable future, its truly American type as a city? These, with dozens of other arguments on the one side and the other were pressed. In this debate, shall we write duel? in which hundreds were engaged, for it lasted a year and more, Mr. Bryan was Chicago's foremost advocate. For his efforts he was unpaid, giving a willing, voluntary service to his city at a large cost of money, time and strength. When Chicago's success was assured his attention was turned to the work to be done to make the Exposition a success. On this mission he spent a year or more abroad; foreign governments were urged to action; kings, princes, even the Pope received him; associations, literary and commercial gave him a hearing in its behalf. His pleasing address, his acquaintance with the forms of society, his knowledge of foreign languages, his clear perception of the large importance of the matters of his mission, begat success. This latter work could not be done by Mr. Bryan without expense; the fire of 1871, the panic of 1873 and again of 1893, and his consequent losses, the *"res augusta domi"* had crippled him; but this service rendered, he declined further salary, not at all ceasing his efforts in the Exposition's behalf. In later years the death of Mrs. Bryan and advancing age lessened his activity in public matters, but his interest in them never ceased.

He died in the city of Washington, January 25, 1906, leaving a son, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Portugal, and a daughter whose success as an artist seemed assured had she cared to embrace portraiture as a profession.

E. B. McCAGG,
SAMUEL FALLOWS,
WILLIAM VOCKE,
Committee.

GIDEON EGBERT CLARK.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Died at Chicago March 3, 1906.

COMPANION GIDEON E. CLARK was born in Russell, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 28th, 1849, of parents who came to Massachusetts in the early colonial days from England. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, having enlisted when less than seventeen years old, and being honorably discharged on the termination of the great struggle. Companion Clark's early education was in the common school and at St. Lawrence Academy in Potsdam, New York. Given such an ancestry and a strong sense of duty, and sterling character built upon a solid foundation, he could not do otherwise when he saw liberty and freedom's cause endangered than drop all lesser concerns and offers his service and life, if need be, in his

country's cause. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 11th New York Cavalry, with which he rendered faithful service and so gained the confidence and respect of his superior officers that, in 1864, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Colored Infantry. In these two commands, he participated in all their marches and battles. He was honorably mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, March 30th, 1866. Immediately after his release from the life and duty of a soldier, he returned to the Academy, when completing his interrupted college preparatory studies, he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and graduated in the class of 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later, in 1874, of Master of Arts and the Key of Phi Beta Kappa. While obtaining his education, he taught five terms of three months each, including one term as principal of Lawenceville Academy. Immediately after his graduation, he came to Chicago and became a law student in the offices of Higgins, Swett & Quigg and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois upon examination by the Supreme Court in 1873. For several years he acted as the agent of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, and then was in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. With a slight interruption, caused by ill health, he continued to reside in South Chicago, where he was a leader in everything which tended to the improving of conditions in that growing and populous community. In 1895 he was appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Records of Cook County a Justice of the Peace and so discharged the duties of this important position and of that of Police Magistrate, for which he was selected by Mayor Swift, that there was never heard a word of criticism or censure directed against him. He became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1870 at Rutland, Vermont, and held important official positions in that organization.

In 1890, he became a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in the Commandery of Illinois. His presence at our meetings, his genial and pleasant voice, the warm grasp of his hand, will be missed by all of us.

March 9th, 1874, Companion Clark was married to Miss Mary L. Tilden, the daughter of Judge Calvin Gilbert Tilden, well known as a jurist of the Green Mountain state. Five children were born of this union, but only two surviving, Angie, a teacher in the Monticello High School, and Roscoe (entitled to membership in this Order), who is now with the Harvester Company at South Deering. A son, Gilbert, of rare promise died February 22d, 1904, while in his senior year at the Illinois University, in his twenty-second year.

Companion Clark was a man of deep and sincere religious convictions, a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and active and influential in the South Chicago Society, from its establishment in 1872 to the day of his death. He was born and reared in the atmosphere of Republicanism and never knew or wished for any other political connections than to belong to the party of a Lincoln, a Grant and a Logan. At the same time there never was, there never could be, bitterness or narrow partisanship in so kindly and gentle a soul, who, in his every act and word and thought illustrated the real characteristics of a christian and a gentleman, broad charity for the faults of others, the same consideration for his fellow men and women that he would wish for himself.

We ask that a copy of this memorial be sent to his sorrowing widow, son and daughter, with assurance of the heart felt sympathy of his comrades in arms.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
HENRY V. FREEMAN,
EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
Committee.

JOHN HALL SHERRATT.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1906.

THE evening of Friday, March 16th, 1906, Captain John Hall Sherratt, then Senior Vice Commander of this Commandery, died in Philadelphia at the age of sixty-two years. The death of such a man, a soldier of the Union in his youth, an eminent citizen in the years of his later life, is worthy of more than a passing mention. Few men have been more deeply mourned than he in the community where he resided.

Captain Sherratt was born near Rockford, Illinois, on the 12th of April, 1844. He received his education in the common schools at Rockford. When in 1862 President Lincoln issued the call for three hundred thousand more,

young Sherratt, then eighteen years of age, enlisted in Company K of the 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He had a brother, Thomas W. Sherratt, two years older than John, even now remembered among his boyhood friends for sterling character and brilliant promise. The two were inseparable and they enlisted together. They were side by side at the battle of Stone River when Thomas received a severe wound in the hand of a character such as to completely disable him for further military service. He was consequently discharged and returned home to die soon after at the age of twenty-one by reason of an accident from which, owing to his wounded hand, he was unable to protect himself.

Captain Sherratt remained with the 74th until in 1864 he was promoted to be quartermaster of the 42nd U. S. Colored Infantry, in which capacity he displayed ability of a high order in difficult circumstances and was soon promoted to a captaincy. He was mustered out of the United States service the 31st of January 1866, having served faithfully and efficiently as a soldier in every position to which he had been called. Returning home he entered the employment of the Rockford Insurance Company at first in a subordinate capacity. Here his ability and industry were speedily manifest. He became general agent of the company and later its assistant secretary. On the 1st of January 1880 he severed his connection with the Rockford and became secretary of the Forest City Insurance Company. After ten years' service as secretary he became president of that company, retaining the office until his death. He was a director of the Third National Bank of Rockford and in 1897 was elected president of that institution. Eminently successful in administering the affairs both of the insurance company and of the bank, each of these institutions prospered exceedingly under his wise and efficient direction. In 1889 there was a widespread impression in the city of Rockford that the time had come when its municipal af-

fairs required the management of an executive of strong character, firmness of will, recognized ability and comprehensive understanding of the city's needs. Captain Sherratt was at that time traveling in California, but without his knowledge or consent he was nominated for mayor and was subsequently persuaded to accept the nomination. He was elected by a large majority. His administration of the city's affairs is not yet forgotten. He served the people as they believed he would, without thought of personal considerations and with an eye single to the public welfare. Those who were brought in contact with him in the performance of his official duties were impressed with the clearness of his judgment and the strength of his intellect. No one ever questioned his integrity nor the purity of his motives. During his administration three bridges across Rock River were erected, for which, as the result showed, there was urgent need. One of the aldermen represented to him that one of these bridges should be located at the north end of the city. Mayor Sherratt admitted this, but pointed out that such location would benefit property in which he was interested and added, "We must avoid even the appearance of evil in this life." At the expiration of two years' service he declined renomination, having done much to elevate the standards of municipal administration and given the city an impetus the effect of which still endures.

It is given to but few men to leave an impress upon the community in which their lives are spent such as was made by Captain Sherratt. The men most prominent in the public and business life of that community speak of him as Rockford's first citizen. His integrity, his devotion to principle, his faithfulness to duty, his uniform courtesy and the firmness with which he adhered to his convictions of right, his private life and public services won the good will, confidence and friendship of the citizens of Rockford more widely perhaps than was given to any other citizen of his time.

There was nothing of public concern which did not interest him, whether in church, social, personal or business relations. He was always helpful to his comrades of the Grand Army and none could do more than he did to promote the success of regimental reunions of the old Seventy-fourth. Perhaps the most valuable of the papers contained in the printed records of those reunions was one read by him, which has more than local value and significance. The range of his activities was wide. Places of responsibility and trust sought him because men deemed him worthy. He became president of the board of trustees of Rockford College, at a time of need, and was president of the Rockford Hospital, an institution in which he was deeply interested. His life was full of good deeds. Deprived of the advantages of a college education by his service in the Civil War he more than supplied the deficiency by his love of books and studious habits. When the news of his death was received the community in which he lived rose as one man to do him honor.

In the second volume of Military Essays and Recollections published by this Commandery appears the paper which he read before it entitled "Some Corrections of Grant's Memoirs as Regards General George H. Thomas." Inspired by his sense of justice as well as by the regard which in common with all soldiers of the old Army of the Cumberland he entertained for its great commander he undertook, at the request of his comrades of the Seventy-fourth, a task which might readily subject him to criticism, and fulfilled it in a manner which commanded unstinted respect and admiration.

Captain Sherratt was a loyal member of this Commandery, habitually coming from Rockford to Chicago in order to attend its meetings, which he greatly enjoyed. His patriotic service to his country did not end with his military career. It inspired him to earnest, efficient and upright en-

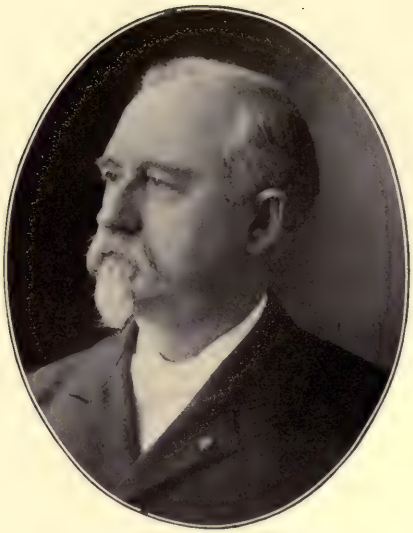
deavor as a citizen to serve his state and generation. As in the days when we marched and fought together, he was faithful to every call of duty, a typical soldier of the Union in war and peace.

Captain Sherratt was married July 9th, 1873, to Harriett E. Wight of Rockford, a daughter of Hon. James M. Wight, an early citizen and prominent lawyer of that place. The union has been ideal, their companionship inseparable. Those who have had the privilege of knowing them may realize to some extent what the separation must mean to the survivor.

Let us recall in conclusion the closing words of his address delivered in defense of the memory of his old commander, General George H. Thomas: "Standing," he said, "on the Pacific shore and looking out through the Golden Gate to the West, we see again the East. We look across an ocean where the new and the old come together, where the days with the meridians meet, where time and eternity seem one on its ever changing, ever changeless waters. From that shore on that March evening the spirit of our old Commander passed through other Golden Gates to other shores where on the peaceful waters of God's Eternal love all things are ever new, the days are a perpetual morning and time and its mutations are unknown." Thus his own spirit has passed. Remembering him and the companions who like him have gone before,

> "Are we not richer than of old?
> Safe in their immortality,
> What change can reach the wealth we hold,
> What chance can mar the pearl and gold,
> Their lives have left in trust with us?"

HENRY V. FREEMAN,
SAMUEL S. FROWE,
PELEG R. WALKER,
Committee.



FREEMAN CONNER.

Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago March 29, 1906.

THE little band of six members of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, all Officers of a regiment that was recruited, mustered and performed its service more than a thousand miles away from the State of Illinois, and a majority of the members of which little circle have nearly always been present at the regular meetings of the Commandery; has been rudely and suddenly broken by the unexpected death of Colonel Freeman Conner of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, U. S. V.

To the officers of the regiment referred to, the meetings of the Commandery have been more than a common source of pleasure, by reason of the unusual experience of having

so many, from so old an organization, still able to be together frequently; and they therefore feel, that in the death of Colonel Conner, one who was very close to them has been removed, for their association with him since the days of the Civil War has been almost constant. It is like the breaking of the ties of home. Up to the last night of Colonel Conner's life he had apparently been in good health, and on that very evening had attended the wedding reception of a daughter of one of his old regimental comrades, where his good health and fine spirits had been remarked upon. Only a few hours after having left this cheerful scene and where his wife was awaiting his return, his lifeless body was found a few blocks away, lying on the public street, a victim of heart failure; his death no doubt having been instantaneous and natural.

Colonel Conner was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, on March 2nd, 1836, he was educated in the public schools of his native town, and later graduated at Hampton, New Hampshire.

He came to Chicago in 1858, where he remained in business up to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

His first military experience was in 1858 as a member of a Chicago City Company known as the Cadets of the Sixtieth Regiment. The Captain of this company at that time (Stryker) afterwards became the Colonel of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, U. S. V., in which regiment Colonel Conner himself went out as a Captain.

He became in 1859 a member of Colonel Ellsworth's famous Chicago Zouave organization, namely the "United States Zouave Cadets." On account of his commanding physique he took rank in this company as *number one* of *squad one,* being, we believe, the tallest member of the company.

He went with them on the celebrated tour of nearly all the large American cities in the year before the war. In

this Company he was one of its most efficient and reliable members, seldom failing to be on hand at its regular and exacting drills, or its parades and other functions.

His proficiency as a Volunteer Army Officer afterwards, and his knowledge of military affairs was almost exclusively derived from his early association with Colonel Ellsworth. He never gave up his friendly relations with the members of this old company, and up to the very last, maintained correspondence with many of them, and kept trace of the whereabouts and welfare of all its survivors.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized Company C, Chicago Zouaves, and on April 21st, 1861, took this company to Springfield, Illinois, and although the officers of the company were duly commissioned, it was not accepted, the quota for troops for the State of Illinois being already filled.

Later, with many other members of the old Chicago Zouave Company, and at the request of, and by the influence of Colonel Ellsworth of the Eleventh N. Y. Infantry, U. S. V., he took a Lieutenancy in that organization—a regiment that was known as "The New York Fire Zouaves" —its members having been recruited from the old volunteer Fire Companies of New York City.

This regiment, it is said, was the first one mustered into the service of the United States for the term of "three years of the War." The mustering officer was Colonel McDowell, and President Lincoln was personally present at the muster, going about and conversing with various members of the command. Colonel Conner was with this regiment in the streets of Alexandria, Virginia, opposite the Marshall House, when Colonel Ellsworth was assassinated there on May 24th, 1861. He was also with this regiment at the Battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861.

He resigned his commission in the Eleventh New York shortly after this, and received and accepted the offer of the

Captaincy of Company D, Forty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, U. S. V., September 16th, 1861. He was the first man to accept a commission in this regiment, which was recruited at Albany, New York, and left for Washington and the Front in October, 1861.

Colonel Conner with his regiment participated in the following Campaigns and Battles:

Siege of Yorktown, May, 1862.

Hanover Court House, May 27th, 1862.

Seven days before Richmond, including the Battles of Gain's Mill and Malvern Hill, June 25th to July 2nd, 1862.

Second Bull Run, August 30th, 1862.

Antietam, September 16th-17th, 1862.

Fredericksburgh, December 12th-15th, 1862.

Chancellorsville, May 11th-14th, 1862.

Upperville, June 21st, 1863.

Gettysburgh, July 1st-3rd, 1863.

Rappahannock Station, November 7th, 1863.

Wilderness, May 5th-7th, 1864.

Weldon Road, June 22nd-23rd, 1864.

He was twice severely wounded, once, in the right arm at the Battle of Fredericksburgh, Virginia, on December 13th, 1862, in the charge on Mary's Heights, and again, in the left shoulder, at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 7th, 1864.

He was from time to time promoted for gallantry on the Field, first to rank of Major on July 4th, 1862, second to Lieutenant Colonel on September 4th, 1862, third to Colonel on August 27th, 1863.

Upon the regiment's return home in October, 1864, after its term of enlistment had expired, he was in command of it, having served throughout the entire time, being absent but twice from active duty, and then only for short periods, and while convalescing from wounds.

The history of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, U. S.

V., is the story of Colonel Conner's army life. The regiment gave its service from 1861 to 1864, sharing in the honors of all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, in which battles a large proportion of its membership was lost, and it also became decimated by death, disease, and the fortunes of war. The story of this regiment and of Colonel Conner is the story of many another regiment and veteran.

But as he would no doubt say today, if alive—"The era of the Civil War is ended. The veterans are passing. Time has softened the asperities of civil strife, and the boys in blue with their whilom enemies are united in a common brotherhood of American Citizenship to make their last days on earth happier because of association in patriotic memories of a great struggle. But the end has come, and a younger generation is taking command. Due honor has been paid to the men who saved the Nation. It is for the children to move forward to the future. The consciousness of the transition should be but a fresh pledge to patriotism. But the peace for which the great commander of the triumphant Union Army prayed is here to give its Benediction to the remnant of the Great Army of the Republic."

Colonel Conner was a Past Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, having been Junior Vice Commander in 1884, and Commander in 1885 of General George H. Thomas Post 5, Chicago. He was also a Past President of the Western Society of The Army of the Potomac.

He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, January 10th, 1895.

One of Colonel Conner's most remarkable traits was his perfect memory of events, and associates, of the Civil War. Even up to the last days of his life he was very familiar with the names and circumstances surrounding those who

were his Comrades in 1861 to 1865. He kept up a voluminous correspondence with members of his old regiment and brigade, and when information was wanted of the whereabouts or circumstances of any of the old Comrades, such information was usually supplied by him, promptly. He kept in touch with, and never ceased to be interested in them.

Probably the happiest moments of his later days were those spent in recounting the adventures of his life as a soldier of the Republic (of which he had a perfect memory), and hearing the accounts of the experiences of others of his comrades.

As a comrade of Colonel Conner's, whose acquaintance with him was acquired amongst the trying vicissitudes of Army Life has already said:

"Colonel Freeman Conner was a splendid type of the Volunteer soldier. The day of Battle found him ready, and whoever followed him soon found himself in the midst of the fight. He discharged faithfully and well all the duties he was called upon to perform. In camp, on the march or in battle, he was the same patient, constant, reliable factor. Capable of great physical endurance, self poised and buoyant, he never lagged, he never lacked faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause. Wherever is found a survivor of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers, there will be found sorrowful hearts on receiving the intelligence of his death. The Flag he fought to perpetuate is rendered more sacred by his unselfish, patriotic life. And now farewell, brave soldier, kind friend, sincere patriot."

HARRISON KELLEY,
WILLIAM N. DANKS,
GEORGE B. HERENDEN,
Committee.

EDWIN COWLES MARKHAM.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Died at Los Angeles, California, April 27, 1906.

AS in the chronology of great events appears the passing of issues and Nations, so, too, must appear in the records thereof the names of heroic men who have participated in the upbuilding and preservation of the Nations; for men who have risked their lives for a principle, whether they hold high station or low,—and they did well their appointed duties—are heroes and live in the hearts of the people, and in their passing the world takes greater note as they become fewer in numbers.

Companion Edward Cowles Markham was born in Plymouth, Michigan, December 25th, 1843; died in Los Angeles,

California, April 27th, 1906. In this brief epitome is published the life of a man as the world at large will note it, but, to those who knew him as a schoolmate, as a friend, a soldier, a husband and a loving parent, there will stand portrayed through the mist of gathered tears the history of a life, with copious notations of the happy comradeship, the gallant service and the patriotic sacrifice, the sweet, tender affection for the woman he had chosen for his life-mate, the loving solicitude for the boy and girl who came to share his affections in the home and fireside gatherings, and a kindly, gracious companionship for the men who—like himself—had followed the Stars and Stripes till the red sun of war had set on Appomattox's ensanguined field; for he was one of those heroic men who had participated in the salvation of a Nation, and his name was enrolled in the record of that Nation's perilous days.

Companion Markham enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment, New York Calvary Volunteers in July, 1861, and where the fluttering guidons led, his glittering sabre flashed —across the valleys and plains of Virginia, and through the swampy trails and over the sandy roadways of North Carolina, at Balls Bluff, Edwards Ferry, Youngs Cross-Roads, Williamston, Kingston, Gouldsborough, until hard-earned promotion as Second Lieutenant, Second U. S. Col. Vol. Cavalry came to him in March, 1864; to be followed shortly thereafter with the rank of First Lieutenant in the same organization, and the battles of Whitehall, Weldon R. R., Stony Creek, Petersburg, Malvern Hill, New Market, Johnson's House and Winchester were added to the record of gallant service well performed.

After his muster out from the Army he engaged in mining and prospecting in Colorado. Later he came to Chicago, where he became connected with the "Tribune" and later on became interested in advertising work. In 1892 he removed to West Plains, Missouri, where he took up

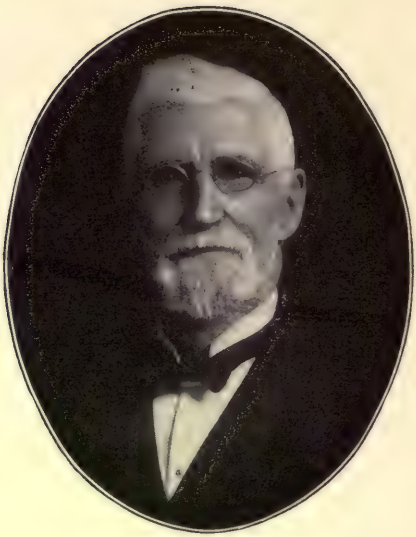
the business of real estate, becoming quite prominent through his large transactions in the southern portion of the State.

In the Spring of 1906 his failing health compelled him to visit Los Angeles, at which place the end came to a life well spent and filled with kindly actions and cordial friendships.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Harriet B. Woodbridge, of Wheeling, West Virginia, who died at West Plains in 1894.

He leaves surviving him two children, Jessie W. and Alfred W. To them we tender our profound sympathy, in that their loss has been greater than ours and their sorrow keener than that of his Companions of the Loyal Legion.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
DILLWYN V. PURINGTON,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.



CHARLES BAILEY THROOP.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Belvidere, Illinois, April 28, 1906.

TO the members of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the loss of one of our Companions, means much more than the ordinary brotherhood of man.

In the vanishing one by one of our Companions with whom we have held fraternal and familiar association, evoking thereby the kindliest and pleasantest recollections, we are reminded by the loss of Lieutenant Charles Bailey Throop, who died at Belvidere, Illinois, on Saturday, April 28th, 1906, how surely the present keeps crowding out the past.

Lieutenant Throop was born in Chautauqua County, New York, on November 19th, 1827, and had a long and

adventurous life replete with incidents, almost a decade of the younger portion thereof having been spent on whaling vessels in the Arctic seas.

At the beginning of the war of the rebellion he volunteered as a private in Barker's Dragoons, April 19th, 1861, for three months service, being mustered out August 13th, following.

Re-entering the service, he was mustered as Sergeant in Captain Osband's Company of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry for three years, and was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company M, of the same regiment, being detailed for guard duty at General Grant's Headquarters. He was at the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, and siege of Corinth, was generally engaged in scouting duty; and upon tender of his resignation retired from the army March 14th, 1863.

Returning to Chicago, he was employed in a civil capacity by the Government, and for nineteen years acted as Inspector and Chief Weigher in the U. S. custom house.

Upon resigning that position, he settled and lived in Iowa several years, where his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, predeceased him without family, and after the lapse of some time he removed to Belvidere, where he died as above stated.

He was a member of Hurlbut Post, G. A. R., and Cleveland Masonic Lodge of Chicago; also of the Order of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine.

He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, as the funeral service of that Order and the G. A. R., both being at the grave, it was arranged that his comrades of Hurlbut Post would attend the burial individually.

Lieutenant Throop was well preserved and a splendid type of American manhood. Of fine physique, and soldierly bearing, he had clear perceptions of duty with stalwart courage, and strength of purpose to fulfil it at all hazards. He

was just and kind in all the relations of life, and no imputation was ever cast or rested upon his character.

His life was passed in the conscientious discharge of every duty that developed upon him, and was made excellent by a strict sense of honor and integrity.

Ah! Ne'er again with him the past
Will we recall; anew live o'er
Our army days. For him at last
No battle strife or cannon's roar;
No drum and fife, nor bugle blast,
Shall wake his spirit evermore—
Which with the bravest and the best,
Hath found alike, eternal rest.

WILTON A. JENKINS,
GEO. H. HEAFFORD,
EDWARD R. BLAKE,
Committee.

WILLIAM HARRISON FRENCH.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Cortez, Colorado, May 8, 1906.

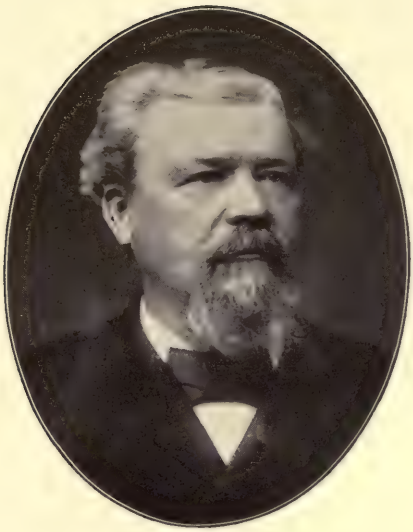
BREVET MAJOR WILLIAM HARRISON FRENCH was born on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 29th, 1838. He was a direct descendant of Tristam Coffin, one of the original owners of the island, and came of a race of sturdy, self respecting, God-fearing men and women. His parents, William Seabury French and Rebecca Coffin French removed to Providence, Rhode Island, in his early boyhood, and there he received his education, completing his studies at Brown University. He responded to the first call for troops, being mustered in as Corporal, Company A, First Rhode Island Infantry, U. S. V., May

2nd, 1861, served as private secretary to General Burnside during the winter of 1861-2, subsequently as volunteer Aide-de-camp, was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., February 19th, 1863, honorably discharged on tender of resignation on account of disability contracted in the service, September 28th, 1864, and brevetted Major, U. S. V., "for efficient service in East Tennessee," March 13th, 1865.

He came to Chicago in 1865, was married May 12th, 1869, to Miss Jennie Bowen, daughter of James H. Bowen, one of Chicago's leading merchants of that day, was engaged in business here for many years, being a prominent resident of Hyde Park, and in 1898, on account of failing health, removed to Cortez, Colorado, where he died May 8th, 1906. He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 10th, 1890 his insignia number being 7829.

His widow, two sons, William Harrison French, Jr., and D. Nevins French and one daughter, Mrs. M. W. Priesler, survive him. To them the Commandery tenders its sympathy.

WILLIAM C. KINNEY,
NELSON THOMASSON,
HENRY V. FREEMAN,
Committee.



JOHN McARTHUR.

Brevet Major General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago May 18, 1906.

THE CLAN McARTHUR was the dominating clan of Scotland from A. D. 300 to 1750. This clan crowned and uncrowned the kings of Scotland for more than a thousand years. For more than 600 years they were the keepers of the Stone of Destiny. Upon this stone, all the kings of Scotland were crowned, and since its removal to England in the time of James the First, every ruler of England has been crowned upon this stone. The legend is that this is the stone upon which Jacob rested his head when he saw the vision of the angels upon the ladder, ascending to, and descending from heaven. The traditional influ-

ence of this Stone of Destiny is thus expressed in the lines of the old Gaelic poet:

"Unless the Fates are faithless grown,
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where e'er is found this sacred stone,
The Scottish race shall reign."

Our Companion was born November 17th, 1826, at Erskine, Scotland, and during all his boyhood days, the stories of clanish traditions and valorous ancestors were poured into his youthful ears, until they became a part of his nature and fired him with an ambition which marked his whole career.

Possessed of a courage which comes to a race that makes kings and saves countries, he never knew the meaning of the word "fear."

Mingled with the songs and stories of the Scottish wars, were tales of the old grandeur of the clan McArthur and the part it played in Scottish history in the olden times. The home of the McArthurs was at Dunstafnage Castle, where sat the Scottish kings. John McArthur, the lineal descendant of such a powerful race, was a soldier born. When he reached his majority, there was no war in Scotland and so in 1849 he came to America and settled in Chicago, where he sought an outlet for his great energy in the pursuits of peace. He was a sturdy Highlander, broad shouldered and vigorous. With his six feet and more in height, he was a most desirable acquisition to any industry. He was soon engaged as a mechanic and assisted in the construction of engines, boilers and general machinery. In 1851, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Carlisle Mason. The firm of Mason & McArthur, builders of heavy machinery, located on Randolph street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. In 1855, the firm built a large shop at Canal and Carroll streets. Soon thereafter, in 1856, McArthur became connected for the first time with a mili-

tary organization in Chicago. This was the Chicago Highland Guards, composed almost exclusively of Scotchmen, and it was not long before McArthur was chosen its captain. In 1859, the shops of Mason & McArthur were destroyed by fire, and the firm was dissolved, McArthur launching out for himself. All this time he kept up his interest in the Highland Guards, perfecting their drill then known as heavy infantry, and making the organization one of the best disciplined, as well as the most picturesque companies, in the entire west. They wore tall bear skin caps, the kilt of the clan McArthur, and with their bare legs and brawny shoulders, they were the pride of the city and the state. When the call for troops came in 1861, McArthur called his Highland Guards together and, after delivering to them a stirring address, he called for volunteers to enlist under the flag of their adopted country. To their credit, it can be said that almost to a man they signed the muster roll. They were immediately ordered to Springfield and became the nucleus around which the Twelfth Illinois Infantry was formed and mustered into the United States service on May 3rd, 1861.

Because of his superior ability and soldierly bearing, General McArthur was elected Colonel of the regiment. Then was begun for McArthur an honorable, brilliant and memorable career in the cause of the Union. The regiment was ordered to Caseyville, from there to Cairo; thence to Birdspoint, Missouri. From this place they went to Paducah, Kentucky, where they remained until February 5th, 1862, and occupied the city. November 7th, 1861, they were of the command that made a feint on Columbus, Kentucky, while the Battle of Belmont was in progress. At the capture of Fort Donaldson, Colonel McArthur commanded a brigade under General C. F. Smith, and his gallantry on that occasion won for him promotion as Brigadier General. At Shiloh, he led his brigade, and when General

W. H. L. Wallace, commanding a division, was killed, McArthur was selected to take his place. He remained in command of the division until he was so severely wounded that he had to be carried from the field, but the battle was over for the day. His wound became badly inflamed, and for a time it was feared he would lose his foot, but a leave of absence and careful nursing by the doctors and his faithful and devoted wife saved him the loss, and he soon returned to duty, though yet unable to walk.

At the Siege of Corinth, General McArthur was again in command of a brigade. Shortly after the capture of Corinth, he was assigned to the command of the Sixth Division.

He led his division in the advance and Battle of Iuka and again at the Battle of Corinth his division, with the Second, fought nearly the entire rebel force. In the pursuit after the battle, he led his division after the fleeing forces of Price and Van Dorn, capturing a large number of prisoners.

During the siege of Vicksburg, General McArthur gained special honors commanding the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and later in the famous Atlanta campaign of 1864, he commanded the District of Marietta, while Atlanta was being besieged. This was a most important command, as large quantities of government supplies were stored in Marietta, which were essential not only to the success, but to the very existence of Sherman's besieging army.

In October, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, joining his new command at Warrensburg, Missouri, on its return from the Kansas border, whither it had pursued Price. During a march of 250 miles from Warrensburg, Missouri, to St. Louis, in cold and most inclement weather, General McArthur endeared himself to every soldier in his command

by his prudence and great care for their health and comfort. He was immediately ordered to Nashville with his command, reporting to General Thomas. During the desperate battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864, his division was declared to have accomplished greater results, with comparatively less loss, than any other division of General Thomas' army.

While the army lay before Vicksburg, a movement was started by friends of General McArthur in Chicago and in the command under him, to secure his promotion to Major General. He was performing the duties of a Major General without the rank. A petition was circulated in each one of the regiments, serving in his division, praying the President for this promotion, and signed by every commissioned officer present for duty. A paragraph from the petition forwarded by the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry is a fair illustration of those forwarded by all the regiments. This in part is as follows:

"Since March, 1862, this regiment has been in General McArthur's command, and we say but little when we say that during this time our respect for him has grown to admiration and our admiration to enthusiasm. We need not remind the President of the faithful, continued and efficient services of Brigadier General McArthur since the very commencement of this Rebellion. Bringing to the service a hardy constitution, an indomitable will, tireless energy, a heart and hand most thoroughly loyal, and personal courage of the highest order, we feel that his promotion would be but a fitting recognition of those qualities that adorn the soldier and the service."

General Grant commended him to the President for promotion to the rank of Major General, saying: "General McArthur has proven himself a zealous and efficient officer from the beginning of this Rebellion and has won his promotion on the field of battle. I heartily endorse him for

promotion." To this Governor Yates added: "I most heartily endorse the above recommendation." General James B. McPherson added his endorsement, saying: "General McArthur has always shown himself a brave, competent and active officer, and his promotion will give great satisfaction to his command. I most cheerfully commend him to be made Major General." Isaac N. Arnold, the then member of Congress from Chicago, wrote to President Lincoln, saying: "I personally know General McArthur, and he is a brave, discreet, active and efficient officer and as modest and unassuming as he is gallant. He has been through all the battles of the West without a stain on his character as a soldier."

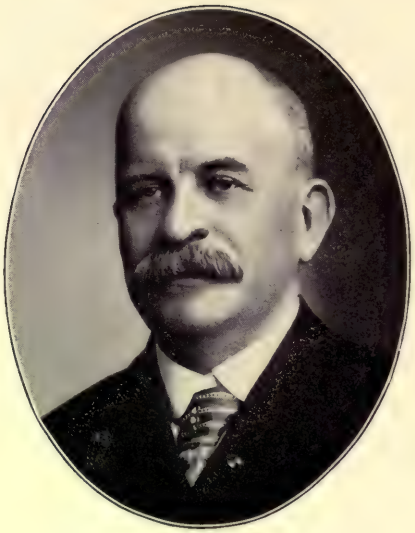
General McArthur was indeed as modest as he was brave, for if he had been a hundredth part as good a politician as he was a soldier, there would have been no doubt about his promotion. The movement to give him his well earned advancement was none of his doing. He was too much of a soldier to turn his hand for personal preferment. He was content to fight under whatever title or commission the President was pleased to give him, and was satisfied to come home with the rank of Brevet Major General.

After forty years to review the work done from '61 to '65, and make a dispassionate estimate of the men who commanded in the field, General McArthur stands out as one of the strong characters of the war. He never disappointed his superiors in command or took his men off the field in confusion. During the war he was the idol of the people of Chicago, who watched with eager interest the doings of McArthur and his men. From 1861 to 1865, there was hardly an issue of a Chicago paper that did not contain something of his military achievements. When the war was over and he returned to Chicago, he was counted among its foremost citizens, and in 1866 was made Commissioner of Public Works, which position he held until

1872. In that year, President Grant appointed him Postmaster. In 1874, the bank which had been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public funds, failed. General McArthur had at the time a balance of $73,000 on deposit, and a judicial ruling held him indebted to the government for that amount. With characteristic integrity, he went to work to make good the loss, with the result that he depleted his own fortune down to the border line of want. From this misfortune, he never fully recovered, but with the same heroism which characterized him in war, he did not surrender, but fought adversity and succeeded in securing sufficient to enable him to rear and educate his family. He lived modestly and well within his means, and always maintained a lively interest in matters military. He was a warm hearted and true friend of all his comrades of the war, and was by the unanimous voice of the members of this Commandery of the Loyal Legion in 1896 elected its Senior Vice President, well beloved by every Companion; and for years he took an active interest in the affairs of Geo. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of which he was also a member. In 1848, at the Parish of Erskin, Scotland, he was married to Miss Christina Cuthbertson. Of this union, eight children were born, seven of whom, together with their mother, are still living.

On the evening of May 15th, 1906, the Angel of Death came and kissed down his eyelids, and his remains were laid at rest in Rose Hill Cemetery. Thus we close the story of this sturdy life, hoping to meet him in the great beyond.

Edward A. Blodgett,
George Mason,
Richard S. Tuthill,
Committee.



EDWARD STONE RICHARDS.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago July 11, 1906.

LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD STONE RICHARDS was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 7th, 1840, and died at his home in Chicago, July 11th, 1906, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Richards was the eldest son of Amos Adams Richards and Hannah Stone Richards; both recognized for their piety, strength and nobility of character. They were believers in the teachings, and followers of the great religious leader, Emanuel Swedenborg. Companion Richards was educated at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, which was under the management of the Swedenborgian Church. He inherited marked mental and moral traits of character from

his parents, and naturally accepted their faith and continued in the same to the end. With such an ancestry and education, one would expect to find a character broadly charitable, quick to respond to the call of duty, brave and faithful in its discharge. Thus, just entering upon his manhood, when he saw the life of the Republic, liberty and representative government imperiled in 1861, though a hater of war and a lover of peace, he, like the noblest and best of the young men of that day recognized then an imperative duty which called upon patriots to take arms in defense of country and flag.

In April, A. D. 1861—a month of great interest henceforth in the annals of the nation—Companion Richards became one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops to serve for three months. His name was, on the 20th day of that month written on the roll of honor as a soldier in the great war of '61 to '65. He was mustered into the service May 12th, 1861, a private in Company A, Sixth Ohio Volunteers. He re-enlisted in the same company for three years, June 18th, 1861, and served in it until April 16th, 1862, when he was honorably discharged to accept a Lieutenancy in Company A, Tenth Tennessee Volunteers, into which he was mustered April 26th, 1862. He was thereupon ordered to report for staff duty to Andrew Johnson (afterwards President Johnson), who by reason of his loyalty and devction to the cause of the Union, had been made a Brigadier-General and assigned to duty as military governor of Tennessee. At that time, Tennessee was in a virtual state of war, and the lives of the Union men of the state were in constant peril. They were obliged to leave their homes and seek protection within the lines of the Union forces. No provision had been made to feed, clothe and shelter these people. Whereupon Governor Johnson obtained authority from President Lincoln to organize all able-bodied men, arrange them into companies, detachments

and regiments, which were attached to the military service of the United States, under the direction and control of the War Department. To Captain Richards was entrusted this duty of enlisting and organizing these troops for service, and under his immediate direction they were so organized, equipped for service and distributed to different points in the state where most needed.

In this, his character, education and general fitness for the position won further recognition and a promotion to Captain and Assistant Adjutant General by President Lincoln, September 6th, 1864. In further appreciation of faith- and under his immediate direction they were so organized, ful and efficient service on September 28th, 1865, he was given the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On the 25th day of November, 1865, under general orders from the War Department, he was honorably discharged with the great body of the survivors of the men who had saved our government from destruction. Our Companion's service was for the most part in the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland, in the campaigns of West Virginia, under General Rosecrans, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the battle of Rich Mountain.

Colonel Richards came to Chicago to make his home in 1868, and resided here until the time of his death. He organized the well known grain commission house of E. S. & C. W. Richards, which for many years was largely engaged in receiving, storing in elevators and shipping grain in the Chicago market and on the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a life member of Blaney Lodge No. 271, A. F. & A. M.

In December, 1865, Colonel Richards was happily married to Miss Mary Lumsden, the attractive and lovely daughter of Mr. James Lumsden, a prominent citizen of Nashville, Tennessee. The bereaved widow, and son James L. Richards, survive the loss of husband and father.

The members of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion fully realize that they can not by any words assuage or lessen the grief of the afflicted. We can and do tender them our sympathy and say to them that we mourn with them, but that we are comforted by the thought that our Companion lived a full and noble life and acted a man's part and discharged a patriot's duty in bringing to a successful issue the most important and beneficent war for which brave men have ever fought and died. We love thus to think of our Companions who have preceded us to the other side. We cherish their memories as a precious heritage, for have they not left to this country illustrious examples of high duty, well performed, and to their posterity an honorable name which shall shed its lustre upon them, too, if they be worthy, to the latest generation? And we who yet remain shall we not

> "Meet and greet in closing ranks,
> In Times' declining sun,
> When the bugles of God shall sound recall
> And the battle of life is won?"

Let us so hope!

JOHN SARGENT,
EPHRAIM A. OTIS,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
Committee.

ANDRESS BOUTON HULL.

Captain United States Colored Troops. Died at Evanston, Illinois, August 24, 1906.

ANDRESS BOUTON HULL was born at South Salem, Westchester County, New York, March 30th, 1842, and died at his home in Evanston, Illinois, Friday, August 24th, 1906.

"He was the son of Jacob Augustus Hull, a farmer of sturdy old New England stock," and a grandson of Jacob Hull who ranked as "Captain of Militia" at a time "when the annual training days were a feature in the life of all eastern communities." On his mother's side he was great-grandson of "Jeremiah Keeler of Revolutionary fame, who for conspicuous bravery in battle was personally presented with a sword by the Marquis de La Fayette, which sword

remains a most prized heirloom of the Keeler family."

In Serial Number 24, Report of the Adjutant General, State of New York, appear the records of the individual members of the Forty-fourth Regular N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and on page 105 is found the following:

"Hull, Andress B.—20 years. Enrolled August 19, 1862, at Albany, to serve three years. Mustered in as private, Company E, September 25th, 1862; promoted Corporal, July 22nd, 1863, and Sergeant, December 8th, 1863; discharged, January 14, 1864, to accept promotion as Captain in U. S. Colored Troops."

To those familiar with State and Governmental reports, the brief statements just quoted give sufficient data for the building up of a story none the less interesting, thrilling and truthful, because so similar to the story of many another young man who during that period of uncertainty, doubt and anxiety, threw into the conflict his own personality, offering all that he had or was to his country. With a fuller understanding of the sacrifices to be made than had been possible a year earlier, when the magnitude of the Government's undertaking was greatly underestimated, he became convinced that duty demanded of him such service as he could give his country. Graduating July 10th, 1862, from the State Normal School (now the State Normal College) at Albany, New York, Companion Hull found himself one of a goodly number of the alumni and students of that Institution, whose attention had been centered upon the war then in progress, which with all its vicissitudes of success and failure, hope and fear, had made its deep and commanding impression. A company of volunteers was at this time being recruited at Albany, which attracted many of these men, and on the date above stated our Companion was enrolled with them. About two-thirds of the members were at some time students in this Normal School and two of its officers, Rodney G. Kimball its first Captain, and

Albert N. Husted its Second Lieutenant and later its Captain, were from its faculty. For these reasons it was frequently called the Normal School Company. This company with one other recruited about the same time in the western part of the State became a part of the Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers—which had already seen a year's hard service, and joined that body of veterans in September, 1862, soon after the battle of Antietam. From this time to the end of the war the Forty-fourth was always a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

In camp near Sharpsburgh, Maryland, began that round of drill, marches and bivouacs that brought the Army of the Potomac, General Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, face to face with Lee's Confederates as they confronted each other on opposite banks of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The disastrous battle that occurred December 13th-15th, 1862, in and about that old Virginia town, was the first in which this new company had a part. A serious illness in hospital deprived our Companion of participation in this initiatory work of his company, but fortunately health returned and with increasing sturdiness he was able to do his full part in the work that followed. A few weeks later came Burnside's second attempt, with the Army of the Potomac, to defeat Lee, but the elements were against him and the movement, full of hard work and discomfort, terminated in a return to the old camps, and as "Burnside's Stick in the Mud," remains a painful memory. Then came Chancellorsville, with General Joseph Hooker as Commander of the army, where victory was turned into a sad defeat by the superior generalship of the Confederate Commander. Here the Brigade did not get into the thick of the fight but each of its regiments met with losses, and to it was assigned the part of "rear guard" when the unwelcome order to retreat was given. On the 21st of June, 1863,

occurred a brilliant affair, a running fight, in which several regiments of Cavalry, supported by this Third Brigade, drove a large body of Confederate Cavalry back through Aldie and Middleburgh, into Ashby's Gap, capturing three guns and a number of prisoners. Gettysburg came soon after and on the second day, with his company, regiment and brigade, our Companion had the great delight of helping in the three times repeated repulse of Longstreet's Rebel forces in their furious attempts to possess themselves of Little Round Top. His company and regiment lost heavily as did the entire Third Brigade, but their success and that of the whole army was a source of the greatest satisfaction. Shortly after Gettysburg, Companion Hull's value was recognized by appointment as Corporal. For the remainder of the year 1863 he participated in the work that came to the Army of the Potomac, which included the Mine Run movement and the battle of Rappahannock Station. On December 8th, 1863, his appointment as Sergeant of his company gave further evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his superiors, and during the latter part of his connection with the Forty-fourth he was acting First Sergeant of his company.

On January 14th, 1864, his connection with the regiment was brought to an end by his honorable discharge, to accept promotion as Captain in the Twentieth U. S. Colored Troops.

Captain A. N. Husted, who commanded Company E, Forty-fourth, during the greater part of our Companion's connection with it, writes as follows: "Your note of 5th instant, recalls vividly to my mind, the brave sturdy young soldier who, forty-four years ago this summer so well discharged the duties of 'left guide' for Company E. His promotions to Corporal, Sergeant and Captain, were merited recognitions of his intelligence and faithfulness; no truer or more patriotic soldier was found in the ranks of the

company which I loved so well and which served so faithfully from Fredericksburg to the final surrender at Appomattox. As you are doubtless aware, Comrade Hull graduated from the State Normal School at Albany, July 10th, 1862, and almost immediately 'enlisted.' A patriot soldier, we honor him for what he did and what he was."

Your committee has not found available as much information regarding the service of the Twentieth Colored Troops as it would be glad to have, but has learned the following facts:

December 3rd, 1863, the War Department authorizes the recruiting and organizing of the regiment, under the auspices of the Union League Club of New York City. On January 4th, 1864, at Riker's Island, New York Harbor, the organization was effected, with one thousand men, Colonel Nelson B. Bertram commanding. Here a flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies. March 20th, 1864, General Banks reports the arrival at New Orleans and directs the regiment to proceed to Port Hudson and report to Brigadier General George L. Andrews. On April 17th, it embarked at Port Hudson for Pass Cavallo, Texas, and on August 31st, is found at Camp Parapet, Carrollton, Louisiana. October 31st, 1864, Company I, Captain A. B. Hull, assigned to Post on Lake Ponchartrain.

After this the regiment is found at E. Pascagoula, Florida, near Pensacola, and January 26th, 1865, is assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Later it is reported as again at Carrollton and then as doing guard duty at New Orleans. On August 20th, 1865, a part of the regiment is at Nashville, Tenn., guarding Quartermaster stores. Briefly, this is the itinerary of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Troops. Companion Hull was commissioned Captain January 5th, 1864, and mustered out with his company, October 7th, 1865.

For a while after the war Companion Hull conducted a

grocery business at Newburg, New York, and in 1868 removed to Chicago, where until his death he continued his activities. On November 11th, 1869, he married Miss Eliza Banks of Newburgh, daughter of Hugh S. Banks and Rosilia Bailey Banks, and their home has been in Evanston, Illinois, continuously since May, 1873. Soon after coming to Chicago, Companion Hull entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. as clerk in its "Operating and Supply Department." In June, 1873, he was promoted to be "Cashier Local Treasurer," and in February, 1876, to be Paymaster. From November, 1901, to the date of his death he held the important post of "Paymaster for the whole road." To all the responsible and exacting duties of these offices Companion Hull devoted his untiring and undivided energies. The quotations which follow will show in what esteem our Companion was held by his associates in business. From a letter to one of your committee by M. M. Kirkman, Vice President of the C. & N. W. R. R., the following statements are taken: "His death is a great loss to the company and a source of intense sorrow and regret to the many friends associated with him in business. He was in my department during the whole term of his service and I have never had anyone in whose integrity or desire to do his duty I had greater confidence. He was the very soul of honesty and candor, and capable of an enormous amount of individual work—indeed it was to this capacity and his inability to moderate it that I attribute his breaking down so suddenly and fatally. I honored and loved him, and during the thirty-eight years that we were acquainted and associated together there was never an unkind word passed between us; nor thought of. His ability to do things and his intense desire in that direction placed him above fault-finding or criticism. His death is a great loss to the community and I shall never cease to treasure his memory."

Our Companion Hull for the last twenty-four years of

his life was an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Illinois, the Pastor of which, at the funeral service, testified to his nobility of character and his faithfulness. Captain Hull was a member of the John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., and for two years was its commander, and of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac of which he was last year chosen Secretary. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party and his first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln.

Briefly this is the record of our deceased Companion, but upon the hearts of his sorrowing wife and daughters and the friends who knew and loved him, who are not few, remains an impression that will be lasting and tender through many years to come. Quoting verbatim from the Evanston Press of September 1st, instant, we join in this tribute:

"Mr. Hull lived a life that was beyond reproach. He was ever kind and thoughtful of those with whom he was closely associated, and although always a busy man, he had time to lend a helping hand to the needy, or to do a kind deed of any sort and through this spirit of helpfulness he will long be remembered. Besides the widow, the deceased leaves three daughters—Zipha L., Winifred, and Margaret H. Hull."

Companion Hull became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, November 10th, 1892, and his Insignia bears the number 9826. He enjoyed greatly the meetings of the Commandery and was usually among those who could answer "here" were the roll call made.

A faithful soldier, a true husband, a kind father and a valuable citizen, we cherish pleasant memories of the Companion who has just preceded us to the other shore.

ORETT L. MUNGER,
HARTWELL OSBORN,
EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
Committee.

HENRY FOX.

Captain United States Colored Troops. Died at Dwight, Illinois, September 3, 1906.

COMPANION HENRY FOX was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, October 4th, 1833. Was educated at Stuttgart, where he took a literary course.

He emigrated to the United States in 1854, landing in New York the day he came of age. He occupied several mercantile positions in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, St. Louis, Missouri, and Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. It was in the latter place he married Miss Magdalene Mayer, September 18th, 1857. In the spring of 1861 he removed to Lincoln, Illinois, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Vol. Infantry. His regiment was ordered to Jackson, Tennessee, in September. Three months

later he performed one of those heroic deeds which showed the true metal that qualified him for a true and loyal soldier. About 75 men were guarding the bridge and long line of trestle work across the Obion river, north of Jackson. This small force was besieged by a detachment of about 500 of the enemy, and capture seemed certain unless reinforcements could be obtained from Jackson. The young Sergeant volunteered to make the perilous journey. The Adjutant General's report of the State of Illinois contains, in the history of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, the following: "At the Obion River fight Sergeant Henry Fox, of Co. H climbed up the timbers of the bridge and crossed it under the fire of the whole Rebel force, on his way to Jackson for reinforcements, and although it was a perilous undertaking yet he reached Jackson in perfect safety."

The Congress of the United States voted a medal, inscribed: "To Henry Fox, Sergt. Co. H, 106th Ill. Vol. Inf., for gallantry near Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 23rd, 1862." He was promoted to Captain of Company C, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, June 6th, 1863, and was mustered out January 31st, 1866. War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Returning to Lincoln, Captain Fox engaged in business, and in 1874 he removed to Dwight and took charge of several thousand acres of land belonging to Lord Scully, as resident manager, which position he held until his death. Eight children were born to Captain Fox and wife, seven of whom are still living. His wife died October 7th, 1879, having been married 22 years. October 28th, 1880, Captain Fox married Miss Hattie Chamberlain, who survives him.

Captain Fox was a high degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, also member of Dwight Post No. 626, G. A. R., of the Department of Illinois.

He was elected an Original Companion of the first class

of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 13th, 1894; Insignia No. 10802.

He served his country with no less ardor as a private citizen than as a soldier, and was honored by the community in which he lived by being four terms elected as member of the city council, and twice elected Mayor of Dwight, Illinois. He was a loyal friend, an honest man; was a loving husband and devoted father.

JOHN B. BAKER,
JAMES A. HOOVER,
W. H. H. MCDOWELL,
Committee.

JAMES WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Major General United States Army. Died at Columbus, Ohio, October 24, 1906.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES W. FORSYTH, a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois, Insignia No. 2170, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1906.

James William Forsyth was born at Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, on the 26th of August, 1834, a son of James Henry Forsyth and Charlotte Templeton Forsyth, born Jackson, and grandson of William and Margaret Lyttle Forsyth of Detroit, Michigan; his grandfather was a descendant of William Forsyth of Blackwater, Ireland, who served under Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and received for

such service large grants of land from the English Crown.

In 1851 our Companion was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered July 1st of the same year, and graduated July 1st, 1856, when he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of the 9th U. S. Infantry and joined his command at Fort Bellingham, Washington Territory. The Company to which he was assigned was commanded by Captain George Edward Pickett, afterwards a Confederate General distinguished as the leader of the famous charge on the third day's battle at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Lieutenant Forsyth's field of duty remained at Fort Bellingham until the 15th of March, 1861, in which year he was promoted 1st Lieutenant and on the 21st of September, having accepted appointment in the 18th Infantry, he sailed at once for New York, which he reached October, 1861, and was commissioned Captain, October 24th.

During the tour of service, from 1856 to 1861, in Washington Territory, Captain Pickett's Company was ordered to occupy San Juan Island, the right of possession to which was disputed by Great Britain, and this first military service brought Forsyth into opposition with the British naval forces in the Pacific, when his firmness and courage under difficult circumstances, attracted the notice of his superiors and showed the metal he was made of. In the sequel, the Island of San Juan was held in joint occupation by the two nations until finally awarded to the United States.

When Captain Forsyth reached New York, the Civil War was well under way, and he was at once busily occupied. During December, 1861, and January and February, 1862, he was in temporary command, as acting Colonel, of the 64th Ohio Volunteers, during the two latter months in command of a Brigade consisting of the 64th and 65th Ohio, the 51st Indiana, and the 14th Kentucky Volunteers, assigned to the Division of Major General T. J. Wood, and marched from Louisville to Bardstown, thence

to Danville, Kentucky; but not having authority from the War Department to remain on detached volunteer duty, he was relieved by General Buell and ordered to report to the Adjutant General.

In March, 1862, he was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Provost Marshal General, and remained attached to Headquarters of that army from March, 1862, to April, 1863, doing duty as Aide de Camp to General McClellan during the Peninsula Campaign, and in the Maryland Campaign, when he was detached and assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to General Mansfield, commanding 12th corps, until the General's death at Antietam.

During the winter of 1862-63 he served as Deputy Provost Marshal General of the Army in charge of Acquia Creek.

In the spring of 1863, he rejoined the 18th U. S. Infantry in the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro, May, 1863, and was Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Regular Brigade until April, 1864.

He led the Brigade in its charge at Hoover's Gap in the advance on Tullahoma, June, 1863, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, receiving his first brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious services in said battle. Major Forsyth was with the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga during the siege and took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, riding the lines and charging the heights with the brigade.

In April, 1864, he was ordered to report to General Sheridan commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, was appointed by the General, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of the corps, and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, taking part in the engagements and raids of the corps.

On August 4, 1864, he accompanied General Sheridan to

Washington, and when the latter was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, and the Army of the Shenandoah, Colonel Forsyth was announced as Chief of Staff, and continued as such until May 22nd, 1865, taking part in the various actions of the Army, and especially in the battles of Opequan, Fischer's Hill and Cedar Creek, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in said battles to date from October 19th, 1864.

With Sheridan he took part in the raid from Winchester to the armies in front of Richmond, and on March 25, 1865, the Command took position in rear of the left of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek with intermediate actions, and was with his General at Appomattox Court House when General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia April 9th, 1865.

On May 19th, 1865, Colonel Forsyth received his commissions as Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the field, and from May 22nd to July 7th, 1865, he acted as Chief of Staff to General Sheridan, commanding the Military division of the Gulf.

In the latter part of July, 1865, he took command of a Brigade of Cavalry under General Custer for duty in Texas, serving in that State until September 15th, 1865.

On January 15th, 1866, General Forsyth was mustered out of service as Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on July 28th, of same year, was appointed Major of the 10th Cavalry, but continued with General Sheridan from this time until appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Cavalry, April 4th, 1878, when he was at his own request relieved and joined his regiment June 17, 1878, during which twelve years he took part in the winter campaign against the Comanche, Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Kiowa Indians, 1868 and 1869, and in the Sioux Expedition March, 1874. In 1870 he ac-

companied the Lieutenant General to Europe, and during the Franco-Prussian War, he was present at the Prussian Headquarters, the special guest of Prince Bismarck, and returned to duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri at Chicago in May, 1871.

The order relieving him by command of Lieutenant General Sheridan, recites that "since the early spring of 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Forsyth has performed the various duties of Chief of Staff, Inspector General, Aide de Camp and Military Secretary in the most satisfactory manner, rendering the most essential aid to his Commanding General, during the War of the Rebllion, and in the several positions he has held since, and it is with the deepest regret, the Lieutenant General consents that his recent promotion shall deprive him of Colonel Forsyth's valuable services, endeared to him as he is by an association, official and social, for so many years."

While serving with the First Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Forsyth took part against the Bannock Indians—July to September, 1878, when he resumed command of the Post at Fort Walla Walla; was on detached service before the Warren Court of Inquiry, and on temporary duty at Chicago, being assigned under Special Orders as Inspector of Cavalry in the Military Division of the Missouri—and later assigned to duty at Fort Maginnis, Department of Dakota, where he remained in command until May 1st, 1886.

On July 11, 1886, after a leave of absence of two months, Forsyth was promoted to Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, assumed command of the regiment July 26, 1886, at Fort Meade, and marched to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he arrived September 8, 1887, and where he remained in command until Nov. 10th, 1890, during which time he organized and developed the system of instruction for light artillery and cavalry for the School at the Fort.

Colonel Forsyth was in command of this Regiment in

the Sioux Campaign, near Pine Ridge, Dakota, in 1890-91, and fought the battle of Wounded Knee, December 29, 1890, with eight troops of the regiment, and Capron's battery—and on the next day engaged the Sioux Indians at Drexell's Mission, five miles from Pine Ridge, where he had in addition to the forces of the day before, four troops of the 9th Cavalry.

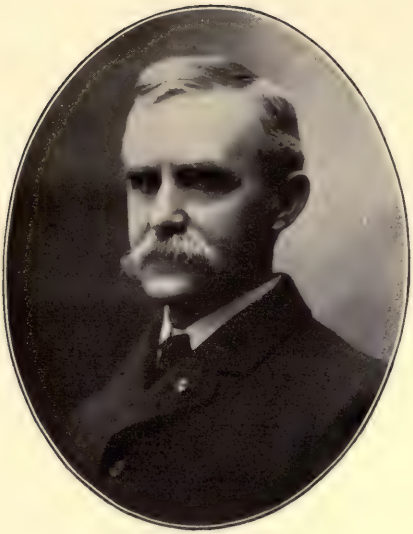
On November 9th, 1894, Colonel Forsyth was appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the Department of California with Headquarters at San Francisco, and here he remained until May 11, 1897, when he reached the grade of Major General, and on May 13, 1897, he was retired after forty years' continuous service. Like his old Commander, Sheridan, General Forsyth was a soldier faithful to the end —his service was in the highest degree honorable from the time when as a 2nd Lieutenant he withstood the pressure and threats of a British Admiral, to the time when he retired as a Major General, to end his days at Columbus, Ohio, a veteran covered with glory, followed in his retirement by the respect and affection of the most engaging kind.

A Kansas newspaper clipping printed at the time of his promotion to be a Brigadier General, speaks of General Forsyth as follows: "For a decade he has had command of the Seventh Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, and of Fort Riley, and has been the most noted cavalry officer in the Department of the Missouri. The chief characteristic of his administration has been his hospitality and his unvarying courtesy to the people of the State, which has made the reservation the most popular picnic ground that could be selected. * * * So it is little wonder that the people throughout Kansas are at once sorry to see him leave the Fort, and glad that he has received his merited promotion."

These qualities were shown while his duties required him to live in Chicago, and always made his presence at our meetings welcome. He was the beau ideal of a cavalry

soldier in his appearance, a true American gentleman without fear and without reproach, and a worthy example to the younger officers of the Army.

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS,
WALTER R. ROBBINS,
EPHRAIM A. OTIS,
Committee.



ZENO KELLEY WOOD.

Adjutant United States Volunteers. Died at Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, November 22, 1906.

ZENO KELLEY WOOD was born at West Yarmouth, Massachusetts, September 29th, 1841, and died at 5:30 a. m., November 22nd, 1906, at his home in Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. He was a son of Zenas and Sarah Crowell Wood, both representatives of honored families of the Old Bay State, who were of Welsh origin.

His education begun at West Yarmouth, was continued at New Bedford and completed at the New Bedford High School. He had not attained his majority when he enlisted in July, 1862, as a member of Company A, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was afterwards changed to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

While in New Orleans in April, 1864, he assisted in raising the First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, and in June, 1864, was mustered out of the cavalry to accept a Second Lieutenancy in the regiment he had helped to organize. Afterwards he was promoted to Adjutant of his regiment.

Some months later he was detached and appointed Assistant Adjutant General and A. D. C. on the staff of Major General Thos. W. Sherman. On June 1st, 1866, at New Orleans, he was honorably discharged from the United States service, and one of his cherished mementoes was the personal letter received from General Sherman recommending him for a commission in the Regular Army.

Soon afterwards he went to New York City and from there to Chicago where he entered the service of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., remaining in the freight auditor's office for about twelve months; then became connected with a cattle ranch in Kansas. In 1875 he located at Latham, Illinois, and engaged in the grain business, personally superintending his interest there and at Warrensburg.

On October 22nd, 1879, Mr. Wood married Miss Sarah J. Chase at Macomb, Illinois, she being a daughter of Harvey and Sarah J. Chase of said place.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born two children, Harvey C. and Margaret C. In 1881, Mr. Wood moved to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, where he went into the grain business with Mr. Jonathan Combs, and also at Chestnut. About eight years ago the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Combs retiring. The firm of Wood and Kautz was then organized. About eighteen months ago Mr. Wood retired from business on account of failing health, and although everything was done that medical skill and kind nursing could do, "Taps" was sounded, lights were out on earth and he joined the Grand Army where pain and sorrow are unknown.

Mr. Wood was a member of the City Council and School Board of Mount Pulaski, chairman of its Water-

works Committee and for three years was a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Asylum for the Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln, Illinois.

Companion Wood was a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, elected Dec. 5, 1901, Insignia No. 13,402, and Sam Walker Post, G. A. R. He was also a member of several Masonic and other orders.

Funeral services were held at Mt. Pulaski Nov. 23, 1906, and the remains were interred Nov. 24 in Oakwood Cemetery at Macomb, Ill. To his family we express our sincere sympathy and commend them to our Heavenly Father who alone can give them comfort in their bereavement.

ALBERT EADS,
JOHN MCLAREN,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

ERASTUS CRATTY MODERWELL.

Major United States Volunteers. Died at Columbus, Ohio, November 25, 1906.

COMPANION MAJOR ERASTUS CRATTY MODERWELL was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, March 6th, 1838, the son of John and Nancy McCracken Moderwell, and died at Columbus, Ohio, November 25, 1906, from a wound received in battle for his country. His funeral services were held at Columbus under the auspices of his old regiment, the 12th Ohio Cavalry. He was buried at Geneseo, Illinois, where he had resided for many years.

He graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1859. Soon after graduation he opened a private school at Elkhorn, Ky., where he remained for about a year. He then went to Fairmount, W. Va., where he took charge of a private school,

but after being there but a short time, and feeling sure that war was unavoidable, he closed the school, went to Washington, and enlisted in Cassius M. Clay's Battalion on the 14th of April, 1861,—the first volunteer organization that was raised for the War of the Rebellion. May 27, 1862, he enlisted in the 86th Ohio Infantry, was mustered in as Captain Co. K, June 10, 1862, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, Sept. 25, 1862, and on the 3rd of September, 1863, enlisted in Co. A, 12th Ohio Cavalry, of which company he was elected captain, and was mustered out of the service as major of that regiment Nov. 24, 1865.

Major Moderwell was a fine officer and participated in all the battles in which the 12th Ohio Cavalry participated. He was wounded three times, and desperately so in a battle at Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864, while charging Morgan's men with his battalion, by a bullet passing through his body in the region of his stomach, grazing the diaphragm and spine, and carrying with it a piece of a gold pen and part of the holder; and although he returned to duty with his regiment two or three months thereafter, yet that wound always caused him much annoyance and suffering, and finally resulted in his death.

For years it was known to many members of this Commandery that Companion Moderwell's mind and memory was failing, but few knew the cause or realized his suffering. A few years ago what was thought to be a carbuncle formed at the back of his neck. It finally was opened and a piece of the gold pen was found imbedded in the flesh, and another particle worked into his brain.

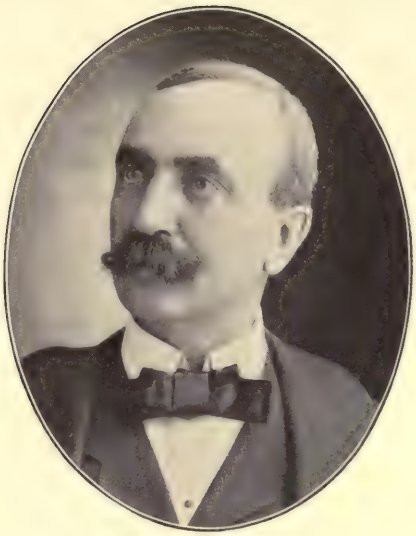
Lossing, the historian, writing of Stoneman's Raid in Tennessee, says: "General Palmer sent Maj. Moderwell with 250 men of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, to destroy the bridge of the Charleston & Co. Carolina Railroad over the Catawba River, and on the 19th the Union forces arrived at the doomed bridge, where they captured the picket, surprised

the guard, destroyed the bridge, captured 325 prisoners, 200 horses and two pieces of artillery. This was one of the most gallant little exploits of the war."

Soon after the close of the war Companion Moderwell moved to Geneseo, Ill., where he remained until 1886, when he came to Chicago. He was a man of high character, public spirited, companionable and popular. For a time he was City Attorney and Mayor of Geneseo; and for four years represented the senatorial district composed of Rock Island, Bureau and Henry Counties in the state Senate with intelligence and the utmost fidelity. Companion Moderwell was a fine soldier, a grand good citizen and a manly man.

He left surviving him, Marcella Moderwell, of Bucyrus, Ohio, his widow; Otis Moderwell, of Chicago, his son; Mary Watson DeBolt, Martha Elizabeth Watson, and Louise Hartley, all of Fairmount, West Virginia, his daughters, to all of whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

THOMAS E. MILCHRIST,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
OBED W. WALLIS,
Committee.



GEORGE LEWIS BRADBURY.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago November 30, 1906.

CAPT. GEORGE LEWIS BRADBURY was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1843, and died at Chicago, Illinois, November 30, 1906.

When but a little over eighteen years of age young Bradbury was, on October 26, 1861, mustered in as a Private in Company D of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. He was made Corporal of the Cavalry on April 10, 1862. He was discharged January 1, 1864, by reason of re-enlistment. Was made Sergeant-Major July 1, 1864. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant October 7, 1864. Was mustered as Second Lieutenant October 28, 1864. He was commissioned and mustered as First Lieutenant on December 17,

1864. He was commissioned as Captain May 29, 1865, but not mustered in. Was discharged June 26, 1865, by reason of the muster out of the regiment. Was again mustered in as Captain of Company E of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry September 11, 1865, and was mustered out and honorably discharged with his regiment October 31, 1865.

His regiment first moved to Annapolis, Maryland, thence to Port Royal; participated in Gilmore's campaign against Charleston, South Carolina, thence by water to Alexandria, Virginia, joining the Army of Potomac the day the second battle of Bull Run was fought; remained with the Army of Potomac and participated in all of its campaigns to the close of the war at Appomattox, serving in the First Brigade of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

In 1867 he entered the railroad service, after which time he filled various positions as general agent, general freight agent, receiver, vice-president and general manager of various railroads in the Middle West until his retirement from railroad service in May, 1900, at which time he was vice-president and general manager of The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and roads operated by it.

After his retirement from the railroad service he resided in the City of Chicago, at 3214 Michigan Avenue.

Capt. Bradbury was married October 26, 1896, to Mrs. Helen I. Sherman, of Indianapolis. Of this union one son, George Lewis Bradbury, Jr., was born. The young son and the widow survive him and occupy the family home in Chicago.

Capt. Bradbury was one of the kindest hearted of men. He drew about him in intimate and close relationships the strongest minds of those he met. He was a strong friend and had a personality and individuality marked to an exceeding degree. He was a successful business man during his entire business career and accumulated a considerable fortune. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father

and made the wisest provision for the members of his family surviving him. He was a good soldier, a good business man, a good citizen. May he rest in peace.

GEORGE BROWN,
GEORGE F. MCGINNIS,
HENRY C. ADAMS,
Committee.

CHARLES WILMOT OLESON.

Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Lumbard, Illinois, December 1, 1906.

CHARLES WILMOT OLESON, (Insignia No. 5183; Commandery No. 311), was born in Portland, Maine, on the 16th of July, 1842, and was educated in the Portland Public and High Schools, receiving, on graduation, the prize of the Portland Commercial Association. His ancestry on his mother's side included the names of Prince, Sewall, and Brewster, families all of Puritan descent.

After graduation from the schools young Oleson was employed by a local druggist where he obtained an excellent working knowledge of Materia Medica, and not having previously arrived at an age where he could be recruited, he

enlisted, in 1862, as a private in the Fifth Battery, Maine Light Artillery, U. S. V.

While in Washington, before being ordered to active service, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and after convalescence, his knowledge of drugs having been discovered, on the 2nd of May, 1863, he was advanced to the position of Hospital Steward, U. S. A. He was then ordered to the Eckington General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and subsequently was transferred for duty to the Finley General Hospital of the same city. On the 23rd of May, 1863, he was detached for service to Hospital No. 14, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until he was promoted on the 6th of November of the same year, to be 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 14th United States Colored Infantry. He was then assigned to the 14th Army Corps near Chattanooga, where in January 1865 he went on duty and served in connection with the Army of the Cumberland as previously in the Army of the Potomac. He participated with General Thomas' Army in the battle of Nashville, December 15th, 1864; in the battle of Decatur, Alabama, October 26th to 29th, 1864; and in the engagement at Pulaski, Tenn., September 27th, 1864, doing other service in northern Alabama. Dr. Oleson resigned from the Army in 1865, and then attended the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass.; later, also, the Harvard Medical School from which he graduated early in 1866. He settled at Bloomingdale, Du Page County, Illinois, in April of the same year.

On the 11th of September 1866 he married Abbie Lydia Bartlett, of Great Falls (now Somerworth), New Hampshire, and by her had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Dr. Richard Bartlett Oleson, now in the practice of medicine, in Lombard, Ill.; John Prince Oleson, now Assistant Department Manager, First National Bank, Chicago; and Philip Henry Oleson, Secretary and Manager of the

Meeker Company, Chicago. All of these sons are married and living in Lombard.

Dr. Oleson moved from Bloomingdale, Ill., to Columbus, Ohio, December 4th, 1876, and moved from Columbus, Ohio, to Lombard, Ill., on the 25th of October 1877, where he afterward resided.

His first wife dying on the 9th of January, 1879, he married a second wife, Miss Mary Scott Hayden. Of the second marriage four children were born, one only surviving, a daughter now Mrs. Warren Howard Mann, of Cleveland, Ohio.

During the period of his life in Illinois, Dr. Oleson held many political offices of minor importance. He was elected Coroner of Du Page County but never qualified, in the year 1886; and served as Treasurer of the school fund, first in Bloomingdale Township, afterwards in York Township; and was Treasurer of the Village of Lombard, President of the Village Board etc., etc.

He was stricken with paralysis on the 14th of March, 1903, and died December 1st, 1906.

Dr. Oleson was a typical representative of the New England men who entered the service actuated by the loftiest patriotism and anxious in whatever position of responsibility or danger, to discharge their duty with unfailing loyalty and supreme enthusiasm.

In whatever measure the blond hair and blue eyes of our departed Companion may have suggested to a stranger his Norse descent on his father's side, none could have failed to recognize in his features the stamp of his New England birth and training, and the ancestry represented in the families from which his mother was descended.

After resigning from the service he gained in civil life what he achieved among his comrades and friends in the service, the affection and respect of all who knew him. His professional attainments were of the best, and he enjoyed,

throughout the years of his successful practice, the esteem and confidence of his professional colleagues. Those who knew him well, whether in or out of the service, cannot fail to remember his genial smile, his engaging manners, and his unfailing courtesy. He was like the pine trees of his native state, inflexible in the storm, unyielding in assault, and sound to the heart.

JAMES NEVINS HYDE,
DAN'L R. BROWER,
FRANK T. ANDREWS,
Committee.

FRANCIS PORTER FISHER.

Adjutant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago January 4, 1907.

FRANCIS PORTER FISHER was born May 18th, 1828, at Oswego, New York, and died at Chicago, Illinois, January 4, 1907. When about twelve years of age he went to France with his parents and remained there three years and became quite proficient in the knowledge of the French language, which he retained through his life. After graduating from Harvard College in 1848, he became connected with the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company of Oswego, of which his father was president. After his marriage in 1851 he went to Texas in the employ of a construction company, and was there when the Civil War began. On account of his Northern sentiments his life was threatened,

so he left for Chicago and entered the service as private in Company C, 55th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V., Nov. 1st, 1861. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant Nov. 20, 1861. On Dec. 29th, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, October 30th, 1864.

This gallant regiment participated in all the great battles under Gen. Sherman, and won a most enviable record throughout its entire history. Companion Fisher was with it at Paducah, Kentucky, in January, 1862. In March, 1862, he accompanied it with Sherman's expeditionary Corps First Division Second Brigade up the Tennessee River. He went with it to Memphis, where he was detailed as Chief Commissary Clerk of Colonel John Condit Smith, Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Sherman. He was with the regiment at Tallahatchie, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, and all through the Vicksburg campaign. After the surrender of Vicksburg he marched with his comrades to Chattanooga and engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Thence he went to Knoxville, and thence into camp at Lawkins Landing. He fought with the regiment all through the Atlanta Campaign in the Second Division, First Brigade, of the Fifteenth Army Corps and in the battles of June 27, July 22 and 28, and of Jonesboro, Aug. 31st to Sept. 1st, 1864. He went into camp at East Point and thence helped chase General Hood into Alabama. After this arduous service he was mustered out at Chattanooga. He afterwards returned to Chicago and successfully engaged with his brother, Fred Fisher, in the fire insurance business.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, February 10, 1887, his Insignia number being 5543.

He was widely known as a man of the highest moral integrity and great executive capacity. For nearly twenty

years he was one of the most efficient members of the executive of the Citizen's League for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors. While serving as its secretary the organization was highly successful in its work of "saving the boys" from the destroying influences of the saloon. Companion Fisher was warm hearted and genial in his social relations. He was ever ready to respond to the call of the needy and the helpless. He served faithfully for many years as the Sunday school superintendent of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago, and greatly endeared himself to all of its member. He was devoted to every patriotic interest and was an ardent supporter of every Loyal Legion movement. His earthly remains were removed to Oswego, New York, to mingle with the dust of loved ones there reposing, but the precious memory of his noble and beneficent life is our permanent possession.

Samuel Fallows,
Israel P. Rumsey,
George A. Holloway,
Committee.

JOHN SARGENT.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Oak Park, Illinois, January 6, 1907.

ALMOST at the beginning of the New Year, on the 8th of January, 1907, Captain John Sargent, one of our most highly esteemed and honored members, died at his residence in Oak Park, Illinois, after a brief illness. He was born in Newcomerstown, Ohio, on the 3rd of February, 1840. Shortly afterwards his parents, Levi and Mary Ann Sargent moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he passed his youth and early manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of that place, of which his father was a native. At the age of eighteen, John Sargent began his business career in the office of his father who at that time held the re-

sponsible position of Treasurer of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Two years later he accepted a position in one of the leading banks in New Philadelphia, where he remained until the call to arms in 1861. His business career was at once abandoned and he assisted in the organization of the 51st Ohio Volunteers, in which regiment he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on the 7th day of September, 1861. His promotion was rapid; on the 25th of October, 1861, he was made 1st Lieutenant, and on the 25th day of December, 1862, he was commissioned Captain, which position he continued to hold until his regiment was mustered out on the 3rd day of October, 1865. He was tendered the position of Major of his regiment which he declined to accept for the reason that it would involve the necessity of leaving the staff of Major General George H. Thomas where he was then discharging the important and responsible duty of Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Cumberland. Captain Sargent commanded his Company in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and led it in the fierce battle of Stone's River on the 21st of December, 1862, and January 2, 1863, where his regiment served in the division of General H. P. VanCleve. At Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, his command formed part of the force which under the personal supervision of General George H. Thomas, held Snodgrass Hill against the furious and repeated assaults of the enemy and saved the Army of the Cumberland from defeat and disaster. He was with his regiment at the capture of Browns Ferry on the 27th of October, 1863, which resulted in opening communication between Chattanooga and the base of supplies at Nashville, and at Lookout Mountain on the 24th of November, 1863, his brigade led the advance in that "Battle above the Clouds", which has ever since been the subject of poetry and song. During the Atlanta Campaign in the summer of 1864, he commanded his Company and took part in every

battle in which his division was engaged, and served with distinguished gallantry at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Lovejoy Station. In the Nashville Campaign he served with his command under General Thomas and participated in the crowning victory at Nashville, which resulted in the destruction of the Confederate Army under General Hood. To fully describe his military service would involve a history of the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served from the beginning until the close of the War. During the whole period of more than four years of active service he was never absent a day from his command, except for a period of three months in the summer of 1862, when he was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison. Upon his exchange he declined to accept a leave of absence which was offered him, and immediately joined his regiment in the field. Those who recall his modest, quiet soldierly manner in later years, find it hard to realize the splendid service he had given his country during the four eventful years of our great Civil War.

At the close of the War, Captain Sargent again engaged for a short time in the banking business in Pana, Illinois, but soon returned to Ohio where he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio, which position he occupied for five years, when the office was established by Act of Congress.

He came to Chicago in 1879 and engaged in the wholesale lumber business, which he followed until his earthly career was closed by death. He was a manly, generous, great hearted man, loyal to his old army friends and associates, and devoted to his family. One of the very last acts of his life was to call at a hospital in this city to visit and comfort an old army friend whom he had known in boyhood, and who had met with reverses and misfortunes in his declining years.

Captain Sargent was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Hauce of New Jersey, who with their only child Mary Sargent Nyman, survives him. He came of old Revolutionary stock; two of his great grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution. He was an affectionate husband and father, and was universally beloved by all with whom he came in contact. We shall miss his genial presence at our meetings, where he was a regular attendant, more and more as the years pass by. A good citizen, a faithful soldier of the Republic, a loyal friend, he faced the inevitable fate which awaits us all, with a manly heart, and when the end came, he could truthfully say in the words of one of the great masters of song:

> " Sunset and evening star,
> And one clear call for me,
> And may there be no moaning at the bar
> When I pass out to sea."

E. A. Otis,
Richard S. Tuthill,
Marmaduke Nichelson,
Committee.

SPENCER SMALLEY KIMBELL.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago January 27, 1907.

SPENCER SMALLEY KIMBALL, a companion of this Commandery, passed away on the 27th day of January, 1907. For more than a year and a half he had battled bravely with an incurable disease, and yielded only when his physical strength was exhausted. Nothing kept him with us during the last weary months but his courage and indomitable will.

He was born October 8th, 1842, in the little town of Jefferson, Cook County, Illinois, and for nearly sixty-five years had lived within a few hundred feet of his birthplace. He enlisted as a private in Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, on

the 6th day of August, 1862, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant April 29th, 1865. He served with his Battery until the end of the war, and assisted in performing the arduous duties that fell to the lot of the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Nashville, and was mustered out of the service July 10th, 1865.

Immediately upon his return to Chicago he engaged in the stone business, continuing in it until 1881 when he embarked in the brick business, being at the time of his death President of the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company. In civil life he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him, and was frequently called by them to positions of responsibility and trust. He was Township School Trustee six years, County Commissioner of Cook County two terms, and Alderman of the twenty-seventh ward of Chicago.

He was a member of B. F. Butler Post, Grand Army of the Republic; St. Elmo Commandery, K. T.; of the Union League Club, and of the Builders' Club.

The above is a brief statement of the life and military service of Companion Kimbell, but it fails to do justice to the many admirable qualities of mind and heart which those who knew him best will always associate with their recollections of him. He was a good citizen at all times; a first class business man; of strict integrity; a loyal and devoted son; a tender and loving husband and father; a friend who knew no limit to the sacrifices he enjoyed making for those he loved. There are few men who possess a nature so genial, kindly and happy as was his, and we shall miss from our monthly gatherings the presence of one whose hearty, contagious laugh was always an inspiration to good fellowship.

For many years Companion Kimbell had entertained annually the surviving members of his old Battery at his home,

and none who ever attended these reunions could fail to appreciate the charming personality of his host. He was a broad-gauged, public spirited citizen and was always ready to co-operate with those whose efforts were directed toward the improvement of existing conditions.

To his widow, who for so many years had been his guiding star, and to his three daughters, who share with her the tenderest memories of a loving husband and father, this Commandery tenders its heartfelt sympathy, and joins with them in keeping fresh the memory of one of the most kind hearted and charitable of men.

DILLWYN V. PURINGTON,
ROBERT MANN WOODS,
FLORUS D. MEACHAM,
Committee.

ABBOTT LIVERMORE ADAMS.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago February 7, 1907.

LIEUTENANT ABBOTT LIVERMORE ADAMS was born on the 20th day of April, 1842, at Keene, New Hampshire; the son of Benjamin Franklin Adams, and Louise Redington Adams. The family moved to Chicago in 1853. Young Adams received his education in the schools of Chicago.

When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter spread like wild fire throughout the country and the call to arms was heard, he at once, though only nineteen years of age, offered his services and on the 19th day of April, 1861, enlisted as a private in Battery "A" of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery for

three months, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment on the 15th day of August, 1861; the Battery at that time was mostly engaged at or near Cairo, Illinois, and in Mississippi under General Pope. In July 1862 he enlisted again in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, a part of the Light Artillery of the State of Illinois, and was appointed a Sergeant of that Battery—and subsequently—near the close of his service he was made a Second Lieutenant, there having been but one promotion in the command during its long and ardent services.

It is a difficult matter to speak of the services of any one person in a Battery, when all work in unison like one man, and hence the history of the command itself can give us an idea how good and valuable the services were of everyone in the Battery.

The history of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery is certainly a remarkable one. After moving from Louisville, it was attached to General Dumont's Division in the Campaign which ended in the battle of Perryville, and subsequently became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, being attached on the 20th day of December, 1862, to the Pioneer Brigade which was formed of a detail of two men from each company of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, specially fitted for "Pioneer" work, and which was commanded by Captain St. Clair Morton of the Engineer's Department of the regular army. In the battle at Murfreesboro from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, the battery rendered excellent service. Subsequent to the battle, the battery went into camp near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and during this time it was changed from an ordinary battery into a mounted battery and attached to the Second Division of Cavalry, commanded for a short time by General Turchin, and was the only so-called "Flying Artillery" in the Western Army. On June 24, 1863, it moved with the Army and engaged in the campaign against Tullahoma, and subsequently with the

Cavalry, to which it was attached, went in numerous marches through Tennessee, fighting with the Confederate Cavalry, and joined the Army of the Cumberland again in the fight of Chickamauga.

In the early part of October part of the Battery together with the Second Division of Cavalry under Gen. George Crook, passed over Waldron's Ridge in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler of the Confederate Army, who had crossed the Tennessee River at Washington with 6,000 men and drove the Confederates before them. Later it was attached to a part of the Second Division of Cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, made its celebrated raid around Atlanta, Georgia, cutting the railroads leading to that city. Again at the Battle of Nashville, it did fine service, occupying the breastworks which surrounded the city, and on the extreme right during the heat of the fight, and as before stated, at the Battle of Stone River its services cannot be praised enough. When the extreme right of our Army had been crushed and driven back and the victorious Confederates came swarming over towards the Nashville Pike near where Gen. Rosecranz had his headquarters, this Battery, supported by the Pioneer Brigade and such portions of our right as could be spared from other parts of the battlefield, drove shell and canister with such excellent effect into the rebel ranks that they became demoralized, and when thereupon the Infantry charged upon them, the enemy was driven back to the woods in their rear, sheltering them from further attacks.

And again on the 2nd day of January, 1863, when Gen. Breckenridge was ordered to attack our left and our Infantry could not withstand the concentrated attacks of the Confederates and were driven to the banks of the river, the Board of Trade Battery, together with 52 other pieces of Artillery, packed together as a solid mass, poured shot, shell and canister into the enemy's ranks to such an extent that their supposed victory was turned into such a terrible defeat

that Gen. Bragg was compelled to leave the battlefield in our hands and retreat to Tullahoma.

It was during this battle that our Companion received a most serious wound, which troubled him a great deal all through his life. After Lieutenant Adams returned from the War, he was employed in the United States Depository from 1865 to 1868, and was subsequently engaged in the lumber business under the firm names of A. T. King & Company, Adams & Lord and Adams, Hastings & Co., till 1891, when he took up the business of managing real estate.

All honor to the man who enlisted as a private soldier in the army of the Union; when he did so he flung aside ambition and offered his life or health a sacrifice to his patriotism. Such a man was our late Companion. His whole life was one of self-sacrifice, combined with extreme modesty. He loved to help others, to extend his sympathy to those who mourned, lend a helping hand to those in distress, and as far as his means permitted, turn sadness into joy. When he passed from this life, he left many, many friends; and what can be said of few, not one enemy. On the tombstone which marks his last resting place there should be written below his name the words fitting to his character: "He was a good man."

ALEXANDER L. STEVENSON,
WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
Committee.

GEORGE RAMSAY SHAW.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Prophetstown, Illinois, February 11, 1907.

GEORGE RAMSAY SHAW was born at the City of Rome, in the State of New York, December 12, 1835.

At the age of twenty-two years he removed to the then village of Prophetstown, Illinois.

Two years after this, occurred the great war of the Rebellion, and at once the patriotic young men of the country began the forward movement.

The subject of this memoir enlisted in Company C of the 75th Regiment Ill. Vol. at Dixon, Illinois, Sept. 2, 1862. At the organization of the regiment, he was chosen 2nd Lieut., soon promoted to 1st Lieut., and later to Captain. He was mustered out at the close of the war, June 12, 1865.

In his youth, Captain Shaw had the advantage of a liberal education, which did him good service in the army. He was quite proficient in mathematics, and especially in what is termed Topographical Engineering. This qualification was frequently called into requisition, and he was detailed on this work many times during his term of service.

His regiment, organized at Dixon, Sept. 2, 1862, set out on Sept. 27 of that year for the seat of war in Kentucky.

The Confederates under Gen. Bragg, had succeeded in driving the Union forces to Ohio river, and the 75th with others, was pushed to the front to aid in checking the advance.

The regiment left Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30, and on Oct. 8 they found themselves face to face with Bragg at Perryville. Here, these citizen soldiers who had never heard heavy guns, save the morning garrison gun, and had never looked upon a hostile flag, were confronted within 36 days from their enlistment by a large force of veterans, the hardened fighters of the Confederacy, under the command of one of the most experienced leaders of the rebellion.

One of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war was here waged. Captain Shaw was here present, and in the hottest of the contest, he escaped unharmed.

From this bloody field the history of the 75th is the history of the army of the Cumberland.

Companion Shaw, from the date of his muster out, lived in the enjoyment of the best army record possible, the good will of the men of his command.

In the service, he was courteous to all, yet firm and resolute in the performance of all his duties. His gracious and winning manner commended him to all with whom he came in contact.

During thirty and more years, since the date of the close of the war, our Companion, for the weapons of war, substituing the implements of peace, was one of the most gen-

erally and favorably known men in his county, and among the veterans of the State.

Captain Shaw was married two days after his enlistment, to Miss Orpha E. Warner, a daughter of one of the most prominent families of his native city. Surviving him he leaves his widow and their son Charles, now past his majority.

ALBERT J. JACKSON,
JOHN W. NILES,
CHARLES BENT,
Committee

STEPHEN WEBB GOODHUE.

Captain United States Colored Troops. Died at Indianola, Iowa, March 8, 1907.

OUR late Companion, Captain Stephen Webb Goodhue was born at Salem, Mass., January 13th, 1823. and died at Indianola, Iowa, March 8th, 1907, in his eighty-fifth year. His first occupation in life was as a druggist, and from the age of fourteen to thirty he followed that craft. He left Massachusetts for St. Louis, Mo., in April, 1860, and in 1862 was a member of the 7th Regiment Missouri Militia, and was frequently on duty patrolling the city or guarding the military prisons. He entered the United States service as First Lieutenant, Co. H. 68th U. S.

Colored Infantry, April 7th, 1864; was promoted Captain of the same Regiment August 22nd, 1865, and mustered out with regiment February 18, 1866.

Our Companion had the usual and varied experiences of a soldier during the two years of his service. In June, 1864, he went to Memphis, Tenn., with his Regiment, serving there as part of the garrison of Fort Pickens; was with the expeditions of General A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Miss., in July, (on which occasion he was prostrated by sunstroke) and to Oxford, Miss., in August of the same year. In February, 1865, he went with his command to New Orleans, thence by river and gulf to Barrancas, Florida, then marched to Fort Blakely, Alabama, taking part in the siege and capture of that stronghold April 1st-9th, 1865, receiving a musket ball through his left arm. His Regiment then went to Mobile, to Montgomery, and to Alexandria, where it remained several months, and was finally mustered out at New Orleans February 18th, 1866.

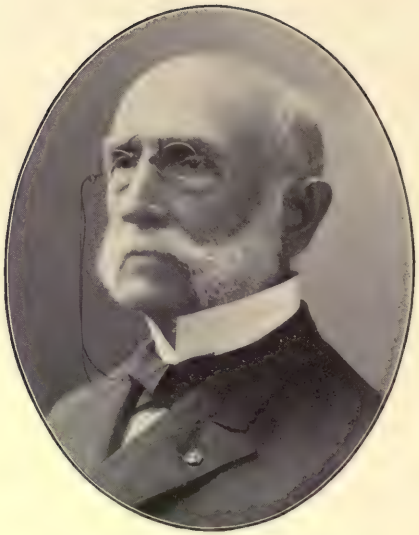
He was married Dec. 24, 1882, to Miss Eloise Child Tracy, who died March 21, 1884. During the last year of his life he resided with his niece, Mrs. G. L. Boyer, of Indianola, Iowa, whose tender care and affection was unremitting.

An article in a local paper, written shortly before his death, said of him: "He is without doubt one of the most cheerful men we ever saw on the sick bed. The only thing he worries over is for fear he will bother others. He is strong in the faith of his Master, is ready to die, and is just waiting for the summons."

Captain Goodhue was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, on November 12, 1896, his Insignia Number being 11602.

Companion Goodhue had many friends, in and out of the Order, to whom he was endeared by his genial nature and gentlemanly character, who deeply deplore his loss.

JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
EDWARD A. BLODGETT,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.



LEWIS BALDWIN PARSONS.

Brevet Major General United States Volunteers. Died at Flora, Ill., March 16, 1907.

BORN in Genesee County, New York, April 5th, 1818. Entered the service as Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. V., November 4th, 1861; Col. and Addtl. A. D. C., U. S. V., April 10th, 1862; assigned to duty as Q. M., with rank of Col., August 2nd, 1864; Brig. Gen., U. S. V., March 12th, 1865; Bvt. Major Gen., U. S. V., "for meritorius services," April 30th, 1866; mustered out April 30th, 1866.

Elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, March 12th, 1891.

Died at Flora, Illinois, March 16th, 1907.

When General Lewis B. Parsons was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department of the armies serving in the West, he was an applicant for a position in the active service at the front and on the firing line. That he was prevented from receiving the more dangerous position was a dispensation almost of the higher wisdom and benignity. No odds how high he might have risen in the conflict, in the more stirring events of battle and siege, he would not and he could not have rendered his country greater service than he did.

The vast forces of the Union were held on the very edge of the fields of strife by the difficulties of transportation. The few lines of railroad only supplemented the great flotillas of temporary and fragile boats that filled the Western waters. The lines of railroad were long, poorly constructed and slenderly equipped; and yet the movements of their success in the field depended upon the ability to feed and to clothe them as they advanced. It was part of the great game of defensive war that these railroads should be destroyed and stripped of their equipment as the enemy fell back, and these destructions and losses had to be made good. The number of machine shops and equipment establishments were limited to the hardly appreciable demand even of those slender roads, and were designed to make good the ordinary destructions of material in time of peace. They had to be energized, to be multiplied, to be increased in size, and all of their product had to be used for the purposes above indicated.

The duties thus suddenly thrown upon General Parsons and his associates were titanic in their proportions, and yet, all of the duties assumed by him were faithfully and promptly done, and at the end the rehabilitated roads in charge of the army were doing all of the work demanded by a million fighting men. If a siege was in progress, rein-

forcements were necessary, and they were furnished. If a campaign was planned, the depots had to be selected and filled. The enormous stores of the Government, which was adding hundreds of thousands of men and tens of thousands of tons of food to sustain them, had to be carried. If one great army could spare a portion of its strength for the relief or reinforcement of another, the detachments had to be transported; sometimes over scores, and sometimes over many hundreds of miles, and the whole vast field of operations had to be scanned by the eye of the masterful man who would perform this great and necessary duty.

This fell to Lewis B. Parsons to do, and that he accomplished the work is known and appreciated of all students of the logistics of that troublous time. His greatest single achievement, the most picturesque and startling in the annals of the war, was in the movement of Schofield's army from the neighborhood of Nashville to the Coast near Wilmington, North Carolina, passing over the Ohio River, eastward over the Alleghenies, and down by way of the Atlantic Coast to its destination; and the men who had stood fighting splendidly with Thomas at Nashville appeared in front of their astounded and bewildered foemen at a new and far distant point in the theater of war.

Who was the man, and what training had been his that enabled him to accomplish this great work? He was the descendant of a long line of worthy and illustrious Americans, whose frugal habits of life had made their impress upon their son, who trained for his duty in a simple college of that time, and fitted only for the affairs of civic life apparently, yet had developed mind and heart and physical strength for the discharge of his subsequent great work.

Leaving the college and entering the practice of law, he sought a situation and received it in the state of Illinois and in the little town of Alton, and here for years he devoted himself to the practice of that great profession. Al-

ways he was true to himself; always he was a dutiful son; always the worthy head of a worthy household, prospering, in the smaller ways of the time and of the region, earning the respect and regard of all associates and the confidence of his fellows at the bar. From this active practice he entered, as opportunity offered, into other fields of enterprise, modestly, safely, sanely augmenting his fortune as decent opportunity afforded, and standing at the close of 1860 approved of all with whom he was acquainted.

Among these enterprises subsidiary to his calling as a lawyer had been experience in railroading, and so when the call came it found him a matured, experienced and thoughtful man in the prime of life, perhaps a little beyond its meridian, but full of purpose and energy and patriotism. In all that was afterwards committed to him he made no failure, but success was given to him because he had knowledge, judgment, and absolute devotion to the cause of his country.

Of what he did during the time of war the record is ineradicable; it has been written into the annals of the Government; it has been pondered by the students of logistics, and it afforded the first great example of the application of modern means of transportation to the uses of war. Were trains to be employed in carrying troops to a distant point, Lewis B. Parsons provided them; were the great rivers to be used for the needs of the army, Lewis B. Parsons assembled the flotillas and fitted them for their purposes; were food or clothing or forage or arms to be supplied, Lewis B. Parsons gave the orders that carried them to their destination; were Grant or McPherson or Sherman to be fitted out in the midst of great enterprises, they rested with absolute reliance upon the work of Parsons, and he never failed them. And when the record of victory was written, when the bulletins published to the world the accomplishments of our armies, underneath all the signatures

of the captains might be discerned the modest name of Parsons. There were others it is true that were great in these fields, but to none was it given to be so conspicuous and so widely employed as to this man.

And now after a long life, part in struggle, part in peace, part in sunshine and part in storm, full of years and of honors, he has been borne to rest. He was a great organizer; he was a great officer; he was a great patriot; he was a great American. It was permitted to him to survive by many years the close of the great struggle in which he bore an honored part; to go back and forward among a reconciled people and in peace over the ways which once he had helped to fill with the thunder and the splendor of war; and in these later days the gentleness of the patriot and the lover of his kind came over and colored all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

Personally the writer knew him long and loved him well, and remarked him as one of the greatest characters that he had ever known. If he had an enemy in the world or had given occasion for enmity, that fact was never known to his friends. All looked upon him and honored him, and when he passed away in the quiet and seclusion of his home in southern Illinois, the going down of his sun of life was only to make way for a star in that dark firmament where all the great appear, shining fixed and luminous forever.

JOHN C. BLACK,
SAMUEL FALLOWS,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

JOSEPH STOCKTON.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, March 17, 1907.

THIS brief chronicle of dates—the beginning and the end of man's earthly existence—is herein supplemented with memories inscribed by three members of Companion Stockton's own regiment.

Were it possible, the Committee selected to prepare this tribute of affection would have been glad to have appended the name of every living friend of our beloved Commander and Comrade. The name of Stockton is proudly held by many distinguished families in the United States on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. In common with so many other families so widely distributed, their kindred espoused either the cause of the Union or that of the Confederacy

during the Civil War, according to their habitation and environment.

Our Companion was a true patriot, and in July, 1862, his name was signed to the muster roll of the first company of infantry organized by the Board of Trade of Chicago to be sent to the war as the "First Board of Trade Regiment" —afterwards numerically designated as the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

At the company election of officers he was selected as First Lieutenant. Subsequently he succeeded to the Captaincy of "A" company, and was eventually promoted to be Major, and, finally, to be Lieutenant Colonel and active Commander of the regiment, serving in that capacity until the regiment was discharged from service upon its return to Chicago in August, 1865. Enroute from Cairo to Chicago, homeward bound, he received his brevet as Brigadier General—an honor won by a worthy man.

His war history is that of his regiment. To recount in detail the battles and engagements in which he actively participated would fill many pages of such a brief record as this one must necessarily be. However, it is due to mention that immediately after the assault on Vicksburg on May 22nd, the command of the regiment was verbally turned over to him by Gen. Ransom, the Brigade Commander. The Colonel being very seriously indisposed, and the Lieutenant Colonel mortally wounded, he commanded the regiment for several days until the Colonel had recovered from his indisposition, and in the meantime Major Stockton had been so loyal to the Colonel as to abstain from signing any official reports as commanding officer. There being thus no official record preserved of his commanding the regiment at that time, The War Department denied the Illinois Vicksburg Military Park Commission the right to inscribe upon the monument of the regiment the name of Major Stockton as one of its commanding officers, which

under the rule of the Department has been accorded to every temporary commander of record. We believe it eminently proper to make this record here.

He was wounded in the campaign which culminated at Nashville, Tennessee, December 15th and 16th, 1864, but not so seriously as to prevent from rejoining his regiment at an early date thereafter.

In April, 1865, he led his command in the midnight assault upon Spanish Fort, near Mobile, and was one of the first to enter the Confederate works.

As Post Commander at Union Springs, Alabama, for a few months after the close of the war, he, with others of his regimental officers, performed an important part in reconciling conditions between the plantation negroes and their former masters, under direction of the "Freedman's Bureau."

General Stockton was not a military genius. War maneuvers were not his hobby. He was simply a man placed in authority over men. As such he exercised his ability to accomplish results for the good of the Nation—and was successful.

His devotion to his regiment was shown in many instances, and an examination of his personal diary after his death, revealed a fact not generally known to its members.

While Major of the regiment, and while at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, an order was received detailing him, with two companies of the regiment, as provost guards at General Grant's headquarters. It was entirely unsolicited, came as a surprise, and at the earliest possible moment, General Ransom, his brigade commander, at his request, gave him a note to General Grant, asking that he be relieved from the detail. This he presented and was relieved. In his diary he notes: "This incident I write to show that I would rather stay with my regiment than be on General Grant's staff."

At the close of his term of military service he willingly

shed the panoply of war, engaged in mercantile pursuits, became conspicuous in civic duties, and was always recognized as one of the foremost of Chicago's public spirited citizens. To relate the whole story of his life—as a soldier and as a citizen—would take more space than the confines of this paper would permit.

As the result of his marriage February 7th, 1865, to Miss Kate E. Denniston, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, one son—John T. Stockton, a member of this Commandery—and two daughters—Josephine and Annie—survive their father. The wife died November 14th, 1869.

In a recent issue of one of Chicago's newspapers there appeared an article from the pen of Miss Ada C. Sweet (daughter of the late General B. J. Sweet), which is so replete with facts and characteristics concerning our beloved comrade and friend, that we feel we cannot do otherwise than include portions of the article in this memorial.

"There was so much of the military in the nature and carriage of General Stockton that his army title always clung to him. He has been the chief marshal of every great parade and procession that has marched through the streets of Chicago since the war. His management of public pageants and of great crowds became one of the recognized assets of the city, in its preparations for national events.

"Perhaps Chicago owes its main debt of gratitude to General Stockton as almost the creator of Lincoln park, as we know it. A member of the Lincoln park board from 1869 to 1893, he seized the general situation after the great fire of 1871 to get Lincoln park into line for improvement.

"His efforts organized the Grant monument fund, raised and dedicated the monument, and in many other ways led the management of the park toward the fair promise which has since been fulfilled.

"His retirement from the board in no wise lessened his interest in the great pleasure ground of the people. To his last days he was an inspiration and encouragement to all who had to do with his favorite enterprise.

"Energetic, efficient, loyal, kind hearted and faithful to public or private trust, such was this soldier of the republic. He can ill be spared from the city of his lifelong efforts, but the orders for his departure went forth, and no one can dispute the decree of the Almighty."

To the members of our Companion's family our loving sympathy is extended.

To our Companions of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion we say, as coming from our hearts, God made no nobler man or a better friend than Joseph Stockton.

GEORGE H. HEAFFORD,
CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

JAMES BRUNER GOODMAN.

Brevet Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago April 3, 1907.

JAMES BRUNER GOODMAN was the son of Owen Bruner Goodman and was born September 14th, 1841, at Pike Mills, Potter County, Pennsylvania. Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12th, 1861. It was the Tocsin of War from the Southern Confederacy, and stirred the patriotic blood of the loyal men of the North. On the day following, April 13th, 1861, James B. Goodman joined a company of infantry and within ten days this company was fully organized at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, under command of Captain Sherwood, as Company H of the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service at Washington, D. C.,

July 26th, 1861, as the Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At that time, young Goodman, not yet 20, was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 14th, 1862, assigned to Company H, and again to First Lieutenant, September 17th, 1863. During 1863 he was detailed from May 4th to June 18th as Acting R. Q. M., and then as A. D. C., on the staff of the Brigade Commander of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps.

The record of the Thirty-fifth Regiment was one of which any Command might be proud. It took part especially in the engagements of Drainsville, December 19th, 1861; Second Bull Run, August 30th, 1862; Antietam, September 16th, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st-4th, 1863. For gallant conduct on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Lieutenant Goodman was made Brevet Captain, U. S. V., March 13th, 1865.

He was on duty at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the draft riots, and was mustered out with his regiment at Washington, D. C., June 11th, 1864.

Captain Goodman joined the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, March 14th, 1889, and early became a member of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was an enthusiastic Companion and comrade, and contributed much to the success of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. He possessed a choice library of works upon the Civil War and was a generous contributor to the library of the Loyal Legion Commandery.

His business relations stamped him as a man of ability, discretion and honor. He came from Pennsylvania to Chicago in 1868, and was associated in the lumber business with Jesse Spaulding & H. H. Porter. After the Chicago fire they purchased large tracts of timber in Michigan and Wis-

consin and bought Chicago property, developing a real estate business in addition to their timber interests, conducting their real estate business under the name of James B. Goodman & Co. In 1880, and for twelve years thereafter, the firm was composed of James B. Goodman and Marvin A. Farr. Later Captain Goodman became interested in the lumber business in Wisconsin with the late Senator Philetus Sawyer, under the name of Sawyer-Goodman & Co., with mills at Marinette, Wisconsin. For the last seven or eight years he made his home in Marinette. Captain Goodman was never married, and for many years his home was at the Calumet Club, where he was a prominent figure. He was also a member of the Chicago Club. His military career and his civil life entitled him to rank high among the "Citizen Soldiers" which this nation honors, and of whom this country may well be proud.

Captain James B. Goodman died at Chicago, April 3rd, 1907.

WILBER G. BENTLEY,
ELIJAH B. SHERMAN,
HARTWELL OSBORN,
Committee.

JACOB WILSON WILKIN.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Danville, Ill., April 3, 1907.

COMPANION WILKIN was born at Newark, Ohio, June 7th, 1837, and died at Danville, Illinois, April 3rd, 1907. With his parents, he early moved to Clark County, Illinois. He entered the service in the Civil War as Captain, Company K, 130th Illinois Infantry, United States Volunteers, October 25th, 1862, and was transferred to Company C of the same regiment January 14th, 1865, and was mustered out August 15th, 1865. He was commissioned Major, but was not mustered as such.

Major Wilkin's war service was with the Army of the Tennessee and the Department of the Gulf. He served in the Vicksburg campaign throughout, and during the siege

operations of that eventful military incident, he was assigned to and did special duty at the headquarters of General Grant. As a member of General Ransom's staff he served in the Red River campaign, and also with Colonel Lauman, who succeeded General Ransom. Major Wilkin participated in the Mobile campaign at Ft. Blakely and Spanish Fort.

He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 14th, 1888, his insignia number being 6405.

From this general statement of his army record and service it is plainly manifested that our dead Companion faithfully and loyally performed every duty given him while in the military service of his country, to the entire satisfaction and approval of his superior officers, and to their, his own and his country's honor. Having thus proved his fidelity and loyalty to his engagements, and his courage to equal the requirements of them in all the minute details of the duties of the military officer in the times of his country's greatest peril and need, he thus also proved the character and merits of the man he was, and thereby foretold of his future life and the part he would be of the civil government of his state and nation. A soldier's duty performed with the fidelity and the courage of our deceased Companion, displays personal traits of character which taken into the civil walks of life with equal zeal, will almost invariably mark the bearer of them for the distinguished honors of his fellows, just such as were afterwards won and worn worthily by our distinguished Companion. After being mustered out of the military service Major Wilkin fitted himself for and was admitted to the profession of law, where as an attorney he, true to his character; became noted not for his learning merely, but also for his fidelity to the causes of his clients, which soon won for him the favor of his constituents, who elevated him to the bench of the state

as a judge of the Circuit Court in 1879, in which position he served, three years of which was in the Appellate Court, until 1888, when he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and being reelected from time to time, held this office at the time of his death. His service in the courts of his country, like his military service, brought out in all their power and beauty, our Companion's great characteristics of intelligence, courage and fidelity. His temperament peculiarly adapted him to be a judge among men. In his personality Judge Wilkin was gentle and charming. Never loud or boisterous, but ever quiet and engaging in his manner towards his associates and friends. He lived and died in the faith of the Christian religion.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

HORACE SPENCER CLARK.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Mattoon, Ill., April 11, 1907.

OUR late Companion, Horace S. Clark, passed over to the silent majority on Thursday, April 11th, 1907. He was born in Huntsburg, Geauga County, Ohio, August 12th, 1840. His parents were Joseph P. and Charlotte Clark.

When he was fifteen years old, he came to Illinois and remained a year in Kane County, then removed to Iowa City, Iowa, making his home with an elder brother. He entered the Iowa State University and there laid the foundation for the brilliant oratory and ready eloquence for which he was famous in later days. In 1858 he returned to Ohio and entered the law office of Smith and Paige in

Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in E Company, 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served successively as First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and on October 1st, 1863, was discharged on account of disability.

On March 3rd, 1864, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Betz of Picqua County, Ohio, to which union were born four children. His wife and three of his children survive him.

His son, Russell S. Clark, is a lawyer in Chicago. Horace W. Clark is manager of the Mattoon Clear Water Company, and his daughter, Czarina, is the wife of Dr Tillotson of Mattoon, Illinois.

In 1865 Companion Clark came to Mattoon, Illinois, and in 1866 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar and opened an office in Mattoon, where he resided up to the time of his death.

He had the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and was chosen State Senator and Delegate at Large from Illinois to the National Republic Convention in 1888. He was elected Department Commander of the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic in 1891, and spent a great deal of time in visiting the Posts and expounding the virtues of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 10th, 1891, his Insignia number being 9200.

He was well known throughout Illinois and was an attorney of exceptional ability, capable, shrewd and just with all. His splendid physique, strength of oratory and power of argument gave him a place in the front rank of the profession.

At the time of his death he was Judge of the City Court of Mattoon. He presided there for the last time on the

bench of that tribunal on the 21st day of March, 1907, three weeks before the touch of death stilled his heart. His funeral was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was attended by the officers of the Department of Illinois, and Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

MILTON A. EWING,
HENRY VAN SELLAR,
TERRENCE CLARK,
Committee.

EDWARD OSCAR FITZALAN ROLER.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, April 18, 1907.

DR. ROLER, a member of this Commandery, departed this life at his home, 218 East 60th Street, Chicago, April 18, 1907.

Companion Roler was born in Winchester Virginia, March, 1833. Later he moved to Indiana, where he lived until early manhood. He studied at Greencastle, Indiana, taking a degree of A. M. at the DePauw University. In 1859 he graduated from the Rush Medical College, and practiced until the outbreak of the war. He was Assistant Surgeon of the 42nd, later promoted to be Surgeon of the 55th Illinois and was medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

Dr. Roler endeared himself to General W. T. Sherman

in his care of his son, William, who died at Memphis, October 3rd, 1863. He was a personal, beloved friend of the General ever afterwards. He was on the field of the battles of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and in camp was ever watchful, caring for the sick—his kind and tender heart showing through his face—and with his sweet and gentle voice often as helpful to the sick soldier as the medicine he had to give them. His advice regarding the wounded or sick was as good as law with General John A. Logan, who had confidence in his judgment and admiration for his ability.

At the close of the war he went to Europe, and while visiting in Berlin became acquainted with Doretta J. Doering, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Doering, a Methodist minister and missionary then living in that city. They were married in Berea, Ohio, August 27th, 1868.

Dr. Roler was prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago Medical College, now the Medical School of the Northwestern University, and for many years occupied the chair of Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of the women. He was also for many years the examining surgeon of the Pension Bureau. For over forty years he was in active practice in Chicago, retiring about three years prior to his death.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 3rd, 1879, his Insignia number being 1950.

He lost his health from an accidental poisoning while on duty in the Army, and was a pitiful sufferer the rest of his life with inflamed stomach.

Dr. Roler's personality endeared him to a very large circle here. Many of our best known practitioners look back upon his instructions and counsel in and out of the college class room as their greatest inspiration in early life.

His funeral services were conducted by the Rt. Rev.

Charles E. Cheney, D. D., Bishop of the Synod of Chicago, Reformed Episcopal Church, who said of him:

A true minister of Jesus Christ can always echo the language of the Apostle Paul, "I magnify mine office." But if brought into any adequate acquaintance with the life and work of a physician of high principle and devotion to his profession, the preacher and pastor will unhesitatingly bear witness, that next to his own, there is no calling so noble as that of the practitioner of medicine. When, moreover, the physician is one actuated by the grace of God, and moved by the Spirit of Christ, no estimate can overstate the value of such a career to his fellow-men. It is my privilege to belong to a line which for generations has been marked by the inheritance of the medical profession from father to son; and I can testify from such experience that in self-denial, patient sacrifice, and devotion to humanity, the Christian physician stands pre-eminent. I have known Dr. Roler for more than thirty years, and have seen him as day by day he has carried help, comfort and heartfelt sympathy, as well as healing skill to the bedside of his patients. Back of his eminence in his chosen profession, and infusing all his efforts to give physical relief, was the spirit of Him who when on earth "went about doing good." Like his Master, Dr. Roler was filled with a tender sympathy for suffering, that lifted his office to a plane where honor, reputation and emolument were lost in pitying love for those to whom his ministrations were given. No millions bequeathed to his family could have been so rich an inheritance as the grateful memory in which this "beloved physician" is held by the thousands who "rise up to call him blessed."

He is survived by his wife and one son, Albert H. Roler, M. D., to whom we tender our warmest sympathy. We have, with them, suffered a personal loss.

Israel P. Rumsey,
E. Wyllis Andrews,
Roswell H. Mason,
Committee.

WILLIAM VOCKE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, May 13, 1907.

WE are again called to pay tribute to the memory of another Companion of our Order. The name of Captain William Vocke must be added to the roll of the departed heroes of the Civil War.

He was born at Minden Westphalia, Germany, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1839, and died at his home in the city of Chicago on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1907, at the age of 68 years, 1 month and 9 days. His father held a local position under the Prussian Government and was the father of a large family, so that William in his boyhood found employment in a grocery store in his native town. This employment was not at all to his taste and seeing no

opportunity for any other, at the age of seventeen years he came alone and unaided to the United States. He remained a short time in New York and then, in 1857, when eighteen years of age, came to Chicago. He arrived in the city an entire stranger, with less than three dollars in his possession. On the morning of his arrival he rented a small room at fifty cents a week, for lodging place. His mercantile experience came to his aid and on the afternoon of the same day he invested the remainder of his small capital in a basket of apples and peddled them out on the streets of Chicago. He made the acquaintance of a countryman who was a cigarmaker, who offered to teach him to make cigars. He accepted the offer and was soon the possessor of a box of cigars of his own manufacture, which he carried around until he found a purchaser. Not long afterwards he obtained a position as carrier of the Illinois Staats Zeitung Newspaper, and commenced his daily rounds at two o'clock in the morning. He also became a collector for the real estate firm of Ogden Fleetwood & Co. He had become ambitious to make the practice of law his future profession and obtained the favor of Judge Henry Booth, who enrolled him in his office and lent him his books to study. He was thus engaged during the day earning his livelihood and studying law at night when the Civil War broke out. He responded at once to the call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion and on the 16th day of April, 1861, enlisted as a private in a company called the Lincoln Rifles, which company was soon merged into the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Such were his qualities as a soldier that on the 8th of July, 1861, he was appointed First Sergeant of Company D of that regiment; then Sergeant Major of the regiment. On August 18th, 1862, he was Second Lieutenant of Company D, and on May 14th, 1863, he became Captain of the Company. He was mustered out with his company on the 6th day of August, 1864, at the expiration of the term

of its enlistment. He took part in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, in which his regiment was engaged during its term of service.

Upon coming home in 1864, he found employment as City Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and resumed the study of law with Judge Henry Booth. In April, 1865, he was appointed Clerk of the Police Court of the City of Chicago, the duties of which office he discharged acceptably until November, 1869.

On the 13th of January, 1867, he was married in the city of Chicago to Miss Eliza Wahl. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar and at the completion of his service as Clerk of the Police Court, he began the practice of the law, which he pursued continuously and with great success until a few days before his death. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Illinois and served with distinction in the regular session of 1871, and the extra session of 1872. He was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago from 1877 to 1880.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, March 8th, 1888, and served two terms as a Member of the Council. He rarely missed a meeting of the Commandery, literally complied with the obligation to promote the objects and advance the interests of the Order, and contributed valuable papers on the War of the Rebellion, notably "The Campaign of Gen. O. M. Mitchell in East Tennessee" and "Our German Soldiers."

For more than twenty-seven years he was the Attorney of the Imperial German Consulate in Chicago. During this period of service he wrote a treatise on the administration of justice in the courts of the United States which was published in the German language in the city of Cologne and is used as text book in the Consulates of the German Em-

pire. In appreciation of the value of this work, he received a decoration from the German Government.

Captain Vocke had for many years been recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of German descent in the civil life of the city. For many years he was President of the German Society for the Aid of Immigration and was influential in all the organizations of his fellow countrymen. He was a man of remarkable scholarly attainments. He did not have the advantage of a college education, but by earnest application to study, he attained all that college would have given. His mastery of the English language was complete, both in writing and speaking. He translated from the German the poems of Julius Rodenberg into perfect English. Coming to this city as a boy, not having reached majority, without acquaintance and without friends or influence and without means, he commenced the battle of life alone. He fought a good fight and achieved honorable distinction as a civil officer, as a soldier, legislator and useful citizen in private life. He achieved a position of recognized prominence in the profession of his choice. With but a few days sickness, he was suddenly called away in the height of his usefulness, leaving his wife and six children, two sons and four daughters, to mourn his loss.

The leading editorial in the Chicago Evening Post of May 14th, 1907, written by Edward B. Clark, says of him:

"William Vocke was a type of 'foreign' citizen that many native-born Americans well might pattern their lives after. From the day, in 1856, when he landed in New York, a young, ambitious, German, till death came to him yesterday he was loyal to his country, city and fellow citizens. He was a soldier, a lawyer, a man of letters, a lawmaker, a private citizen, and he earned an honorable record in all these walks of life.

"Mr. Vocke's time, his labors and his money were always given abundantly and willingly to any worthy cause. Such

a man's life is invaluable to his country and city, and Chicago as well as his friends and family, has reason to mourn his death. Unobtrusive, never seeking applause, he has left an unsullied, respected name in the country of his adoption, and that is a monument more honorable than any bronze or granite that money could place above his grave."

JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
JOHN J. HEALY,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

WILLIAM LE BARON JENNEY.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1907.

ONE of the bravest, one of the ablest and most efficient, one of the most faithful and patriotic of those who served their country in the time of her direst peril, our honored and beloved Companion, Major William Le Baron Jenney, at a ripe age, has passed the broad river and joined the great majority on the other side.

The trusted staff officer of Grant and Sherman, he was the genial and loved comrade and friend of thousands who in the ranks or in high official places served in the Army of the Tennessee, commanded successively by Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan and Howard.

Companion Jenney was born at Fairhaven (New Bed-

ford), Massachusetts, September 25th, 1832, and died at Los Angeles, California, June 15th, 1907. He came of a long and distinguished line of Puritan ancestors, the first of whom settled in New England in 1623. His paternal grandmother was a direct descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower, and his maternal grandmother was Lucy Le Baron, a direct descendant of Dr. Francis Le Baron of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Thoroughly trained in the scientific department of Harvard University, and in the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures of Paris, from which celebrated school he graduated with high honor in 1856, he became a civil and military engineer and architect. He was for a time chief engineer for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Mex.) Railroad, but owing to the financial crisis of 1857, the work was stopped and he returned to Paris where he was selected engineer for an organization known as the "Bureau of American Securities," of which William Tecumseh Sherman was the President.

This association, and a love of country not less fervid than his chief's, led him when Sumter was fired upon, to offer his services to his country. August 19th, 1861, he was named by President Lincoln, "Captain and additional Aide de Camp," and assigned to duty on the staff of Ulysses S. Grant. He served with him at Cairo, Birds Point, Forts Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh and Corinth.

He was then transferred to the staff of General Sherman, first as Chief Engineer of the Fifteenth Army Corps and later as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Tennessee. There were many brave and able men who served their country faithfully and well as Aides to the great leaders of the war, but no general was more ably and truly *aided* by a staff officer than were Grant and Sherman by the modest gentleman we knew so well, Major Jenney.

He was fitted for high command; few men possessed his ability. None surpassed him in energy, in persistence, in resourcefulness in difficult situations, and in fidelity to every trust. He was too valuable a man to lose from the position he held, one vital to the success of his chiefs and to the cause of his country. Grant needed him, Sherman needed him, none knew this better than Jenney himself. Promotion to higher rank, he had earned; but that was not a compensation that could allure him from a duty, such as fell upon him. He cared more to discharge the duties of his position well and acceptably than for rank and its emoluments. He ever felt highly rewarded for all his work by the approval of his great commanders, by their implicit trust, by their life long and intimate friendship and by their words given as the grounds upon which at the close of his service, his Brevet was conferred, "for distinguished and meritorious services during the war."

To adequately tell of the military life and army service of Major Jenney, beginning in the summer of 1861 and ending with his muster out in May, 1866, would require the writing of a history of the old Army of the Tennessee, of the glorious campaigns, battles and sieges in which it took part, at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and the March to the Sea. The debt which this land of freedom, the light and hope of mankind, owes to the men who preserved it from destruction is greater than even we can conceive; impartial history will tell of it. Poetry will find in it her greatest inspiration, and Art her finest field in illustrating the service rendered in the great struggle to preserve this government by the people, to bless mankind in all the countries and ages of the world.

Only less glorious, only less worthy to be noted, is the service which since the close of the great struggle, many of those who took part in it, have rendered in civil life to the welfare and progress of the nation; some have ably and

faithfully administered as the Chief Magistrates in many states and in the nation; some have wisely led in the enactment of wholesome laws; others have spanned continent and ocean with telegraph lines and have built railroads across mountains and deserts before deemed impassable, uniting the most distant sections of our land and bringing all her people into close sympathy and business association, making us one people, living under and loving one flag.

To such a service, Major Jenney has contributed illustriously. He came to Chicago soon after the expiration of his military life, and in all the period since then, his name has been one of the most prominent of the civil engineers and architects of the Northwest—yea of the United States.

Many of the largest, strongest and most beautiful buildings of Chicago were his; in fact, many of the leading men in his profession, whose works and whose fame are known and admired by all, were at one time students in his office, and freely acknowledge their debt to him for instruction, encouragement and inspiration.

Modern steel construction of buildings, which has revolutionized the building art in all the large centres of the world, was the discovery of William Le Baron Jenney. He was the first to plan and to erect such a building here in his loved Chicago. The Home Insurance Building, standing on the northeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, is that building. Truly it and all other such structures, wherever in any of the great cities of the world, they have been and shall be erected, will be his lasting monuments.

Lest our words shall be deemed extravagant and attributed to the admiration and love of over partial friends, we will quote the words of an editorial writer in the Chicago Tribune, July 23rd, 1907. In speaking of Major Jenney as an architect, he said:

"Jenney was one of the early school of Chicagoans who

did things. He really made Chicago possible as a great city. He and the men he taught have erected practically all the towering skyscrapers of the world. He didn't discover steel, but *he discovered its greatest use.* Possibly he was as well known in Berlin, London, Vienna, Paris, in any great city as he was in his own. Architects and builders from all over the world came to him to learn, and were taught. He might have made hundreds of millions by patenting his invention, but he preferred to let the world progress. He gave every idea he had freely to his fellows and to him money was but a minor consideration."

All who knew Major Jenney will endorse these other words of the same writer: "Kindly, gracious, considerate even of the least of the draughtsmen, jolly, and an authority on good eating, a lover of a good story and a teller of hundreds of them, friend of great men and of the waiters who served him, he was beloved by all he met."

His kindliness, his geniality, all knew, but few knew of his large and generous charity. The writer of this memorial,—all too inadequate,—can never forget the large gift he made of his own and his firm's invaluable advice and service in planning and constructing the first six cottages and school house of the St. Charles' School for Boys at St. Charles, Illinois, an institution designed not to punish but rather to save the boys of our city and state, who for want of such care as all boys need, have started wrong. Major Jenney, unsolicited, gave to this cause much time in visiting other institutions, in planning these buildings and in their construction, in money value, thousands of dollars.

Friend, Companion, Comrade:—Your fame is safe; your stern Puritan ancestry, with a clearer and wider vision than was given to them in this life, will, we believe, admit in that other country where you have joined them that the service you rendered to your fellow men, was nobler than

theirs, and that the Creator was as truly served by their illustrious descendant in his day as by them on bended knee, and in clearing up a wilderness.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
GEORGE K. DAUCHY,
WILLIAM B. KEELER,
Committee.

BYRON MORTIMER CALLENDER.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Battle Creek, Mich., June 27, 1907.

COMPANION BYRON MORTIMER CALLENDER was born at Fayetteville, Onandaga County, New York, August 23rd, 1828, the son of Ezekiel and Anna Dyer Callender. Our Companion was the youngest of six children, he being the last to pass away. He died at Battle Creek, Michigan, June 27th, 1907. His remains were conveyed to Fayetteville, New York, and buried beside the remains of his wife, who died June 27th, 1894.

In 1850, we learn that Companion Callender "went to California by the way of the Isthmus. Upon reaching San Francisco, he proceeded to the mines where he worked for a time and then returned to the Coast, where he engaged in

a mercantile business and prospered, but eventually his firm sold out and he returned to San Francisco. Arriving there after the great fire of 1856 he saw opportunities in the lumber trade, and took the first ship to the Columbia River region. The lumber plan did not prove what he had expected, and he spent some time in looking over the country, finally entering the service of the government under command of his brother, General F. D. Callender."

Having returned to New York just before the Civil War broke out, when he was summoned to Saint Louis, and entered the service as Second Lieutenant Battery I. 1st Missouri Light Artillery, United States Volunteers, September, 1861, but not mustered. He was then transferred to Battery F and mustered September 18th, 1861, as Lieutenant, and Adjutant January 1st, 1862. He was transferred to Battery G, June 5th, 1862, and again transferred to Battery D, September 23rd, 1862, and was made Captain of his Battery September 1st, 1864. Our Companion's war service was with the Army of the Tennessee, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his coolness, bravery and ability as a commander. He served with great credit at Shiloh, and with distinction at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was specially mentioned in the dispatches.

General Sherman's report, while commanding the 15th Army Corps, written December 15th, 1863, says, "Callender had four of his guns on General Ewings Hill, and November 24th and 25th the Second Brigade Fourth Division 15th Army Corps advanced, and took possession of the first range of hills in front of Missionary Ridge. In the evening the enemy threw a few shots from his guns, which, by the prompt arrival of Richardson's Battery, under command of Lieutenant Callender, were soon silenced, leaving the brigade to rest for the night in quiet. On the 25th, Lieutenant Callender, in command of Richardson's Battery, and his

men, exhibited great skill and promptness in handling the pieces and rendering much service."

Captain Richardson at this time was Chief of Artillery, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps.

Our Companion Callender was elected a member of the Loyal Legion June 3rd, 1885, at Chicago, Illinois, Insignia No. 3854. He will long be remembered for his modesty and gentlemanly deportment. He attended the meetings of the Commandery very regularly, and took great interest in its proceedings; and he will be greatly missed from our rapidly thinning ranks.

Captain Callender, Hail and Farewell, we hope to meet you "on Fame's eternal camping ground."

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
CHARLES S. BENTLEY,
MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
Committee.

PRESCOTT BARTLETT.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Sublette, Ill., July 6, 1907

OUR Companion Captain Prescott Bartlett, Insignia No. 9373, died at his home near Sublette, Lee County, Illinois, on July 6th, 1907.

He was born at Conway, Mass., August 19th, 1821, of typical New England and revolutionary ancestry.

After the traditional manner of that good old stock he followed the Star of Empire toward the setting sun and in 1844, as a young man, removed to Illinois and became a busy and valuable workman in the strenuous labor of empire building in that region.

He settled upon a half section in Lee County, Illinois, near what is now Sublette, a town upon the I. C. R. R

His own industry, good taste and thrift, converted that rich prairie into one of the most valuable and beautiful homes in that most beautiful region. In due course of time he married Miss Caroline Whitney, who survives him. Eight children were born to them, only two of whom survive.

At the time of his death his fine homestead was surrounded by some 20 acres of fine forest, nearly half evergreens all planted with his own hands more than forty years ago. As an example of this "empire building" in Northern Illinois it may be stated that this 320 acres cost Capt. Bartlett at time of purchase $500.00 which would now pay for about 3 acres of it.

In 1861 at 40 years of age Captain Prescott Bartlett recruited in that vicinage and among his neighbors' sons a company of 98 men which was mustered into service as Co. C 7th Illinois Cavalry. As was proper and soon demonstrated to be judicious he was elected and commissioned Captain and so served during his term of enlistment. All who served in the West will readily recall that fine body of patriots—the 7th Illinois Cavalry—as an efficient and famous organization, especially notable as participating in the great Grierson raid in 1863 and later in the remarkable charge of Hatch's Division at Nashville. That dismounted cavalry should charge solid entrenchments and break infantry and capture artillery was unprecedented in war, but at Nashville it was done by that body of magnificent soldiers.

Company C, commanded by Captain Bartlett, without intermission and after first serving in Missouri and Kentucky, was in September, 1862, detached and served as escort to Gen. John M. Palmer and so acted until January, 1864, doing its part in the great battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and in innumerable skirmishes which harried that country in those trying times.

After muster out Captain Bartlett returned to his pioneer home and aided by the kindness of nature and his own industry spent his declining years in the rural scenes he loved so well.

Finally at the ripe age of four score and six years he peacefully gave the long life he put to such useful purpose back to his Maker and the Grand Army laid him in the bosom of the rich prairie he did so much to beautify.

No further eulogy seems necessary. He was a good husband and father, a sturdy pioneer, a kind neighbor, a fast friend and greater than all a good soldier when such were needed. What duty is given us to do further? Good and perfect citizenship demands no other offerings.

LUCIEN B. CROOKER,
JOHN C. CORBUS,
MAX A. F. HAAS,
Committee.

The Commandery never had a Photograph of this Companion.

GEORGE SOLON DURFEE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Portland, Ore., July 27, 1907.

COMPANION GEORGE S. DURFEE went to his rest at Durfee Heights, Fulda, Klickitat County, Washington, where he had just succeeded in establishing a new home on July 27, 1907.

He was born in Marshall, Michigan, on March 13, 1840, descending from French Huguenot and English ancestry, the original name being DeUrfy and Durfey. His French ancestry was of titled lineage.

Thomas Durfee, his paternal grandfather six generations removed, settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1660. He was born in England in 1643. It is stated that ninety per cent of his male descendants were participants in the Revolutionary war, and that during the war for the maintenance of the Union, a very large number of his descendants served in the Union Army, while less than twenty espoused the cause of the Confederacy.

Captain Durfee's father, Nathan Durfee, was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, on July 4, 1809, and married Margaret Kirk of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837. She was a native of the Isle of Man. They moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, when our Companion was about three years of age. He received his early education in the public schools of that city

until he was thirteen, when the family removed to Hastings, Michigan. Here he alternated attending school and transporting goods by teams between Battle Creek and this town.

When seventeen years of age he moved to Decatur, Illinois, where he obtained work on a farm during summers. During winters he attended high school from which he graduated.

At the breaking out of the great war he was among the first to enlist and became a member of Company A, the first Company of the 8th Illinois Infantry, the second Regiment accepted for the three months service, of which Colonel, afterwards Governor Richard J. Oglesby, was the first Commander. The Regiment re-enlisted for three years and our Companion became Sergeant of his Company. His military history and that of the Regiment were identical during more than five years of his service. It began at Bird's Point, Missouri, and the operations in that vicinity during General Grant's early career, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Grant's Northern Mississippi Campaign, the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg, and running the blockade of the Vicksburg batteries, were all participated in by this Regiment and Companion Durfee. He had been promoted to Second and First Lieutenant, and at the battle of Raymond, May 12, 1863, his Captain having been killed, assumed command of his Company, and was commissioned Captain of the same from that date.

In February, 1864, he participated in the Meridian expedition under General Sherman, and in July of that year was engaged in an action near Jackson, Mississippi. His next service was in Louisiana in expeditions from Morganza Bend and Port Hudson. He spent the winter of '64 and '65 on White River, Arkansas. When Forrest threatened Memphis, our Companion's regiment moved to the relief of the garrison there, and then returned to Arkansas, being engaged in service at Duval's Bluff. In January, 1865,

he moved with his command to New Orleans and thence to Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, took part in the Mobile campaign, and participated in the assault and capture of Fort Blakeley on April 19th (Appomattox Day).

After the fall of Mobile, he returned with his Regiment to New Orleans, and thence moved up the Red River to Shreveport, Louisiana, and Marshall, Texas, where the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith's Army was received. He assisted in paroling the Confederate prisoners. Here he served for several months as provost-marshal. In November, 1865, his Regiment, then being the only white Regiment remaining in the Department of Northern Louisiana, was ordered to Shreveport and thence to Alexandria, Louisiana. On Christmas Day of 1865, fourteen men of the negro garrison of Shreveport were killed. The 8th Illinois Regiment was ordered there to guard Government property and keep the unruly elements in subjection. Here it remained until April 25th, 1866, when it was mustered out of the United States service and finally disbanded at Springfield, Illinois, May 16th, 1866.

Having been relegated to the ranks of citizenship, he returned to Decatur, Illinois, and added to his education by taking a special course in commercial law and bookkeeping at Oberlin College, Ohio.

On September 5th, 1867, he was married at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Sarah A. Powers of that city. He entered the real estate business with an older brother and brother-in-law, and later gave his attention to dealing in agricultural implements, continuing in this for more than twenty-seven years.

While in Illinois on recruiting service for his Regiment in 1865, he became a Comrade of the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized by Dr. Stephenson, the founder of this Order at Decatur, Illinois, and was the seventieth member of that Order enrolled.

He was a member of the Masonic Order and Past Eminent Commandery No. 9, of Beaumanoir Commandery K. T. of Decatur, and at one time Captain-General of the Order. He was also a member of Castle Hall, No. 17, Knights of Pythias. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 4, 1903, Insignia No. 13,986.

In 1901 Governor Yates appointed him one of the eighteen Commissioners "to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops in the Siege of Vicksburg," and in 1903 he was appointed a member of the Illinois-Vicksburg Military Park Commission by the same Governor. His counsels and services as a member of this Commission were greatly prized and appreciated by his fellow members, who, by reason of his well known, careful and systematic business methods, named him as the chairman of their auditing committee. In this capacity and as a member of the Commission, he served faithfully and loyally until all the preparatory labors of the Commission had been completed, and until the necessity for his change of residence forced him to abandon his further active service.

Captain Durfee was wounded at Shiloh, but notwithstanding his wounds and suffering and long continued service to his country, shrank from applying for a pension for disability as his conscience was too sensitive to make an oath that should secure him a pension on the ground of physical disability, so long as he was able to act and care for himself. He lived the simple life, was always glad to aid so far as he could those who were needy; and particularly during his later years, was endowed with a high courage, enduring and unlimited patience, and a consistency and loyalty to high ideals; a fitting finish and rounding out of his beginning as a Volunteer Soldier.

As citizen, comrade, companion, husband and father he

left memories that will continue. His mind was remarkably free from prejudice, envy and carping criticism. He believed in the right of individual thought and action, and freely accorded this to all who were associated with him in business, society, or the family circle.

He leaves, him surviving, his widow, and his daughters, Mrs. Emada L. Griswold of Chicago; Mrs. Mabel A. Powers, West Palm Beach, Florida; Miss Mary Giselle, now residing with her mother at Fulda, Washington, and Mrs. Abbie Kinsman of Decatur, Illinois. To them we extend our sympathy.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
EDWARD A. BLODGETT,
JAMES G. EVERETT,
Committee.

HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON.

Brevet Major United States Army. Died at Versailles, France, July 29, 1907.

HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON, late First Lieutenant, in the Fourth Artillery and Brevet Major United States Army, a Companion of the First Class in the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Insignia Number 1941, died at Versailles, France, where he had resided for some years, on the 29th day of July, 1907, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Major Huntington was born at Chicago, March 23rd, 1840; his father, Hon. Alonzo Huntington, a lawyer resident in the city from 1835 until his death in 1881, came of Revolutionary stock, being a grandson of Captain Amos

Huntington of the Continental Army, a great great grandson of the first of the name in America and connected with the Galusha family of Vermont. His mother, Patience Lorain Dyer, was a lineal descendant of William Dyer, Secretary of the Rhode Island Colony, commander on the sea for his colony in 1655 against the Dutch and one of the founders of Newport, and Mary, his wife, who suffered religious martyrdom on Boston Common in 1660. The Dyer family was connected with Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, with Captain Edward Hutchinson of Boston, killed in King Philip's war and Mrs. Huntington was a granddaughter of Major Gideon Olin of the Revolutionary Army, afterwards member of Congress from Vermont, a niece of Judge Abraham Olin of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and sister of the late Doctor Charles V. Dyer well known in the early history of Chicago.

Our Companion was educated at various private schools at Chicago and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and when nineteen years old he began the study of the law, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the Rebellion.

When the spirit of the North awoke at the firing on Fort Sumter, one hundred young men living in Chicago, among whom was our lamented Companion, impressed with their inexperience, resolved to prepare for the crisis and thereupon signed the muster roll of Company D, 60th Illinois Infantry commanded by Captain Luther P. Bradley who had received authority to recruit the company. Uniforms and arms were obtained and for a number of weeks the organization was the only Military Company in Chicago fully equipped. This company performed various duties, in the city, notably that of Guard of Honor at the funeral of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and furnished many officers for other companies and regiments as its personnel was of the best.

In September, 1861, Huntington raised in Indiana a

troop for the 9th Illinois Cavalry with which, however, he served but six weeks, resigning his volunteer commission to accept a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourth U. S. Artillery, October 24th, 1861, to which regiment he was attached until his final resignation from the Army. Lieutenant Huntington was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where he won the approbation and praise of the Chief of Artillery, and a Brevet First Lieutenancy; he was present at the Siege of Corinth and at the battle of Stone's River, where he was again favorably mentioned in the report of Brig. Gen'l John M. Palmer, commanding Division; he took part also in the action of Woodbury, Tullahoma Campaign and was under fire at Perryville.

In May, 1863, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and served with the Army of the Potomac until the 12th corps was ordered to Tennessee.

Detached in 1864 on mustering and recruiting service for some four months, he rejoined his battery at Nashville; was again detached for recruiting service and when relieved from this duty and while serving with the battery at Washington was in July, 1865, appointed Aide de Camp on the Staff of Major General Halleck whom he accompanied to San Francisco.

Relieved from staff duty at his own request he rejoined his regiment and served therewith at Fort Washington and Fort Leavenworth until his resignation November 19, 1869, after over eight years of service. He was brevetted First Lieutenant U. S. A. for "gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Shiloh" April 7, 1862, Captain U. S. A. "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Stone's River" December 31, 1862, and Major U. S. A. "for gallant and meritorious services during the war" March 13, 1865, and the war records evidence his honorable mention by his various superiors throughout his whole service.

Upon his resignation he took up his residence in Chicago and for several years had an office with Mr. C. W. Fullerton at No. 94 Dearborn St., where his friends were always pretty sure to find him, ready for entertaining and witty conversation, in which he excelled.

At the outbreak of the Railway Riots in July, 1877, Major Huntington was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guards, where he did useful and valuable service which was duly appreciated and recognized by Governor Cullom on accepting his resignation, when the peril was at an end; special order No. 74 C. S. General Headquarters Illinois National Guard, Springfield, May 26, 1878, accepting his resignation continues as follows:

"The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of expressing to Colonel Huntington his high appreciation of the services he has rendered both to the State and Nation, in past days of peril and for his distinguished services in advancing the interests of the Illinois National Guard. His retirement at this time is much to be regretted and the State will remain very much his debtor."

During his whole life Major Huntington had shown great interest in literature; he had contributed articles to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Lippincott's Magazine," "The Dial" and "The Chicago Tribune," and in July, 1883, he accepted the Literary Editorship on the staff of the latter publication which he held for some two years until he left Chicago with his family. He was a Master of English and his style was as nearly perfect as possible and generally so recognized by all who were familiar with his writings which it is to be regretted are not much more numerous than they are. On the shelves of his Library were to be found the works of the Masters of English prose and he was especially interested in English Dramatic literature, which he studied until such authors as Congreve, Wycherley, Van Brugh and

in fact all the famous dramatists were familiar friends, though his own style was modeled on the best writers of more modern times, English and American.

In November, 1897, Major Huntington became a member of this Order, and while he lived in Chicago was active and especially interested to make and keep the quality of our membership at the highest possible standard for he was sternly opposed to the election of any candidate, if the least slur upon his character, as a Soldier, a gentleman or a business man in later life was even so much as hinted at, and that too, although the applicant may have held relations of friendship and intimacy with himself; every such possible blemish in the qualifications of a candidate must be cleared off before the approval of the Major was secured. He was not ambitious for office, serving only as Registrar in 1880 and as a member of the Council in 1883.

In 1885 Major Huntington left Chicago never to return; with his wife and family he went to Europe where after travel in France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Belgium and England, and a long sojourn at Rome, he finally settled at Versailles, where he spent the last years of his life.

During his long absence from home he contributed occasionally to the columns of the Tribune, wrote the article on Modern Greek Literature for Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, an introduction to "Tales from the Aegean" translated from the Greek of Bikelas, a memoir of General Alexander Caldwell McClurg printed in the memorial volume of this Commandery and some other literary work, notably an address on Washington, February 22, 1904, printed in the year book of the American Club, Paris, and in the compilation of "Les Combattants francais de la Guerre americaine" 1778-1783 published in 1903 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He enjoyed the companionship and friendship of many distinguished authors, and men of letters in Europe and of

many Americans whom he met from time to time abroad, and corresponded with considerable regularity with friends at home. When the Spanish-American war broke out Major Huntington was prompt to offer his services to the Nation and he showed his patriotic interest in the land of his birth by active service in the American Club at Paris, of which he was President in 1906, and his pride as an American in the services of his ancestors by joining the "Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" and "the Society of the Colonial Wars."

He was a member until his death and once President of the Chicago Literary Club, and of the Chicago Club until 1879, was one of the founders of the Chicago Civil Service Reform League and a Vice President of the National Organization and during his life abroad he was decorated as a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Republic and as a Knight of the Royal Order of the Saviour by the King of Greece.

In 1863 Major Huntington married Frances, daughter of Col. Joseph Henry Tucker, twice commandant of Camp Douglas, Chicago, during the Rebellion, who with five children, three sons and two daughters, survives him.

In closing this memorial your committee believe that the following quotation from Major Huntington's memorial to our late Companion Alexander Caldwell McClurg is most appropriate:

"He had known the joys of husband and father; tasted the sweets of distinction, military rank * * * social leadership; material things had prospered in his hands and he had cared for the finer things of the spirit; he had breathed the still air of delightful studies; lived the swift minutes of battle and crowned with virtuous actions the creeping hours of peace."

Wm. Eliot Furness,
Ephraim A. Otis,
Horatio L. Wait,
Committee.

WILLIAM TODD.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Aug. 14, 1907.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TODD entered the service as First Lieutenant of Co. K. 8th New Jersey Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 27th, 1861, and was promoted to Captain of Co. G of the same Regiment, February 3rd, 1862. He was honorably discharged on tender of resignation on account of disability, July 15th, 1862. His war service was with the Army of the Potomac.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion through the Commandery of the State of Illinois November 14th, 1889, Insignia No. 7441. He died at the home of his son, Charles C. Todd, in Chicago, August 14th, 1907, aged seventy-three.

A Comrade who was in the Regiment with Captain Todd, but who had not seen him since the war until he attended his funeral, spoke to our Companions of him in high praise, as "a very popular, whole-souled, genial officer, everyone's friend, and his jollity on the march kept everybody in good humor." He also referred to the hardships of the Battle of Yorktown on May 3rd, 1862, in which Companion Todd was engaged, and where he received his wound, and says:

"He stood up bravely and fearlessly in the supreme hour, and those who come after him need never be ashamed of his record as a true and tried soldier of the Union Army."

It would be hard to find a Companion who appreciated and enjoyed the meetings of the Loyal Legion members more than Companion Todd. Whenever his health would permit, he was present. He was for several years the Custodian of the Commandery rooms, and enjoyed a large acquaintance among the members. Captain Todd came to Chicago to engage in business in 1867. He lived in Oak Park over twenty-five years. It was during his residence in Oak Park in the year 1893 that his wife died. Mrs. Todd was a most excellent woman, greatly admired by all who knew her, and her loss was deeply mourned by her husband during the years that followed up to the time of his death. He leaves a son, Charles C. Todd, to whom we offer our sincere condolence and tender sympathy.

Our Companion will be remembered as a quiet, courteous gentleman, a good citizen and faithful friend.

ANSON T. HEMINGWAY,
WILLIAM L. CADLE,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
Committee.

ANDREW BARCLAY SPURLING.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Aug. 22, 1907.

ANDREW BARCLAY SPURLING was born in Cranberry Isles, Hancock County, Maine, March 20, 1833. His grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Spurling, had many adventures on the sea with the English in the War of 1812, being for a time prisoner on a British Man of War. His father, Capt. Samuel Spurling, master of the Schooner Cashier of Cranberry Isles, defeated a crew of pirates, conspicuous on the coast of Cuba, and his exploit was signalized by the citizens of Trinidad de Cuba with the gift of sword and pistols and $500 in gold. The family was a race of sailors and fighting stock. Until twelve years old, An-

drew B. Spurling attended school and then became a sailor, following the traditions of his family.

At the age of eighteen, Andrew Spurling went to California, where he worked as a miner until nearly twenty, when he took up a claim in San Jose Valley and for four years lived as a farmer and hunter, becoming an expert rider. He was a radical anti-slavery man and on one occasion is said to have fought a duel with a southern settler, the weapons being bowie-knives. Young Spurling was the victor, disabling his opponent, who was forced to cry for mercy.

In 1855 Spurling, then twenty-two years old, returned to Maine, and settled in Orland, taking up again a sailor's life as Captain, until he enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D, First Maine Cavalry, and promoted Captain of the Company in February, 1863.

During his service with the First Maine, Lieut. and Capt. Spurling distinguished himself by many acts of personal daring, marking him as possessing the characteristics of a born cavalry partisan and soldier. He commanded his company at the cavalry battle at Brandy Station in 1863, and was wounded in a personal hand-to-hand fight at Upperville.

In January, 1864, Captain Spurling was commissioned Junior Major of the Second Maine Cavalry, and with his new regiment was ordered to the department of the Gulf, and was sent in command of four companies to Brazier City, Louisiana, where he was very active in fighting guerillas, and where in June, 1864, he was promoted Lieut. Colonel of the regiment.

In the early fall of 1864, the regiment was transferred to Florida and there Colonel Spurling distinguished himself in many actions with the enemy, winning the approval of all

his commanding officers, the affection of his soldiers and subordinates, and the respect of his foes. He took part later in the operations against Mobile, and saw service in Alabama, until mustered out, always with credit to himself and to the cause he served, as is borne out by the official records, by the testimony of all who knew of his acts, by a Congressional Medal of Honor, conferred in 1897, and by his brevet rank of Brigadier General.

At the close of the War, General Spurling returned to his old calling of sea captain, and at one time was wrecked off Cape May. He was elected Sheriff of Hancock County, Maine, served for four years, and after a year was appointed post-office inspector with headquarters at Chicago, holding this office for five years with great approval of the Department. He was then president of the Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Co. for twelve years, when he sold out and engaged in real estate at Elgin. Here he lost his property through misfortune caused by the hard times.

Gen. Spurling was elected to this Commandery at the June meeting, 1906, and on August 22nd, died at the Homeopathic Hospital in Chicago, aged seventy-three, leaving a bright record as a brave and able soldier and citizen, worthy of his country.

Our Companion, Capt. Cassius C. Roberts, has compiled a very interesting pamphlet on our deceased Companion, from which the facts herein referred to are taken; a copy of the pamphlet is in the Library of the Commandery.

HENRY V. FREEMAN,
E. A. OTIS,
WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
Committee.

PROSPER HARVEY ELLSWORTH.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 30, 1907.

COMPANION PROSPER HARVEY ELLSWORTH of Hot Springs, Arkansas, passed over the "great divide" September 30th, 1907. Dr. Ellsworth was born in Massawippi, Canada, August 12th, 1838. He was a lineal descendant of the Ellsworths of Connecticut and of the Fletchers of Lowell, Mass. Having completed the course at Charleston Academy he came West, studying under the direction of Drs. H. M. & C. M. Stewart of Exeter, Illinois. He afterward became a student of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and having graduated with honor February 13th, 1861, he located at Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, associated with Dr. L. L. Luds. December 2nd,

1862, Dr. Ellsworth offered his services to his country to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, entering the service as First Lieutenant and First Assistant Surgeon of the 106th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was promoted Major and Surgeon of same regiment December 28th, 1863, and mustered out with his regiment July 12th, 1865. During all this time he was continuously on duty and served under the commands of Major Generals Washburn, Steele and Reynolds, and later under Generals Sullivan, Brayman, Kimball, West, Clayton and True. He held at different times in the various commands to which he was attached, the position of Surgeon in Charge, or Chief of Hospitals, Medical Inspector of Hospitals, also President of Medical Examining Boards for disabled officers and soldiers, also many other positions of honor and trust connected with the Medical Department of the Army. Dr. Ellsworth was a great favorite with both the officers and men of his command, and it was said that he knew the name of every man in his Regiment.

In September, 1866, Dr. Ellsworth located in Hot Springs, Arkansas, devoting all his time and energies to the demands of his profession. He was one of the first organizers, and was the first Secretary of the Hot Springs Medical Society, which office he held for four years. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, a Mason and Knight Templar. Professionally, he never deviated from a strictly ethical course, was genial, sympathetic and conscientious. He abstained from political activity, was hospitable and charitable, always ready to lend a helping hand to a worthy cause.

January 14th, 1873, in Baltimore County, Maryland, Dr. Ellsworth married the eldest daughter of Dr. C. H. Van Patten, formerly of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Ellsworth was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,

through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, October 6th, 1891, his insignia number being 8953. He died at his residence, 808 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, after many months of patient suffering from stricture of the oesophagus, non-organic. He left a wife and four children, all of whom were at his bedside when he passed away. To his widow, whose life was so closely allied to his, and who so loyally sustained him in his labors; to his lovely daughter and three noble sons, this Commandery tenders its heartfelt sympathy and joins with them in keeping fresh the memory of one of the most kind-hearted and generous of men. His memory is the shrine of pleasant thoughts.

"Closed all the cares of life,
Calm after toil and strife;
Gently the fetters fall,
Softly the angels call."

JOHN H. AVERY,
EDWARD A. BLODGETT,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
Committee.

The Commandery never had a Photograph of this Companion.

JOHN BARCLAY REID.

Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Greenville, Ill., Dec. 25, 1907.

COMPANION JOHN B. REID, Insignia No. 13,508, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 130th regiment of Illinois Volunteers, died suddenly at his home in Greenville, Illinois, on the evening of December 25th, 1907. He was born at Donegal, Ireland, August 8th, 1830, and was past 77 years of age at his death. He was mustered into service as Major of the above named regiment at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, on September 18th, 1862, was promoted to Lieut. Col. of this regiment, and mustered July 5th, 1864, and, the Colonel having resigned in December, 1863, Companion Reid remained in command of the regiment first as Major, later as Lieut. Col. until its muster out August 15th, 1865. His regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps, at Memphis, afterwards transferred to the 13th Army Corps, at Millikin's Bend. Companion Reid with his regiment, was in the advance across the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, whence they moved immediately to the attack and capture of Fort Gibson. He was with his regiment in the battles of Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and in the investment and capture of Vicksburg; after which he joined the column that marched on Jackson, Miss., and besieged the place, compelling the enemy to evacuate.

His regiment and Corps were then transferred to the Gulf Department, and he was on duty at New Iberia, La., until December, 1863, when he was ordered to Matagorda Peninsula, on the coast of Texas, until February, 1864, when, under the command of Companion Reid, as Lieutenant Colonel, his regiment started on the ill-fated Red River expedition, and at the battle of Mansfield on that expedition, the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded, Companion Reid being wounded by a rifle ball which passed through his right lung and entirely through his body, and, with the bulk of his regiment was captured. He was taken to a Rebel hospital, and after ten weeks he was paroled and returned to the Union lines, and by the time he was exchanged he was able to resume command of his regiment. He was the only field officer with his regiment on the Red River Expedition, and from that time on to its muster out, and the only one who remained with the regiment from its muster in to its muster out. He was known in the army as an officer of cheerful, gentle disposition, of high courage, and unfailing kindness to all who came in contact with him, and possessed the full confidence and admiration of the men and officers under him, and in civil life, the same high qualities that endeared him to his army comrades, marked him for the confidence and favor of his neighbors.

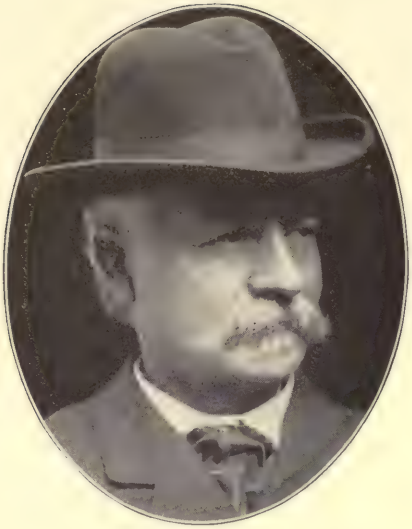
He was commissioned Colonel of his regiment, by the Governor, before it was mustered out, but he could not be mustered as such, because the regiment was reduced in numbers, below the minimum. He was postmaster at Greenville, Ills., from 1856 to 1861, and then resigned to give his whole time to recruiting and urging enlistment.

He was elected Circuit Clerk of his County in 1860, and again elected in 1864, while he was on duty in the field with his regiment. He was a member of the Vicksburg Commission for the erection of Illinois Monuments at Vicksburg,

and a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom survive him.

He leaves an unblemished record as citizen, soldier, public official and genuine patriot. His life and career are an inspiration to his surviving family and companions.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
THOMAS W. SCOTT,
BENJAMIN R. HIERONYMUS,
Committee.



LOUIS KRUGHOFF.

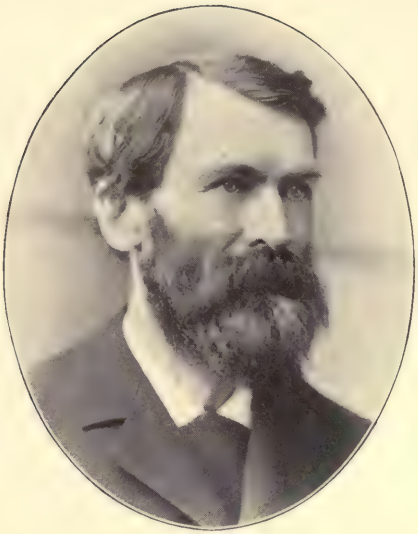
Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Nashville, Ill., Jan. 12, 1908.

LOUIS KRUGHOFF was born November 25th, 1835, in Germany, and died at Nashville, Illinois, January 12th, 1908. Coming to America in early life, he made his home at Nashville, Illinois. When the Civil War began he remembered that he had sworn allegiance to his adopted country and announced his loyalty to the flag of that country by enrolling himself July 10th, 1861, and being mustered into service July 17th, 1861, as a private in Co. H, First Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V., and was promoted to Captain of Co. C, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, U. S. V., December 30th, 1861. His regiment was engaged in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson and Shiloh. He remained with his

regiment during all of this period, and in subsequent campaigns, including the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15th and 16th, 1864, and was finally mustered out of the service as Brevet Major on the 9th day of January, 1865.

He was one of the most earnest workers in all that tended toward the welfare and comfort of his comrades. He was the Commander of his Grand Army Post, No. 417, from its organization in 1884, until his death. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 9th, 1897, and was an earnest and enthusiastic member. He was a gallant soldier, an upright citizen, a christian gentleman. His death has left a vacancy which will never be filled.

ISAAC CLEMENTS,
MILTON A. EWING,
CHARLES W. PAVEY,
Committee.



CHARLES HENRY HOWARD.

Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Glencoe, Ill., Jan. 27, 1908.

IN the passing away from earthly scenes on January 27th, 1908, of our Companion, Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Howard, a life of unusual activity, filled with deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice, was closed.

Born at Leeds, Maine, on August 28th, 1838, he was educated at the Kent Hill School and at Yarmouth Academy. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in the class of 1859, and afterwards was a teacher in the high school at Holden, Maine. He spent part of a year at West Point, where his brother, Major General O. O. Howard, was then a teacher of mathematics. Later he entered the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine.

On June 4th, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Maine Volunteer Infantry (which was being raised by his brother Gen. O. O. Howard, who had resigned from the army for that purpose) and on June 27th, 1861, he was appointed Principal Musician.

He was detailed upon the staff of his brother, Gen. O. O. Howard, and in that capacity was present at the first battle of Bull Run. On January 24th, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 61st New York Volunteer Infantry, and it is worthy of note that his friend, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, received preferment in the same regiment at the same time.

During the Peninsular Campaign he served as Aide de Camp on the staff of his brother, Gen. Howard, who was then in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, 1862, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the right thigh; his brother, the Brigade Commander, losing an arm. On October 8th, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and was Senior Aide of the Division staff at the Battle of Antietam. At the battle of Fredericksburg, he was wounded by a piece of shell in the left leg. He was promoted to Major and A. D. C. of Volunteers on April 25th, 1863. This commission, one of his most cherished mementoes of the war, was signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He served on the staff of his brother, the Commanding Officer of the Eleventh Army Corps, during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and also during the campaigns about Chattanooga and the Relief of Knoxville in 1863.

During the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General of the Fourth Army Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from May 4th to August 17th, 1864. On the "March to the Sea" he was Senior Aide on the staff of his brother, who was then Commander of the

right wing of the Army, composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps.

He was commissioned Colonel of the 128th U. S. Colored Troops, April 6th, 1865, and on March 13th, 1865, he received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and on August 15th, 1865, of Brig. General of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious service. He was honorably mustered out on October 10th, 1866.

Having been selected as bearer of despatches to President Lincoln after the capture of Savannah, our Companion enjoyed the distinction and pleasure of that duty, and was in the summer of 1865, detailed as Chief of Staff to Major General Saxton in the reconstruction of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was assigned in War Department Orders in February, 1866, as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedman and Abandoned Lands for the District of Columbia, two counties of Virginia and a part of Maryland. Later this jurisdiction was extended to cover all of Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. He was honorably discharged from service with the War Department on January 1st, 1868.

Gen. Charles H. Howard was married to Miss Mary Katherine Foster of Bangor, Maine, on December 5th, 1867. His widow and seven children, who have reached maturity, survive him. In 1871, Gen. Howard moved to Glencoe, Illinois, where for thirty-seven years he resided at his beautiful home called "Fair Oaks" from the battle of that name.

General Howard's activities for the advancement of civilization and the amelioration of conditions among the dependent wards of the Union never ceased. After leaving the service of the War Department he was for five years the Western Secretary of the American Missionary Association with headquarters at Chicago. He supervised the establishment and maintenance of Freedmen's Schools in the southwestern states; also missions and schools for the Indians in

the northwestern states and territories and for the Chinese in California. For three years, under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, he was Government Inspector of Indian Agencies.

From 1871 to 1881 he was the Editor and Publisher of the Advance, the Congregational organ for Chicago and the Northwest. In 1884, he was Western Editor and Business Manager of the National Tribune, the organ of the old soldiers of the Civil War. In 1885 he became the controlling editor of the Farm, Field and Stockman (the name of which was later changed to "Farm, Field and Fireside"), until the sale of the paper in 1905.

Gen. Charles H. Howard was during the entire war the intimate friend and support of his brother, Gen. O. O. Howard, who often expressed his warm appreciation of his intelligence, his powers of observation and his quick apprehension in times of stress and danger.

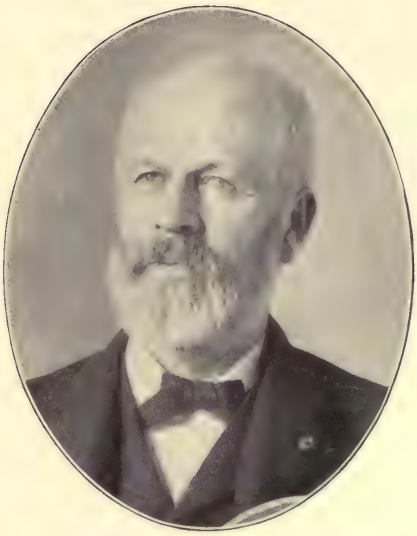
In battle his courage rose with the occasion and he was a tower of steadfast strength. He was gifted with remarkable powers of description and his recollections and reminiscences scattered in fugitive papers through the press and among his personal records, have rare value.

His natural manner and modest demeanor, his brave and steadfast adherence to principle, his delight in recalling with his comrades the memories and incidents of his long and varied career, make his a loss too deep for words.

"None knew him but to love him" and so in the hope of a reunion in a brighter world

> "We gave his body to the pleasant country earth,
> And his pure soul unto his captain, Christ,
> Under whose colors he had fought so long."

FRANK P. CRANDON,
HARTWELL OSBORN,
EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
Committee.



CHARLES FRANKLIN MATTESON.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Feb. 2, 1908.

COMPANION CAPTAIN CHARLES FRANKLIN MATTESON was born March 20, 1835, in Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y. His parents changed their residence to Warren County, Ills., in 1837, and to Galesburg in 1850. Enlisted April, 1861, in Company E of the 17th Illinois Infantry; served with that regiment in Missouri as sergeant during the fall of 1861; took part in the battle of Fort Donelson; was wounded at Shiloh; participated in the siege of Corinth. Being shortly after ordered North on recruiting service, he was transferred to the 103rd Illinois, then forming at Peoria, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company G; proceeding to West Tennessee, this Regiment joined General Grant's army in the march towards Vicksburg in

the fall of 1862, camping at Waterford until January, 1863, at which time it returned to Jackson, Miss., and remained there until March and moved thence to La Grange, Tenn., where in June it was ordered to Vicksburg. After the surrender, it was stationed for a time at Jackson, Miss. Then, with his regiment, was in Chattanooga campaign and Missionary Ridge assault; after this he served as Quarter-master in charge of the 15 A. C. Hospital; then acted as Inspector-General of a provisional brigade from the 15th A. C. at Buzzard's Roost; at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign was detailed as Acting Quarter-master of the 4th Division of the 15th A. C., being in charge of the advance ordnance train of the Corps; at the close of the campaign was made Acting Assistant Quarter-master of the 15th A. C. Arriving at Savannah was detailed Acting Assistant Quarter-master of the Military Division of the Mississippi and Master of Marine Transportation and was custodian of the Marine Shops and Supplies, receiving everything in the way of supplies that came from the North for the Army; also abandoned and captured property. March 14, 1865, was ordered to Morehead City, N. C., as Master of Marine and Railroad Transportation; May 9th was sent to Alexandria, Va., as receiving officer; was shortly afterwards ordered to rejoin his regiment; was commissioned Captain June 6, 1865. During this conspicuous service he was present at over twenty-eight battles and numerous skirmishes; was mustered out of service, June 21, 1865. Companion Matteson was a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, of which he was Commander one year; always zealous in Grand Army affairs he attended Encampments, both State and National, at great expense to himself, receiving honorable acknowledgment of this fidelity. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois on the fifth day of

April, 1882, serving one term as Senior Vice-Commander. His happiest hours were those spent in the Commandery, and he was never absent from its meetings unless away from home or too ill to come.

At the home of his brother, Doctor Arthur E. Matteson, 3822 Langley Ave., Chicago, our companion, Captain Charles Franklin Matteson, Insignia member 2322, died of nephritis on February 2nd, 1908, aged 72 years. His remains were cremated, his ashes in an urn deposited in the family lot in the Galesburg Cemetery. His last illness was of long duration, having been confined to his room for more than two years, and for more than one year was unable to lie down; sleeping in a chair, and all this time suffering intense physical pain.

From the beginning to the end of his sickness he exhibited that heroic fortitude and dignity of character, which so characterized his eventful life.

It matters little to general society when some men die; men who have added nothing to the benefit of their fellow man; when they are gone, we feel no sense of loss. But there are other men, and Companion Matteson was one, by whose living the world has been the gainer. He was endowed with a rare personality. He had a large and generous nature, and was ideal in his friendship. He was of a positive and insistent character; his honesty and well sustained self-respect was in evidence at all times and under all circumstances.

The innate grandness of his character will live in the memory of his near friends as long as God permits their minds to dwell upon the past. How often has he entertained us all with the songs of our old days, and now he dwells with Strong and Roper, and sings the old songs, sings them as they used to sing them, full of heart and full of soul.

Companion Matteson's unfailing loyalty and pride in his

country presented itself in such a confident and forceful manner as to make him an inspiration to others. Never once during his long period of illness did he murmur a complaint of his physical distress, simply expressing the hope that the end might come soon. Being at peace with his Maker, he was ready to go, and he died full of love for his fellow man.

WALTER R. ROBBINS,
SAMUEL S. FROWE,
GEORGE K. DAUCHY,
Committee.

The Commandery never had a Photograph of this Companion.

WILLIAM CLENDENIN.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Died at Moline, Ill., March 11, 1908.

WILLIAM CLENDENIN was born in the village of Lyndon, Whiteside County, Illinois, April 12, 1845. In 1858 his family removed to Morrison, Illinois, where the boyhood of the subject of this memoir was devoted to acquiring an education and fitting himself for the activities that he felt lay before him.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion of 1861, he was, with others of his age, intently watching its progress, until in his nineteenth year he enlisted as a private in Company B 140th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as first sergeant until the following September, when he was advanced to the position of Sergeant Major, in which capacity he served until the end of service in that regiment, the date of its being mustered out.

At the mustering out of the 140th Regiment, he took service in Company A, 108th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. Here he was serving as First Lieutenant when the Regiment was mustered out January 1, 1866.

His connection with the Illinois National Guard began August 24, 1877. He was then elected second Lieutenant of Company B of the Fourth Regiment. This Company

became a part of the 14th Battalion January 4, 1878, at which time he was advanced to First Lieutenant. May 17, 1882, he was elected Colonel of the Sixth Regiment and held this position for ten years, until Dec. 28, 1892, when he was appointed Brigadier General by Governor Fifer.

He was made Inspector General of the Illinois National Guard, April 28, 1898, and on May 15 of the following year he was again appointed a Brigadier General, which position he held until his resignation of that office June 6, 1903, when he was placed on the retired list.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 4, 1901, his insignia number being 13,176.

General Clendenin became a resident of the city of Moline in 1872, where most of his life was bestowed, and where he was generally and favorably known. He lately transferred his residence to the city of Galesburg, where he resided until his death which occurred March 11, 1908.

At the date of the General's death he was in the Government Revenue service, serving as Deputy Collector for the Peoria District, to which position he was appointed in 1901.

Few men of the General's age have bestowed so many years of usefulness and filled all the positions more creditably than he. A vigorous youth and a sturdy manhood furnished the motive power for his great work. In all, the General devoted about thirty-nine years of his life in military pursuits, in organizing and caring for the commands with which he had been intrusted, this, in addition to the management of his business as a druggist. In all these relations his popularity was shown in that, most of the positions were conferred as the result of elections in which the forces under him participated.

April 16, 1867, the General was married to Rachel Gridley, daughter of J. G. Gridley, a pioneer resident of the city

of Morrison, Illinois, and to them were born three children, two sons, Robert G., of Colfax, Wash.; Frank J., of East Moline, and a daughter, Mrs. Mabel C. Petersen of Moline. Mrs. Clendenin died October 15, 1877. Several years later the General was again united in marriage with Mrs. Mary I. Bunker who survives him.

His funeral was held Saturday, March 14, 1908, at the Unitarian Church in Moline, the services being strictly military in character. The pallbearers were chosen from the members of the General's staff. Interment followed in his home cemetery at Galesburg.

ALBERT J. JACKSON,
CHARLES BENT,
JOHN W. NILES,
Committee.

FREDERICK ISAIAH MASSEY.

Brevet Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Dubuque, Iowa, ***March 13, 1908.***

COMPANION FREDERICK ISAIAH MASSEY departed this life on Friday evening, March 13, 1908, after a brief illness that necessitated an operation in consequence of an acute attack of appendicitis.

Our Companion was a native of Niagara, Ontario, where he was born on May 31, 1842.

On October 14, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B of the 105th regiment of New York Infantry at Lockport, New York. On February 6, 1862, he was mustered in as 2nd Lieutenant, and on September 30th of that year he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. On the 10th of March 1863, he was transferred to Company I, 94th New

York Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged on November 21, 1863, to enable him to accept an appointment as 1st Lieutenant of the 5th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps into which regiment he was mustered on November 22, 1863. From that regiment he was honorably discharged by reason of muster out of the command on January 1, 1868.

He participated in the engagements at Rappahannock Station, July 21, 1862, Thoroughfare Gap, July 28, Bull Run, July 30, Chantilly, September 1, South Mountain, September 14, Antietam, September 17, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, Gettysburg, July 1863.

At Gettysburg he was so severely wounded that it incapacitated him from further field service, and this moved him to accept the transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps. While a member of this organization, he served for a time on special duty in Washington, D. C., then with his regiment, and later he was ordered to report to Colonel J. S. Simonson, U. S. A., commanding the post at Indianapolis, Indiana, to serve as Adjutant on December 13, 1864. In this capacity he continued to serve until December 13, 1865. He was then ordered to Yorktown, Virginia, where he served as a Military Commissioner and performed other special duties until his final muster out. He was brevetted Captain United States Volunteers to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg."

While serving at Yorktown Captain Massey was married to Miss Aleen Langworthy, a daughter of the late James Langworthy, an honored and prominent citizen of Dubuque, Iowa.

That city became his home for a number of years, and he became actively engaged in business affairs, when the position of Manager of a most extensive Canadian Har-

vester Company, and Resident Manager of the Company at London, England, being accepted by him, forced him to live abroad for a number of years. This position caused him to travel extensively over European countries, the Holy Land, Southwestern Asia and Northern Africa in which his devoted wife accompanied him.

He became a member of Hyde Park Post G. A. R. at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1882. He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, November 4, 1885, his insignia number being 4134.

Although few men gained so wide a business experience abroad as did he, yet foreign lands never displaced his loyal love for home. He returned to Dubuque after an exceedingly successful career and retired from active business. Here he purchased, remodeled and refurnished the old Langworthy homestead, which he christened "Ridgemont." It was his hope and purpose to enjoy the comforts of a home in restful ease with his cherished life's companion and loving wife during the expected remaining years. "Man proposes, God disposes!"

Our good friend and Companion, Captain Massey has left us. Those who knew him best loved him most. His manly form, genial face and graceful manners are with us in memory only. What higher eulogy can be pronounced upon any man, than this—An honest man, a brave and loyal soldier, and admirable citizen and a devoted husband has gone to receive his reward.

CHARLES S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

MICHAEL WILLIAM PHALEN.

Adjutant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, March 14, 1908.

MICHAEL WILLIAM PHALEN, born September 4, 1842, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, died March 14, 1908 at Chicago, Ill.

Salem, Mass., became his home in 1848 and there on April 7, 1861 he enlisted as a Union Soldier, giving his age as twenty-one, lest on account of his youth he should fail to be accepted. He was mustered in as First Sergeant of Co. F 9th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers June 1, 1861, as Second Lieutenant Sept. 7, 1861, as First Lieutenant Jan. 28, 1862, appointed Adjutant of that regiment Aug. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged for expiration of term of service, June 21, 1864.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the commandery of the State of Illinois, February 14, 1895.

His regiment, which by reason of its valor in many severe engagements earned the soubriquet of "The Bloody Ninth," was organized June 11, 1861 and it is recorded that on that day at Faneuil Hall in the City of Boston "First Sergeant Michael W. Phalen gave an exhibition drill of his company (F), a fine appearing and uniformed body of young and stalwart men, then recently arrived from Salem and called the Fitzgerald Guards in honor of Lord Edward Fitzgerald the Irish patriot and martyr." This regiment reached Washington June 29, 1861, and encamping in that vicinity was held there in reserve during the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the 23d they marched into Virginia encamping near Fort Corcoran and being assigned to the Brigade of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. This Brigade, on the Corps organization of the army became the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac and under command of General Fitzjohn Porter, Morrell and others achieved remarkable distinction on many a well-fought field.

The history of the 9th Massachusetts is that of Companion Phalen. Passing the autumn and winter of 1861-2 in drill, guard, picket and reconnoitering duty in presence of the enemy then confronting Washington they became well equipped for the approaching conflicts of that great army. Transferred to the Peninsula with the Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1862, young Phalen was an active participant in the following affairs, skirmishes and battles; viz., Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; West Point, New Bridge, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Rappahannock Sta., Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Boett-

ler's Mills, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Ely's Ford, Brandy Sta., Aldie Gap, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Rappahannock Sta., Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864. The three-year term of service then expiring the regiment left "the front" and was honorably discharged at Boston, Mass., June 21, 1864. Adjutant Phalen was wounded in the forehead by a piece of shell at Gaines Mill May 29, 1862 and was struck on the hip by an unexploded and ricochetting shell at Mine Run, Nov. 29, 1863, but on either occasion, left the field only for the time required to dress his wounds. A companion who served with him in the 9th writes of him as follows: "Phalen distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was with his regiment in every engagement. Neatness, precision and order characterized him in the discharge of the details of his office; everything was in its proper place and attended to at the proper time. His exertion and example, his promptitude and fidelity to duty went far towards creating that discipline and good name for his regiment of which we were all so proud."

In war a brave, faithful and efficient soldier; in family relations a tender and devoted husband and father; in the business world an honest and upright citizen, Companion Phalen will be deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Companion Phalen was twice married; first, to Margaret Ryan at Salem, Mass., Aug. 20, 1864, of whom was born William J. Phalen, now a reputable business man residing at Chicago and four other children who died young; second, to Mary Curtin who survives him with their two sons, Frank and Charles.

Companion Phalen was an esteemed Comrade of Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Potomac.

He was a member of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac and in the year 1906 served as its efficient secretary.

He was National Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Traveller's Protective Association, much of its success in promoting the interests of its members being due to his careful, methodical and earnest work.

Soon after the war Companion Phalen settled in Chicago and engaged in the hide and leather business in which he was successful until the great fire of Oct. 1871 swept away both business and his modest fortune. He then established himself in the same business line at Boston, Mass., only to be interrupted in a prosperous career by the great fire of Nov. 1872. He then engaged in the iron and steel trade in Chicago, becoming Secretary and Manager of the Chas. H. Gurney Company. On the retirement of that concern from the business world in 1897 he became the Chicago representative of the Atha and Illingsworth Steel Company and on the formation of its successor, the Crucible Steel Company, Companion Phalen retired from active business, retaining the respect and esteem of all his associates.

To the bereaved wife and children this Commandery tenders its profound and sincere sympathy.

GEORGE B. HERENDEN,
WILLIAM L. CADLE,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

DAVID WHITE WELLS.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, March 16, 1908.

OUR late Companion, David White Wells, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., June 28, 1838, and died at his home in Chicago, March 16, 1908. He received his early education in the district and high schools of his native town and in his twentieth year came west, locating, after a short stay in Chicago and St. Louis, at Memphis, Tenn., where he was cashier for a wholesale drug firm. Just before the breaking out of the Civil War he left the South and returned to his home in Massachusetts, settling in North Adams, where the call of his country came to him, and he enlisted as a private in Company B, 10th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, June 14, 1861; was mustered in as Sergeant June 21,

1861; promoted 2nd Lieutenant November 20, 1861, and 1st Lieutenant June 1, 1862, for special bravery at Fair Oaks. The regiment to which he belonged was a part of the 3rd Brigade, Couch's Division, Keyes Corps, afterwards Franklin's, during McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

On the retreat to Harrison's Landing, near the Chickahominy River, he had his foot crushed by an ammunition wagon and was a long time in hospital at Fortress Monroe. He was never able to rejoin his regiment save for a very brief period and tendered his resignation November 28, 1862. Not long after Lieut. Wells left the army, he went to Kansas City and became manager of Barlow's Stage Company which operated a line of stages between that city and Santa Fe, N. M. This position he held until the building of the railroad in 1866 led to the dissolution of the stage company. After a few years experience as cashier of a bank in Kansas City, he entered the fire insurance business in 1874, and followed it for thirty-four years, till the end came. He was special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri from 1875 to 1879; assistant manager same company at Chicago 1879-1884; State agent and adjuster for the Fire Association for Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas in 1884, and from that time until his death was State Agent and adjuster for the same company in Michigan, with headquarters in Chicago.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, January 14, 1892, his insignia number being 9248.

Into the warp and woof of the life of our Companion so briefly sketched, were woven two significant words—loyalty and faithfulness. He was loyal to his country in her time of sorest need and to the business of his choice, and faithful to the uttermost in the discharge of every duty incident

thereto. And not only this, but in the more sacred spheres of home and church, loyalty and faithfulness were writ in largest characters.

At a very early age he accepted revealed religion as the guide of his life and never swerved from his allegiance. In 1864 he was married, and in 1875, soon after coming to Chicago, he and his wife became members of the First Congregational Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wells were highly gifted in song and used their talents in all their church relationships unreservedly and without stint.

Our Companion was a Charter member of Warren Avenue Congregational Church and a member of the Board of Deacons from its organization till his death.

Some extracts from the remarks of his pastor, Rev. Frank G. Smith, at his funeral, may well be used as a fitting close to this memorial.

"He has always proven himself a trusted counsellor, wise of head and warm of heart. He was one of our most generous givers to all good causes. His hand was always open to any needy enterprises and his heart ever went with his gifts. In the midst of his business anxieties and temptations he walked with God, choosing to transact his business, even though it might not become so vast in volume, upon the granite rock basis of the Divine Law of Truth and Justice and Integrity.

When a life so splendid as this life sinks at last to rest, how fittingly is it described by those words of Tennyson:

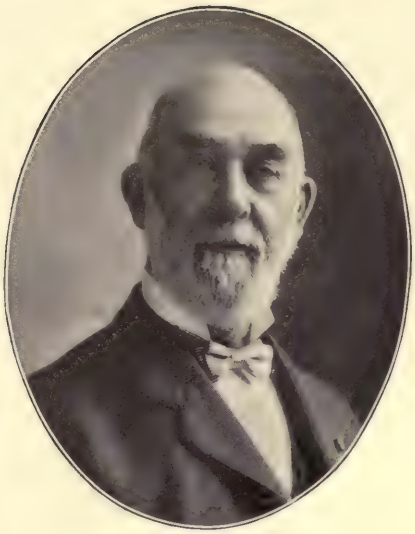
Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning at the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep
Too full for sound or moan,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For though from out our bourne of time and place,
The tide may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
ROBERT F. BULLARD,
JAMES H. MOORE,
Committee.



NATHANIEL SHERMAN BOUTON.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Dunedin, Florida, April 3, 1908.

NATHANIEL SHERMAN BOUTON, an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a member of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, died on Friday, April 3, 1908, at Dunedin, Fla.

He was born May 14, 1828, at Concord, New Hampshire. His father was the Reverend Doctor Nathaniel Bouton, and his mother Harriet Sherman Bouton, a granddaughter of Roger Sherman, the eminent statesman and philanthropist. The Bouton family were descendants of a French Huguenot who was driven by persecution to take refuge in England—the first to reach America was John

Bouton who came to Boston in the barque Assurance in December, 1635. Rev. Doctor Bouton was born at Norwalk, Conn., and educated at Yale College, graduating in 1820. The trustees of Dartmouth College afterwards conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was one of the most eminent congregational ministers in the East and preached for fifty-two successive years in Concord. He served for many years as the State Historian and was the author of many theological publications. His biography was published after his death in 1878 by his son John Bell Bouton. Our late Companion after his graduation from the New Hampshire schools, when fourteen years of age, like so many of the youths of New England, went to work on a farm. Two years later he commenced teaching school and a few years after he went West on a prospecting tour. On his return he was employed by Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, as a traveling agent. He continued in this occupation for six years, during which time he visited many of the principal western states and realized the business possibilities of this rapidly developing region.

In 1852, he settled in Chicago and was employed as the business manager of a new iron foundry established there by Sizer & Co., of Cleveland, and a year later he was made a partner in the firm. The foundry was located on Clark street, near 16th street, where a large business was rapidly built up in the manufacture of car wheels and castings for the many railway enterprises, then tributary to Chicago. In 1855 he became a member of the firm of Stone, Boomer & Bouton, operating a plant on the Lake Shore at 25th street for the building of freight cars and Howe truss bridges. This firm built most of the railway bridges used in the West, including that constructed at Rock Island which was the first one to cross the Mississippi River. In the year 1856 this establishment was purchased by the Illinois Central Railway Company for its own repair work. Mr.

Bouton bought the architectural iron business of Frederick Letz, and in 1858 acquired the Union Car Works. The firm of N. S. Bouton & Co. was formed, which did a very extensive business in architectural iron work. Their contracts included the Custom House, at Chicago, and at St. Louis; the State House for Illinois, and for Iowa; the principal hotels and business blocks in Chicago, as well as the large grain elevators.

Our late Companion was an active member of the old Chicago Light Guard which, before the War of the Rebellion, was the leading military organization in Chicago, and furnished many officers to the Army of the Union who won distinction. When the Second Board of Trade Regiment, know as the 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was recruited, its Colonel, F. T. Sherman, induced Mr. Bouton to leave his business and become the regimental quartermaster: he was mustered into the service August 27, 1862, with the rank of First Lieutenant. On September 4, 1862, the regiment went into camp at Louisville, Ky., it was then ordered to Covington to resist the raid of the Confederates under General Kirby Smith. This regiment was in the brigade commanded by Brig. General P. H. Sheridan, in the Army of the Cumberland commanded by General D. C. Buell; it took part in the battle of Perryville October 8, 1862, after which our Companion was promoted to Brigade Quarter-master. The Army pursued General Bragg's Army to Cumberland Gap, then moved on Nashville, raising the siege of that city; it was also in the advance upon Murfreesboro. Our Companion participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga as volunteer aide on the staff of the Brigade Commander. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to Division Quarter-master. After the battle of Chickamauga the pressure of his rapidly increasing business became so great that he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged from the service October 6,

1863. In 1871 the firm of N. S. Bouton & Co. was incorporated under the name of the Union Foundry Works, with N. S. Bouton as president; in 1881 the business was moved to Pullman and reorganized as the Union Foundry & Pullman Car Wheel Works, the new plant covered eleven acres of ground and employed six hundred men. After doing a very extensive business there for many years, Mr. Bouton sold out his interests therein to the Pullman Palace Car Co. and established the Bouton Foundry Co. in Chicago, for the purpose of giving the young men who had been in his employment an opportunity of eventually acquiring the business, as he desired to retire very soon from active business. In addition to the extensive business carried on in the city of Chicago, he established and maintained foundries and factories in a number of other cities in the western states. It was the constant habit of our Companion during his entire business career to do all he could to aid and encourage worthy young men. There are now many prosperous men in the community who owe their success very largely to the material assistance extended by him. He took an active interest in public matters, and during the administration of Mayor Wentworth he was made Superintendent of Public Works in 1857; he was continued in office by Mayor Haines; during his term of office the first good macadam and Nicholson pavements were laid in Chicago. He was one of the committee who established the present grade of the City.

Mr. Bouton was always active and efficient in church work. He was one of those who organized the Olivet Presbyterian Church that was located at Wabash avenue, near 12th street, serving therein as trustee and elder; after its reunion with the Second Presbyterian Church he became an elder of the United Congregation. In later years he was one of the founders of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, a congregation composed of the residents in a quiet

suburban community who were willing to disregard denominational differences in order to gather together for the common purpose of doing good while professing and observing a simple creed. He was an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association and was its president for many years, and was also an earnest supporter of the Chicago Bible Society, serving as its president for a long period.

Mr. Bouton was one of the twelve philanthropic citizens who organized the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; he personally had charge at one time of all the organized charitable institutions in Chicago, and also assisted in the organization of branch societies in the same line of charitable work. He had charge of the distribution of the special relief fund after the great fire in Chicago of 1871, and was appointed a committee of one to disburse the fund of $50,000, contributed by A. T. Stewart for the relief of the destitute self-supporting women. This became a very arduous duty as he gave conscientious personal attention to many thousands of applicants for relief, who in their urgent need came to his office and residence. He furnished aid to over 4,000 deserving women. The nervous strain resulting from this trying duty, upon a benevolent and sympathetic nature, caused a material impairment of his health, nevertheless, he continued until the great task was completed, so that he might have the satisfaction of knowing that the immense relief fund had been honestly and judiciously distributed.

He was one of the organizers of the Interstate Industrial Exposition in 1873 and served as chairman of its executive committee. During 1886 he was elected the vice president, in which year at the annual meeting it was resolved: That the great World's Fair or Columbian Exposition be held in Chicago in 1892.

Our Companion was a member of the Union League

Club, one of the organizers of the Kenwood Club, and served as one of its early presidents, though not what is ordinarily called a club man, as he was of strong domestic tastes and nature, and his pleasures were found in works of benevolence and in christian endeavor. He combined a high degree of executive ability, with untiring energy, and persisted in all undertakings until success was attained whether it was in developing a manufacturing business, carrying on warfare in support of the Union, building up a church, or relieving the destitute, thus setting an example of public-spirited effort, patriotism and christian endeavor that can be pointed to with pride, and which should serve as an incentive to all who come after him.

Mr. Bouton was twice married. His first wife was Miss Emily L. Bissell, daughter of Dr. Bissell of Suffolk, Conn. She died about one year after their marriage. He was married October 21, 1858, to Mrs. Ellen Gould Shumway, daughter of Judge Gould of Essex, New York. Mrs. Ellen Bouton survives our lamented Companion, and to her we respectfully tender our sincere sympathy.

HORATIO L. WAIT,
HOLMES HOGE,
EDSON J. HARKNESS,
Committee.

WILLIAM CRANE KINNEY.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, April 17, 1908.

THE committee appointed to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of our late Companion First Lieutenant William Crane Kinney who died at Chicago, Ill., April 17th, 1908, submit the following:

William Crane Kinney was born on a farm in Lewanee County, Michigan, February 3rd, 1838. He was educated in the public schools there. He removed to Bureau County, Ill., in 1859, and engaged in teaching, reading law during his leisure moments. In 1860 to 1861, he attended law school, graduating from the Union College of Law, at Chicago, Ill. In July, 1862, he enlisted and assisted in raising Company E of the 93rd Regiment Illinois Volunteer In-

fantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant of that company in September of that year. He was mustered into service at Chicago, Ill., October 13th, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant March 16th, 1864, and mustered out with his company June, 23, 1865.

At the close of the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since resided, being engaged in real estate and mortgage loan business.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, March 10, 1887, his insignia number being 5551.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary C. Troy of Jacksonville, Ill., who departed this life in 1891, leaving one son, Troy S. Kinney, who was born in 1871 and now resides in New York City.

While living in Nashville, Tenn., he served two years in the city council, one year of which he was president of the board of aldermen. Since he has resided in Chicago he has for two years been a member of the board of trustees of Hyde Park, and for two years an alderman of the city of Chicago.

WILLIAM P. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL E. WOOD,
JOSEPH G. SIDDALL,
Committee.

GEORGE MARION FARNHAM.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Danville, Ill., July 28, 1908.

COMPANION GEORGE MARION FARNHAM was born at Attica Centre, now Wyoming Co., New York, in December, 1839. He died at Danville, Illinois, July 28, 1908, while temporarily there on business. He early learned telegraphy and his first work was as operator at Des Jardins Junction, Hamilton, Ontario. His rise in railroad service was rapid until 1863 when he resigned from service with the Northwestern road to enlist in Co. I, 10th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, with which organization he served until he was mustered out of the service, November 11, 1865, as Captain of his Company. Upon his return to civil life he resumed his railway connection, entering the service of the Milwau-

kee and Prairie Du Chien Railway Company with head quarters at Waukesha, Wisconsin. He resigned therefrom to accept the position of General Western Agent, Railway Passenger Assurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., retaining that office until the consolidation of the company with the Travelers Insurance Co. He was appointed Traveling Passenger Agent for the Erie Railway Company, in 1882; Special Agent, Central Passenger Association, 1890, resigning to accept a Captaincy in the Columbian Guard of the great exposition at Chicago in 1892-3. At the close of the exposition he resumed his work with the Central Passenger Association, remaining in their service until his death at Danville, Illinois, July 28, 1908. His remains were taken to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he rests among his own family awaiting the ultimate reveille.

"Did you see John Malone in his brand new shiny hat?"
"Did you see how he marched like a 'bould aristhocrat?' "

What a wealth of fragrant memories do these homely lines awaken in the hearts of many a Companion of this Commandery; memories of that band of sweet singers and choice spirits—past masters in the art of good-fellowship—of our earlier days; genial recollections of evenings of delightful close companionship and song in the old days when fewer in numbers we met at the Tremont and at Kinsley's, and the Sheridans, the Forsythes, Strong, Roper, Loomis, Stiles and, last but not least, Farnham led us through the musical joys of old songs, and brightened the hours with stories dear to the hearts of old soldiers, at our delightful monthly gatherings. Evenings that were looked forward to from month to month with pleasant anticipation as bringing with them a surcease from cares and vexations of the business strife of the intervening days.

All the "old guard" had left us and now Farnham has passed beyond the pickets on the border land of the Eternal river, and into the "Forever" land on its thither side. Know-

ing him as we did in life, and knowing the disinclination that always possessed him to be acclaimed with fulsome speech or vainglorious praise deters your committee from entering into a detailed eulogy on his military or civil life. Let it suffice us to say that he did well his part when we were the central figures of the world's interest in that furious struggle for the mastery with a kindred people. The itinerary of his regiment, wherein he took a gallant part, is but the record of his own military life. The high esteem and affection of his companions and business associates mark well the history of his patriotic citizenship and speak greater praise than mere words may suggest.

He delighted in his connection with the Loyal Legion and was intensely devoted to its welfare, and out of this high regard was born the desire to complete a collection of photographs of the general officers of the Union Army appointed during our Civil War. He devoted all his spare moments to the accomplishment of this object until his scheme was completed and the priceless collection donated to this Commandery.

Companion Farnham was married in 1889 to Miss Stella Clarinda Keeler, daughter of Companion William B. Keeler, our present Chancellor, who still survives him.

We who know him best may miss him and mourn his departure but, to those nearest and dearest to him by family ties the bitterness of parting must come. On them must the greater sorrow of loneliness fall and in the hopes that it may serve to lighten their burden we tender to them for this Commandery our profoundest sympathy in their bereavement and our assurance of the high regard and esteem with which we remember our departed Companion and say Good night! Companion, friend, Good bye, and may it be in its oldest sense God be with you.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
WALTER R. ROBBINS,
SAMUEL S. FROWE,
Committee.

EZRA BUTLER McCAGG.

Companion of the Third Class. Died at Chicago Aug. 2, 1908.

EZRA BUTLER McCAGG, the last of the Companions of the Third Class belonging to our Commandery, died on August 3rd, 1908, at his home in Chicago. He was born at Kinderhook, New York, on the 22nd day of November, 1825, and was therefore nearly eighty-three years old when he passed from among us.

Mr. McCagg came to Chicago in 1847, having been admitted to the bar in his native State. His previous education had been at private schools, but he appears to have been always a student. His education was broad and catholic, evidenced by the fact that his private library at the time of the great fire in 1871 was one of the most valuable in Illinois and the West.

Soon after coming to Chicago, he formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with the late J. Young Scammon and later the firm was joined by the late Samuel W. Fuller and lasted until some time after the year 1871. During that period the firm was one of high reputation and extended practice, as is shown by the Reports of the Supreme Courts of the United States and of the State of Illinois.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 Mr. McCagg devoted himself in a large measure to the interests of our soldiers in the service; was untiring in his efforts in their behalf, becoming President of the North Western Sanitary Commission and a member of the United States Commission. Some account of the work of this organization is given in a most interesting paper read by Mr. McCagg before our Commandery and printed in Volume I of our publication, "Military Essays and Recollections," but the paper only by implication reveals the author's individual work, owing to his modesty and good taste.

Mr. McCagg greatly enjoyed his membership in the Order, considering it an especial honor, and though not permitted by his health and age of late years to attend the monthly meetings of the Commandery, he always showed his interest by making many valuable donations of books to its library.

If the Civil War emphasized the patriotism of our Companion he showed his public spirit and his interest in the State and City of his residence in the many institutions with which he was connected. He helped materially in organizing and creating Lincoln Park, and was the first President of its Board. He was a charter and life member of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Astronomical Society; a Trustee of the old Chicago University; and for ten years he was actively connected with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

He took part in organizing the Chicago Academy of Science, of which he was a life member; for years a member of its board of directors. He served on the management and for twelve years was President of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. These are but a part of the public institutions with which he was connected and in which he was interested. He held memberships in many clubs, social and professional, and at the time of his death was a member of the Chicago, the University, and the Caxton Clubs.

As a lawyer his ethical standards were of the highest, and his voice and influence were always for justice and good government. As a man he was a delightful and instructive companion, and as a gentleman he was fitted to shine in any social position in which he was placed. Our members have every reason to be proud of such a Companion.

Mr. McCagg was twice married. His first wife was a sister of William B. and Mahlon D. Ogden, well known citizens, a widow when she became Mrs. McCagg, and by her our Companion had one child, Louis Butler McCagg of New York. After the death of his first wife in 1885, Mr. McCagg in 1892 married Miss Therese Davis of Cincinnati, who survives him, and to whom and to his son the Commandery extends its most sincere sympathy.

WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
E. A. OTIS,
GEORGE L. PADDOCK,
Committee.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON McDOWELL.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Pontiac, Ill., Aug. 13, 1908.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON McDOWELL, who was elected an Original Companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 9th, 1892, his insignia number being 9657, died in his home in Pontiac, Illinois, August 13, 1908, of pneumonia after a brief illness.

Lieutenant McDowell was born March 6, 1840, near Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Indiana. His earlier ancestors were of Scotland, his great-grandfather immigrating to America in time to participate in the great battles of the Revolution. His father died while he was an infant. In

October, 1850, his mother with a large family removed to a farm in Livingston Co., Ill., and there the young boy lived and worked and attended school until the year 1858, when he returned to Indiana, entering the academy at Thornton preparing to enter college.

The breaking out of the Civil War changed him from a student to a soldier, and he enlisted in the 17th Indiana Volunteers commanded by Col. Milo S. Haskell, and later by Gen. John F. Wilder. He was mustered into the U. S. service in July, 1861, and served with his regiment in West Virginia, and participated in the skirmishes and battles fought during the summer and fall of 1861.

Companion McDowell was discharged from the 17th Indiana Volunteer Infantry in November, 1861, for disability, and returned to Illinois. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the 129th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment. On April 16, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company E of the 129th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was detailed on the staff of Gen. Benj. Harrison in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 20th Army Corps. In this capacity he served until mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, after the Grand Army had marched from Atlanta to the sea.

Companion McDowell was the only one of three brothers who enlisted in the army who returned alive, one brother being killed in West Virginia, and the other at the siege of Vicksburg.

He was a man of large and ripe experience, an able and successful lawyer, an attractive and forcible speaker, a genial gentleman, and of commanding appearance. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Livingston Co., Ill., and held other positions of honor and trust. He was Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the State of Illinois. His sudden departure from this life will be mourned by many, not only here but all over the state.

Companion McDowell was married January 1st, 1866, to Miss Emma C. Thayer, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Thayer, then president of Morgan Park Female College near Chicago. He leaves surviving him a wife and four children to mourn his departure.

We record this slight sketch as a tribute to his memory, and express a most sincere sympathy for his surviving loved ones who mourn and love him.

JOHN B. BAKER,
JAMES A. HOOVER,
JOHN McWILLIAMS,
Committee.

MANNING DAVIDSON BIRGE.

Major United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago Sept. 20, 1908.

MAJOR MANNING DAVIDSON BIRGE has been called to his reward, and the sublime lesson of his life is ours. He died at Chicago, Illinois, September 20, 1908. His memory will linger and be lovingly cherished by his Companions and comrades as long as the recollections of brave deeds and heroic sacrifices thrill the soul.

Companion Birge was born in Smithfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, June 23d, 1839, and in his early youth moved with his parents to Michigan. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were intensely loyal to the New Nation, and participated in the Colonial Wars, the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and still later the Mexican war.

In the Civil War some twenty of Companion Birge's relations took part. What a record of patriotic devotion has his family contributed to the nation! Of this notable family group, of the tens of thousands of brave men that participated in that epoch-making war, which were credited to the great commonwealth of Michigan, there were none more worthy of fulsome eulogy than Manning Davidson Birge. He was a man, essentially a grand character, dignified, genial, big, broad, generous and brave, he was tender as his sweet mother who gave him her blessing and bid him God-speed as he went forth to battle for the Nation. Companion Birge was a blessing to his comrades in the field. He was a good citizen, an honor to the community in which he lived.

How hopeless the task within the brief space permitted by this eulogy, to even briefly touch upon the military achievements of this brilliant soldier. It is one of the unfortunate omissions in the make up of the army of the Civil War, that every Regiment did not have a regularly appointed historian. Such a record would teem with stories of his manly virtues, his moral and physical courage, his genius as a leader, and his loyal devotion to duty wherever or whenever called.

Lives like his were the bulwark of the Nation in that mighty struggle for the Union; valor like his was the anchorage of hope that proclaimed a Union indissoluble.

Companion Birge enlisted as a private, in April, 1861, in a Michigan Battery. He was promoted to Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant. He then recruited a company of Cavalry and left the State as First Lieutenant Company A, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and was soon promoted to the rank of Captain.

Major Birge's war record is replete with not uncommon acts of valor, of real military genius, knowledge of which rarely went beyond the Regimental Commander, but in

June, 1864, his Regiment, then serving under General Custer, was badly cut up and a portion of it including its Col., Lieutenant Col., and Major, were made prisoners. Captain Birge, whose presence in battle was an inspiration, rallied his broken Regiment and by a brilliant dash turned the confederate victory into defeat, rescued the prisoners held by the confederates, including his superior officers. For this brilliant movement he was promoted to Major and had honorable mention in general orders.

During the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, in 1864, he was given command of a New York Regiment of Cavalry.

In battle Major Birge bore a charmed life, for notwithstanding the fact he participated in so many engagements that the number seems almost incredible, he escaped without wounds.

The advent of the Spanish-American war aroused all the patriotism and old-time enthusiasm in this brilliant leader. The call to arms he felt was a call for him, and nothing daunted he recruited a regiment of thirteen hundred men and was commissioned as its colonel. But the rapid development and speedy determination of that swiftly passing episode made the presence of these troops at the front unnecessary, and they did not leave the state.

There has been no period in the history of the human race crystallized in legend or tradition when the souls of men were not lifted into the realms of admiration before the spectacle of chivalric deed and unselfish devotion.

It was so in the days of old, it was so in our country's struggle for independence, in the conflict against disruption and in the war against Spain, and it will so remain until love and hope no longer inspire the heart of manhood.

The Commandery tenders to his surviving wife and kindred the sincerest sympathy of his companions.

OBED W. WALLIS,
CORNELIUS S. ELDRIDGE,
EDWARD A. BIGELOW,
Committee.

SAMUEL E. WOOD.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Sept. 26, 1908.

COMPANION SAMUEL E. WOOD was born at Embro, Canada, July 27th, 1839. He died at his home on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, September 26th, 1908, aged 69 years.

Companion Wood entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 1st, 1863, and was discharged with his company April 10th, 1864.

At the time of entering the Army he was a practicing physician at Edgerton, Ohio.

When mustered out he came to Chicago and with his brother founded the well known Live Stock Commission

firm of Wood Brothers at the Union Stock Yards, of which firm, at the time of his death, he was the senior member.

He stood high in the commercial world, a man whose word was his bond.

He was quiet and unassuming, commanding the respect and confidence of his large circle of friends and acquaintances to whom he was more than a mere friend.

He married Mary Stough in 1863, who with a son and daughter, survive him.

Lieutenant Wood was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois, March 7th, 1901. Insignia No. 13,164.

He also was a member of Abraham Lincoln Post No 91 Grand Army of the Republic since 1881, serving as its Commander in 1897, always taking an interest in the order rade.

His death is keenly felt by his Companions and Com and ever ready to lend a helping hand to a deserving Comrades.

WILLIAM P. WRIGHT,
EDSON J. HARKNESS,
JAMES B. SMITH,
Committee.

JOSEPH WASHINGTON WHAM.

Major United States Army. Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1908.

OFTTIMES during the dark days of the Rebellion, amidst the roar and carnage of battle have we heard the sharp command, "Side step to the right, close up the ranks!" Looking along the line we have seen some of our comrades prostrate in death by the bullets and shells of the enemy.

And now, in time of peace, The Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has been startled by the same command, as the wires flash to us the news of the sudden, unexpected death of our beloved Companion, comrade and friend, Major Joseph Washington Wham, Paymaster U. S. A. retired, who was

suddenly stricken with heart disease on the street in Washington, D. C., on December 21st, 1908.

Companion Wham was born on a farm in Marion County, Illinois, January 18th, 1840. He received his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood. Just previous to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he entered the high school of Salem, Illinois, to prepare himself for admittance to college. When the call came for troops he immediately announced his intention to enlist. Some of his class-mates tried to persuade him to wait and get a commission. He replied that the President was calling for Volunteers because he needed them, and for one he was going to enlist at once. On April 21st, 1861, he joined a Company which was soon known as Co. G, 21st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. U. S. Grant; was mustered into the service for three years, June 28th, 1861. Was promoted to Sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran February 27th, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and finally mustered out of service December 16th, 1865, having participated in every one of the thirty-three engagements in which the Regiment was concerned; being several times commended in general orders for his courage and bravery.

It is easy to talk of patriotism, but it is quite another thing to have the courage of one's convictions. Companion Wham was the latter kind of man. He was always found standing close to "Old Glory." He never paraded his heroism on the street corners or shouted it from the housetops, but preferred to let the record speak for itself, which gives our Companion one that is clean, honorable and above reproach.

Two of this committee have the honor of having served in the 21st Regiment Illinois Volunteers with Companion Wham, and knew him intimately and came to love him as a

true friend; one of the bravest of the brave, they are proud of the opportunity to testify to his glorious record.

Soon after he was mustered out of the Volunteer service he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 35th U. S. Infantry, and detailed at the Lapwai Indian Agency, in Idaho. He resigned his commission in the 35th U. S. Infantry in 1871 and was soon after appointed agent of the Sioux Indians in Wyoming and Nebraska. Early in 1873 he resigned the Indian Agency and was appointed, by Governor John L. Beveridge, Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary H. Smith, of Greenville, Illinois, who with a daughter, their only cihld, survives him. In March, 1877, he was appointed by President U. S. Grant Major and Paymaster in the U. S. Army. Was retired in 1901 after more than thirty years of service for his country. Companion Wham was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Salem, Illinois; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran's Union, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois. In late years he often said that his proudest boast was that he was one of the original members of "Grant's Old Regiment."

To his bereaved wife and daughter and other relatives we tender our sincere sympathy and mingle our tears with theirs for the loss of a loving husband, father and brother; an honored companion and comrade in arms; always loyal and true; never found wanting. Some sweet day we will meet and greet him again in the realms far remote.

MILTON A. EWING,
JAMES L. REAT,
NAPOLEON B. THISTLEWOOD,
Committee.

GEORGE ALLEN HOLLOWAY.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Dec. 22, 1908.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ALLEN HOLLOWAY was born at Tecumseh, Michigan, May 15th, 1839, and died at Chicago, December 22nd, 1910. He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through this Commandery, December 2nd, 1885. In his death we lose an old and esteemed Companion, who was endeared to us not only by the memories of a common service during the dark days of the rebellion, but by his long membership in this body and his many admirable qualities as a man.

Captain Holloway was educated at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. In 1859 he accepted a position in the

office of the Western Department of the Aetna Insurance Company at Cincinnati, where he remained until 1860, when he accepted a position with the Western Department of the Home Insurance Company at St. Louis, Missouri. On August 17th, 1862, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 33rd Missouri Infantry Volunteers. In December he was assigned to duty as acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Brigadier General Clinton B. Fisk, commanding a brigade of the 13th Army Corps. On March 11th, 1863, he was promoted and commissioned by President Lincoln as a captain, and on July 17th following assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General for the district of southeast Missouri. During November of the same year he was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General at St. Louis, Missouri, and on March 25th, 1864, was transferred, in the same capacity, to the district of north Missouri, on the staff of Brigadier General Fisk.

Prior to December, 1863, Captain Holloway served with his regiment in Missouri and Arkansas, then participated in the 13th Army Corps expedition up the White river and in the Yazoo Pass expedition in defense of Helena, Arkansas, after which he was transferred to the district of southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Pilot Knob. He afterwards served in this capacity as Assistant Adjutant General at St. Louis, St. Joseph and Macon, Missouri. During October, 1864, he participated in the defense of Glasgow, Missouri, in which a small Union force was practically surrounded and captured by General Sterling Price's army, then engaged in its memorable raid through central Missouri. Captain Holloway was released on parole and soon afterwards exchanged. December 27th, 1865, the war being practically over in the West, he handed in his resignation, after a strenuous and honorable service of about two and a half years. Upon his return to civil life he re-embarked in the fire insurance business as Missouri State Agent of the Aetna Fire

Insurance Company, which position he held until after the Chicago fire, when he accepted a position as Commissioner with the National Board of Fire Underwriters. From 1878 to 1884 he occupied a position in the office of the Traders Insurance Company of this city, when he became Assistant Manager of the Western Department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. At the time of his death he had occupied an important and responsible position with the Western Department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in this city for about twenty years. He was widely known and esteemed, especially in this city, where he had resided since 1878.

In early youth Mr. Holloway united with the Baptist Church and had been an active participant in church and Sunday school work ever since, being at the time of his death a member of the Immanuel Church of this city. His funeral was largely attended and his remains taken to his boyhood home, Hillsdale, Michigan, where on Christmas day, after an absence of over fifty years, he was reverently laid at rest in the home of his boyhood days.

Captain Holloway was a man of lofty ideals, high intelligence and a genial presence, irradiated by a quaint and kindly humor, which was well illustrated at the time of his capture at Glasgow in 1864, when he wired a friend for some necessary clothes, with the epigrammatic statement, "We have met the enemy and are out on parole."

He was married May 18th, 1865, to a former schoolmate, Miss Olive M. Tibbets. Mrs. Holloway, with two sons and one daughter, survives him, and to them we extend our sympathy for the loss of husband and father, with the confident assurance that he leaves to them as well as to his friends the memory of no word or deed which they could wish recalled.

ALBERT F. DEAN,
AMOS J. HARDING,
JAMES H. MOORE,
Committee.

JOHN MILLS VAN OSDEL.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Jan. 12, 1909.

FOUR and forty years in their passing have levied spendthrift tribute on the ranks of those who answered to their last militant roll-call when the vernal days of '65 marked the close of the greatest struggle in the annals of human warfare. Into the midst of our own Commandery has stalked again and again the inevitable messenger of the passing years with his ultimate human summons until our ranks are thin and wavering, and yet again must the roll of those who will live forever in the fame lit pages of our Country's history be unfolded that the name of our well beloved and honored Companion John Mills Van Osdel may be enrolled thereon.

Captain John Mills Van Osdel was born in New York,

January 13, 1837; he departed this life at Chicago, Ill., January 12, 1909. He entered the service (enrolled) September 1, 1861, as a private, Co. K, 9th Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, the quota of the State of Illinois having been more than filled. The designation of this regiment, however, was changed to the 59th Infantry Illinois Volunteers by order of the War Department, February 12, 1862. His war service was with the Armies of the Frontier, the Ohio, the Cumberland and in the Department of the Gulf.

He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., battles of Corinth, Miss., Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, Tenn., and with "Sherman" through the Atlanta, Ga., campaign. He was with "Thomas" at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.

After Lee's surrender he was transferred to Texas, serving there until he was mustered out with his regiment, December 1, 1865.

He was elected a Member of this Commandery October 2, 1885, with Insignia No. 4143. When the inevitable termination of the war was reached his tastes and habits inclined him to the profession of architecture. The same honesty of purpose and zealous devotion to his work that brought him promotion as a soldier gained for him a conspicuous place in the ranks of the great builders of this city, with a corresponding reputation for conscientiousness of performance and a resulting stability of his work.

> "He locked his lips too close to speak a lie;
> He washed his hands too white to touch a bribe."

It is in the existence of such men that the safety of our Republic rests.

Dear "old John," his name is one with which to conjure thoughts of kindly deeds and a delightful companionship. He had the happy faculty of making enduring friendships and he so lived as to deserve the sincerest tribute of our re-

spect and affection. His optimism was paramount even in the dark days when financial distress spread embarrassment and disaster throughout the business circles of all classes, and the morrow ever promised him a relief from the cares of today.

He was a man of simple, upright life, passing through the world without offense, doing much good in unostentatious ways and proving in his life the beauty and kindness of a genuine friendship.

He was always approachable, cordial and unaffected as a child, his sunny temperament bringing delightful participation in the joys of friendly intercourse. His coming was a benison and the remaining days were cheerier for having met him.

Good night, not good bye, beloved Companion and friend: in our hearts we hold you in loving remembrance and to those nearest and dearest to you, whose hearth-stone is desolate, we tender our most profound sympathy and sincerest respect in their sorrow.

"So, cup to lip in fellowship, they gave him welcome high
And made him place at their banquet board, the strong men ranged thereby,
Who had done his work and held his peace and had no fear to die."

JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE,
WILLIAM P. WRIGHT,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

GUSTAV ADOLPH BUSSE.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, Jan. 16, 1909.

BORN in Germany, September 24, 1839. Died in Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1909. Captain Busse came with his father to Chicago in 1855. Fort Sumter fell on the 13th day of April, 1861. President Lincoln's first call for troops was issued on the 16th day of April, 1861. Captain Busse the same day responded to the call, was made a Sergeant of his Company and with it did essential service at Cairo, Illinois. May 20, 1861, he was discharged from this enlistment and was upon June 7, 1861, mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company E, 24th Illinois Infantry. October 31, 1861, he was promoted to be Captain of Company G, 57th Illinois Infantry. From this regiment he was honorably discharged June 23, 1864. His command was attached

to the 16th Army Corps and on Companion Busse's escutcheon can be written names which suggest the service and history of that great military organization, "Forts Henry" and "Donelson," "Shiloh," "the siege and battle of Corinth," "Bear Creek, Alabama," and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign from Chattanooga to Resaca, Ga.

To his comrades, no words can speak so eloquently of the patriotic fervor of our Companion, of his readiness to sacrifice every ambition and prospect, and his life, if necessary, to the cause of his country, as does the above brief record taken from the page of history. It is, however, fitting, that those who have not the personal knowledge which enables them to appreciate this as do those who shared with him in patriotic service for their country and that those who in the future shall inquire into the military careers of the men of 1861 and 1865, may find here recorded something of the estimate of Captain Busse and his service entertained by his comrades.

Faithfully and bravely, as became one in whose veins flowed the blood of Germany's heroic race, he gave to his country from the very day when Abraham Lincoln called for troops, April 16, 1861, an unstinted service. He and many others who came from the same Fatherland, neither hesitated nor questioned. Instinctively they realized the citizen's duty at such a time and embraced the opportunity of patriotic service to their adopted country as a high and holy privilege. These furnished to the army of the Union an invaluable body of men, many of whom had military training in their native land. From their ranks came men who trained the boys from farm and shop, from store and school, burning with the fire of patriotism, but ignorant of many things a soldier must know to make him an efficient part of a marching and fighting army.

Capt. Busse was almost from its organization in 1865 a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in

which his army service had been rendered under the command successively of Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan and Howard, in its marches, sieges and battles from Donelson and Shiloh to Savannah and Raleigh, N. C.

The war over, he returned to his home and family in Chicago and became at once a citizen of note and high usefulness, active in the support of all laws tending to promote good government. In one of the crises in municipal affairs, which from time to time arise, he was elected to the Common Council and there rendered faithful and efficient service. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

Surrounded by sorrowing Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, by comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wrapped as he wished to be, in the flag of the land he loved and served so well, lay the brave soldier, worthy and respected citizen. An impressive service, by his Post of the Grand Army of Republic, (Columbia) in uniform, followed by scripture reading, prayers and music and a tender and eloquent address by his Companion and friend the Right Reverend Samuel Fallows, was held at his residence. The fragrance of many flowers, the tears of loved ones, the sympathy and sorrow depicted on the countenance of comrades, friends and neighbors as they passed to look for the last time on the tranquil face of him who had gone, gave evidence that one held in high regard has passed from earth.

Companion Gustav Adolph Busse was a true man, a brave soldier. He has left to his beloved wife and daughter and to his sons a priceless heritage of character and conduct.

We tender them the sympathy of the Companions of this Order.

RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
HENRY V. FREEMAN,
GEORGE MASON,
Committee.

DANIEL ROBERTS BROWER.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, March 1, 1909.

DANIEL ROBERTS BROWER, M. S., A. M., M. D., LL.D., was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1839. His father was one of the early settlers of Montgomery County, Pa.; his mother was a daughter of a Major in the British army. Dr. Brower received a scientific education in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honors as a Bachelor of Science. At that time he purposed becoming a mining engineer: and his graduation thesis was on the subject of "Ventilation and Drainage of Mines." This essay was later published in full in the London Times, and received favorable comment in

the editorial pages of that sheet. He practiced his profession, however, as a mining engineer for only one year in Western Virginia, after which he determined to carry out an early desire to study medicine. Accordingly, after completion of his studies in that institution, he was graduated Doctor of Medicine at the Georgetown University near Washington, D. C.

On the 18th of May, 1864, he entered the military service of the United States as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon U. S. V. He was made Captain U. S. V. "for faithful and meritorious service" October 28, 1865; and was mustered out of the service on the 5th of November of the same year.

He served in the United States General Hospitals; first, at Portsmouth, Va., March, 1864; next at Hampton, Va., in May; and last at Chesapeake, Va., in the autumn of the same year. During the spring and summer of the year 1865, he served as chief medical officer of the Military District of Norfolk, Va.; and in the year 1865, did duty as Inspector of Hospitals under the control of the Medical Bureau.

On the conclusion of his military service, in the year 1868, he was elected Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in Williamsburg, Va., and he served in this capacity until the year 1875. As a result of the large experience thus acquired, he was led to devote his special attention to the Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

In the year 1876, he came to Chicago with a view to practicing his profession in civil life; and accepted a position as assistant to a much younger man in connection with the Central Free Dispensary of Chicago, becoming later one of the visiting physicians for the same institution. The routine of this work was faithfully performed until the increasing demands of his private practice compelled him to relinquish an onerous task which had been throughout gratuitous. The

knowledge, however, thus acquired by his associates in the profession, of the conscientious character of his work, his tireless energy, and his charming personality, led to his promotion to the chair of professorship of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Faculty of Rush Medical College, a position which he held until the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of March, 1909. At this time he held in addition, the position of Neurologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and to the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago.

Dr. Brower was a member of the American Medical Association; of the Illinois State Medical Society, serving one term as its President; of the Chicago Medical Society, which he also served as President; and of the Physicians' Club, to the presidency of which also he was elected. For a number of years he edited the Chicago Medical Journal. For ten years prior to his death he served as a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and for many years was also Senior Warden of the Church of the Epiphany.

On the 15th of May, 1867, he was married to Eliza Anne Shearer, daughter of the late Colonel A. W. Shearer, who survives him. Two children were born to them, Dr. Daniel R. Brower, who is an active and esteemed member of his father's profession, and Eunice Ann Brower.

At the time of his death, Dr. Brower had rounded out a useful and honorable career in his profession, and had stored his mind with the rich fruit of an enormous experience. In every relation of life he commended himself to those with whom he was brought in contact by his fidelity to all responsibilities, by his loyalty to his conscience, by the valued fruits of his extensive training, and by a charm of disposition which won for him the love and favor of all who knew him.

Dr. Brower was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois on the 7th of October, 1885.

(Insignia No. 3859.)

JAMES NEVINS HYDE,
JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
Committee.

JOHN CLARK CORBUS.

Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Mendota, Ill., March 17, 1909.

COMPANION JOHN CLARK CORBUS, First Lieut. and Ass't. Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, died at his home at Mendota, Ill., on March 17th, 1909. Death come unheralded. The great heart ceased to beat and a good soldier and citizen "passed over the river and is resting under the trees."

If the faith of humanity is justified, he rests upon "Fame's eternal camping ground" with the innumerable host, who have "moved to the pale realms of shade."

Dr. John C. Corbus was born September 30th, 1833, at Millersburg, Ohio. In due time he graduated at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University at Cleve-

land. After practicing his profession a short time, as becomes the young and ambitious, he went further west and located at Malugin's Grove, Lee County, Illinois, in 1855. Here he married and entered actively and successfully into professional work. Presently a wave of patriotism came sweeping over the prairies, and Illinois, indignant at the unrighteous attempt at secession, responded in a manner which illuminates history.

Neither the calls of a growing practice nor the cares of a young family could restrain this young man from following the path of duty so plainly leading south. Good surgeons and doctors were scarcer than men to fill the ranks and he naturally took the place both education and capacity fitted him for and became Assistant Surgeon in the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, a regiment of the vicinage.

The name and number of that fine aggregation of northern Illinois patriots recalls its place in our annals, but a mention may be justly made of its extraordinary losses at Perryville, only a few weeks after leaving the home camp.

An incident entirely characteristic of the man we here honor is that he remained with his field hospital at Stone's River after Cleburne's rebels had swept over the ground, and remained inside the Confederate lines until two days after the fortunes of battle changed.

He was not the man to seek a place of safety when maimed and suffering comrades needed him.

After the close of his army career Dr. Corbus settled in Mendota, Ill., and except when absent on official business that place continued to be his home until the Angel of Death found him. He was a member of the State Board of Charities, appointed by Governor Beveridge, and filled that honorable place until 1898, excepting the interregnum of Altgeld's regime.

He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the

Commandery of the State of Illinois, October 6, 1891; insignia number 8952.

It is a part of the unwritten history of Illinois, how the persistent effort and broad humanity of Dr. John C. Corbus did much—very much—to place the charitable institutions of his state upon a basis approaching the ideals of our present civilization.

This large experience and a decided penchant admirably qualified Dr. Corbus for that which followed. In 1898 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee and so remained until 1906. Those who were benefited during this time, and there are many, still sound the praise of so good a doctor and kind man.

Dr. Corbus belonged to the Board of Pension Examiners for fifteen years. The old soldiers never had a more consistent or just friend.

He was also a Mason of high rank and belonged to the Grand Army, and in short took a personal and active interest in all the affairs about him, tending to uplift society.

A salient characteristic in the life work of Dr. Corbus was his boundless humanity and feeling for his fellow man. He was something more than the physician of those who called him, he was their sympathizing friend. His presence was helpful and revivifying and the patient felt it and he knew it; and all that cheerful hopefulness could do to aid science was at hand. Herein was an element of his success in life and a source of sorrow, following his death.

He lived his own eulogy in daily epics.

He builded his own monuments in a thousand white stones along his pathway.

Death came sudden and painless and found him "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

LUCIEN B. CROOKER,
MAX A. F. HAAS,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

THOMAS WILLIAM SCOTT.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Fairfield, Ill., April 6, 1909.

COMPANION THOMAS WILLIAM SCOTT, born near Danville, Illinois, February 1st, 1841, having spent an eventful, active and useful life, died at Olney, Illinois, April 6th, 1909.

Of his early life and surroundings little has been said, except that he obtained a public school education at Danville and Olney, and then gave some attention to farming and commercial business. Under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, for three months' service, he joined the Olney Company of the 8th Illinois Infantry. He was appointed Corporal and mustered out as such at the expiration of his term of enlistment. His health then

being impaired, he did not re-enlist with his Regiment for the three years' service, but on July 2nd, 1862, having regained his health, he enlisted at Olney in Company "B" 98th Illinois Infantry, and became 1st Sergeant of the Company. April 1st, 1863, he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant of his Company. In June of the same year he was commissioned Captain of Company "K."

His service was with the Armies of the Ohio and of the Cumberland. During the later period of his service he acted as Assistant Adjutant General of a Division of Cavalry, his own Regiment having been mounted. In this capacity he made the cavalry detail that captured Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and it became his duty to care for, and administer to the comfort of the family of Mr. Davis, as well as to the other prisoners of distinction.

He was finally mustered out with the brevet rank of Major in June, 1865, and returned to civil pursuits and his old home at Olney.

Here on September 26th, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary Russell Spring. Five children were born to them. Two sons and a daughter passed away in infancy. Two daughters, Mary Caroline, (Mrs. R. H. Morris) and Alice Jewett Scott, survive. These and three grandchildren are his sole descendants.

Companion Scott engaged in merchandising at Fairfield, Illinois. In 1895 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Fairfield, and was its President until his death.

His public spiritedness was ever uppermost in his life's work. He was fortunate in being able to give this full scope. He was endowed with a well balanced temperament, gentle manners and a magnetic personality. These attracted all who came in contact with him in social, business or political activities. He received many marks of

confidence from the highest officials of the state. Governor Tanner selected him to be one of the Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. Governor Yates appointed him Adjutant General of the State; in this position he was continued by Governor Deneen until his call to the world beyond terminated his official cares and duties.

In the Grand Army of the Republic, Companion Scott had a striking and well known personality. He became a member of that organization near its beginning, served his Post as its Commander, and the Department of Illinois as Assistant Quarter-master General from 1884 to 1892. His popularity among the comrades of that order may be well illustrated by the fact that for sixteen years he was annually re-elected by the Department of Illinois as its representative upon the National Council of Administration, which his going hence alone terminated, and that for many years this National Council chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

He became a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in December, 1882. The many Companions who knew him cherish the recollection of his acquaintance. A good citizen, a brave soldier, a faithful official and a loyal Companion has gone to his rest.

To the widow and two daughters who survive him we extend our sympathy. Though the husband and father is no longer here, his military and his civic record, of which they are so justly proud, endures in the annals of Illinois. The memory that the service "of this good and faithful servant" was "well done" can never fade away.

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
HENRY L. TURNER,
JAMES E. STUART,
Committee.

ELIJAH SEARCY WATTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, May 3, 1909.

Born at Bardstown, Ky., December 16, 1836.

ENTERED the service (enrolled) August 7th, 1861; mustered in as Capt. Co. A, 2nd Ky. Cav., U. S. V., Sept. 9th, 1861; Major, Feb. 1st, 1862; Lieut. Col., Nov. 25th, 1862, mustered April 23rd, 1863; commissioned Col., Dec. 14th, 1863, but not mustered; honorably discharged, on tender of resignation, Aug. 20th, 1864.

Elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, October 9th, 1890. Insignia No. 8124.

Died at Chicago, Illinois, May 3rd, 1909.

E. S. Watts was of a family of Kentuckians for five generations. His father was a Whig, and the friend and earnest supporter of Henry Clay. With him, loyalty was a sacrament.

He had five sons, who were grown in 1861, and had left the parental roof tree to build their fortunes in distant states.

In 1861, when the black cloud of treason was spreading over his country, he called his sons home, and, like the Roman Matron, Cornelia, he said to his country, "THESE ARE MY JEWELS," and dedicated them all to her service, and so well had he builded the temple of loyalty in their souls that each gave himself to the service of his country; though entreated and begged otherwise by the friends and companions of their youth, not one of them failed him.

To him Pericles' oration over the dead Greek soldiers was an inspiration. In it he found the sentiment of his own soul, and daily taught these sentiments to his sons, as follows:

"We have inhabited this country through a long succession of posterity, transmitted by the valor of Our Fathers, free to us, to this very time. With regard to our laws, all enjoy equality, and each man, as he is prepared for anything of merit, is given public honor. We throw our country open to all, not attempting to keep our liberty by concealing things from our enemies, but keeping it by our own valor for doing deeds. We consider him who takes no part in the public weal, not as unofficious, but as useless. They who give their lives for their country, receive that renown which never grows old. The most distinguished tomb they can have is in the glory they leave behind them to be everlastingly recorded, for the love of Honor is the only feeling that never grows old, and in the helplessness of old age, it is not the acquisition of gain that gives pleasure, but it is the en-

joyment of honor. Remember, if you fall, fighting for your country, and may have failed in other respects, your country will hold that your military courage in her behalf has covered all your failures."

With these precepts, the Father builded stronger than he knew.

Among these returning sons was Elijah, who has left the following statement on record:

"The Kentucky Unionist had no sordid notions or selfish considerations; had he consulted his personal interest, he would not have been a Unionist. Paramount and overshadowing everything else, his dread (that amounted to horror) was the dissolution of the Union. He could see the country of his fathers rent and broken, a constant warfare between hostile states, a paralysis of the hopes of all who loved liberty; with him there was no thought of bounty or pension. Loyalty was his reward. No martial music with strains, called him to his country's defense; there was no "Good Bye" and "God Speed You." The resentment of the Rebels, petty slander, and innuendoes, grievous to bear, were his.

When I returned home in 1861, and Sumter was fired on, a company for U. S. service was recruited in our town, and I was given command. A company was also recruited for the Confederate Service, and was called "Nelson Grays" (after our County). From the fall of Ft. Sumter to the battle of Bull Run, these two companies were in daily danger of open war. The Rebels had the advantage, as they were armed, while Kentucky's neutrality would not permit the arming of Union soldiers on her sacred soil.

When Bull Run was fought, the excitement was intense. On the day after the battle, a train arrived from Louisville bearing a gentleman, who was an intense Rebel. He immediately announced in a loud voice, "By God! we have driven the Yankees into the Potomac." This was enough.

The next day our company went to Camp "Joe Holt" in Indiana, opposite Louisville, to join the forces being enlisted by General L. H. Rousseau. On the same train was the Rebel company—The Nelson Grays—with whom we parted at Louisville, to meet on the bloody fields of the Rebellion.

On the arrival of the company at Camp "Joe Holt" they were assigned to the 2nd Regiment of Ky. Vol. Cavalry as "Company A," with E. S. Watts as Captain. This regiment crossed into Kentucky under General W. T. Sherman on the 16th of September, 1861, and were assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, with which army they participated in all its battles, marching with Sherman to the Sea, and to the end of the Rebellion, in all of its campaigns, E. S. Watts was with it, and was promoted to its Colonelcy.

In the work of a Cavalry Regiment there are many marches and miniature battles between the grand engagements of the entire armies. Of these, many incidents could be told of the Colonel's work and endurance, of which only one will be cited:

In 1862, when Bragg invaded Kentucky, the Regiment was at McMinnville, Tenn., and accompanied Buell on his march from Tennessee to Louisville to meet Bragg at Perryville. On this long march to Louisville, the Regiment was well worn as to uniform, etc. The regiment was only in Louisville three days, but long enough for Colonel Watts (then Captain of Company A) to obtain a new mount of a fine gray horse and new uniform complete, including boots and spurs. On the route to Perryville, the regiment was doing the advance work of the center of the army. This route led to Floud's Fork, Bardstown, Springfield, and to Perryville. On arriving near Bardstown, the U. S. troops were forcing the Rebel rear guard, a regiment, the 8th Texas Cavalry, composed of some gentlemen the Colonel's Regiment had met often in Tennessee, with whom he consequently had a slight acquaintance. This Rebel regiment

was ordered to take a position just outside of Bardstown, and make a stubborn stand. The Colonel's regiment was ordered to charge these Rebels, so a hand to hand fight occurred. In the midst of the melee, a tall, agile Texas Ranger's horse was shot dead; the Ranger disengaging himself from his dead horse, and the Colonel being in the thick of the fight, the Ranger, with the agility of a tiger, mounted behind the Colonel, threw his arms around him and seized the reins. His regiment retreated, and he rode away with them, carrying the Colonel a prisoner. This home-coming of the Colonel was not such as he had been hoping for. A few miles farther on the route to Perryville, the advance found the Colonel in the road, the most ragged Rebel ever met by the U. S. Army, his horse, uniform, even to his boots, spurs and underwear had been exchanged for the Gray rags, and he paroled, not to take up arms again until exchanged—or he had a new mount, including good clothes. The Rebels were not particular as to the color of their clothes; they must be better than their own, or they would not exchange.

"TIME AT LAST SET ALL THINGS EVEN."

The Colonel had the gratification of charging this same regiment at McMinnville, Tenn., after Chickamauga, and he took from them more than one new uniform and fine gray horse.

The Colonel served his country well, and must have enjoyed greatly what his father had taught him, "That honor is the feeling that never grows old, and its acquisition is the greatest pleasure of old age."

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

HARVEY S. PARK,
JOHN J. HEALY,
SIMEON H. CRANE,
Committee.

ISAAC CLEMENTS.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Danville, Illinois, May 31, 1909.

CAPTAIN ISAAC CLEMENTS descended from a patrician family who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled on a tract of sixteen square miles granted them by Lord Baltimore. His grandfather, James Clements, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812.

Isaac Clements was born in Franklin County, Indiana, March 31, 1837. He was educated at De Pauw University. In 1860 he began the practice of law at Carbondale, Illinois.

Although a Democrat in politics, he assisted in organizing a company which became Co. G, 9th Ill. Infantry, one of the best regiments that honored Illinois, and was mus-

tered into the United States service at Cairo, June 27, 1861. He participated in sixty-one battles and skirmishes, beginning at Fort Donelson, February 3, 1862, and ending at Decatur, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was wounded twice at Shiloh, and once at the siege of Corinth. Was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 13, 1862, and Captain, May 24, 1863. Mustered out August 20, 1864.

In November, 1864, Captain Clements married Miss Josie Nutt, daughter of Cyrus Nutt, LL.D., president of the Indiana University.

Captain Clements was elected to Congress in 1872. He served as Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary from 1877 to 1890, when he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Chicago by President Harrison.

In 1899 he was appointed Governor of the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Illinois, and was its first and only Governor until the date of his death, May 31, 1909.

Captain Clements was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 9, 1891, Insignia No. 8719.

The courage and stamina of Captain Clements, and his unswerving and sturdy devotion to the cause of his country were evidenced when in July 1861, living in a section of the State which furnished thousands of soldiers to the Confederate Army, though he had just emerged from a political campaign in which he had ardently supported Judge Douglas and opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln, yet in spite of these adverse influences, he entered into the great contest for the Union with all the ardor of his great and unconquerable spirit.

Governor Clements' work at the Danville Home during the ten years when he presided over that great institution with its thousands of members, was not only such that no

complaint was ever made against him, but his genial and kindly care of the veterans under his administration was such that every good man who was a member of the home became his loving Comrade.

Captain Clements was a prominent and highly influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a prominent Mason, a Christian gentleman and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He is survived by his widow and three sons, Frank Clements of Carbondale, Dr. Robert Clements, and Louis Clements, an attorney of Danville, to whom this Commandery extends its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

So passes to the other grander world a man—an officer and a gentleman—who has accomplished much in his seventy-two years of life, who has achieved a brilliant military and civil record, leaving an honored name, an unblemished reputation, and a glorious memory.

Let his Companions of the Loyal Legion rejoice that they have added one more to the galaxy of distinguished officers and gallant heroes to the Army that has passed beyond the earthly border, and only mourn that they will henceforth be deprived of his genial companionship.

ROBERT MANN WOODS,
JOHN H. STIBBS,
THOMAS E. MILCHRIST,
Committee.

SIDNEY LEWIS FULLER.

Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, June 16, 1909.

MAJOR AND SURGEON SIDNEY LEWIS FULLER, a Companion of our Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the United States, died at Chicago, June 16, 1909, and was buried at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 18, 1909.

He was born in Coburg, Canada, May 25th, 1838. His parents resided in Jefferson County, New York, and his birth occurred while his mother was visiting in Canada. He removed with his parents to Washington County, Wisconsin, about 1845. His father was a farmer and our Companion spent his earlier years farming, attending and teaching school, finishing his education at a Chicago Medical Col-

lege from which he graduated in 1861. He shortly after removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, where on the 20th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 21st Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered in as 2nd Assistant Surgeon, September 5th, 1862, and promoted to 1st Assistant Surgeon, November 10th, 1862. With his regiment he was in the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard from October 1st to 15th, 1862. He was present at the battle of Perryville, and until November of that year was in charge of one of the hospitals. He rejoined his regiment at Mitchellville where he was placed in charge of a hospital. He participated in the battle of Stone's River, was detailed as surgeon of the 1st Battalion Pioneer Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in February, 1863, and in June of that year was made surgeon of the Corps. During the period following he was on duty at Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Hoovers Gap, Elk River, Dug Gap and Crawford Springs. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, the siege and battle of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, Rocky Faced Ford and Buzzard's Roost.

He was mustered out March 7, 1864, to accept promotion and was commissioned Major and Surgeon of the 24th Illinois Infantry, March 8, 1864. He served as surgeon of the Pioneer Corps and in charge of hospital trains between Chattanooga and Nashville. He was honorably discharged and mustered out August 6, 1864. His entire service was with the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland.

After leaving the army he was for a time associated with Dr. J. T. Reeve, in the practice of his profession at Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1868 he removed and entered on the business of life insurance. For nearly forty years he was an active and conspicuous figure in this business as general agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, his territory including Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and at one time the Dakotas and Montana.

He was one of the pioneer life insurance agents of the west and had a large acquaintance among life insurance managers throughout the United States, and for fifteen years preceding his retirement was active in the National Association of Life Underwriters, and for several years its vice president.

After leaving Milwaukee he resided for a time in Detroit, coming to Chicago to reside in 1886. He joined the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion, August 5, 1874; was transferred as a charter member of the Commandery of the State of Michigan, February 4, 1885, and to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 1, 1898. Dr. Fuller was married in 1860 to Miss Cynthia Nichols, who passed away in January, 1872. He leaves him surviving two sons, Harry S. Fuller, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, who is a Companion of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and Fred D. Fuller, a mining engineer, having his office in New York City. He is a Companion of the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

He was active and cordial in his soldierly affiliations and greatly enjoyed his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He was for several years an officer of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

He was, during his residence in Milwaukee, one of its prominent and public spirited citizens. He rendered conspicuous service at the time of the great Chicago fire as chairman of the Relief Committee of the city of Milwaukee. He occupied the same position after the Peshtigo fires.

He was active in religious work and for a long time superintendent for a large mission Sunday school in the district inhabited by foreigners in Milwaukee.

Dr. Fuller exhibited the most wonderful charity towards his fellow men, even when deeply wronged. At one time a

person whom he fully trusted and who was associated with him in business, fell into evil ways and appropriated a large sum of money belonging to the doctor. When this came to his notice he considered all the parties affected by it before himself, though his financial loss was great. The heart broken wife of the one who had so abused and betrayed his confidence, offered to the doctor their home as a partial restoration of the funds, but with the greatest charity and with the tenderest care for the innocent family he refused to take it and with the statement that they needed the home worse than he did, bore his loss without complaint. For similar reasons he allowed the wrong doer to go without punishment, and, further, he protected the erring one and family by refusing to disclose the unfortunate affair to the public. This incident presents in the strongest light a most attractive side to the doctor's character.

Enlisting as a private when only a few months more than twenty-four years of age it is evidence of the recognition of his standing and reputation already attained in his profession that he was taken from the ranks and made assistant surgeon; and his rapid promotion and the responsibility attached to the position in which he was placed, show the high appreciation which his ability, skill and efficiency commanded.

While it was our province, under the hard rules of war, to weaken the army and destroy the resources of the enemy, it was his to save, not destroy life; to minister to the sick, bind up the wounds inflicted in battle and to alleviate the sufferings of the dying, of foe as well as of friend. He was kind and gentle, as well as a skillful physician and his genial presence and kindly manner made it always a pleasure to meet him. His modesty and retiring manner prevented many of his acquaintances from knowing and fully appreciating his ability, attainments and worth.

While we miss his presence and mourn his departure as

a friend and companion, we desire to express our sympathy with his family who mourn the loss of not only a friend and companion, but a father.

EDSON J. HARKNESS,
GEORGE GREEN,
MYRON H. BEACH,
Committee.

ALBERT BULLEN BRADISH.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Ottawa, Illinois, June 23, 1909.

WE are again called upon to record the passing away of one of our most esteemed Companions, Captain Albert B. Bradish, who died at Ottawa, Illinois, on June 23rd, 1909, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Bradish was born at Stannard, Vermont, on the 11th day of September, 1833. He inherited his loyalty and patriotism from his paternal grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonies. He had four brothers also who entered the Union Army and served their country with great zeal. One brother was killed at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and another brother was seriously wounded at Resaca, Georgia.

Captain Bradish was brought up on a farm, received a good education and finally emigrated West in 1856 where he taught school in the State of Wisconsin for a short time, and afterward became a master builder.

The breaking out of the Civil War found our Companion at Corinth, Mississippi, and being a strong union man, he returned to Wisconsin, and being very much opposed to secession and slavery, this feeling combined with his love for his country, induced him to enlist, which he did on the 15th day of August 1862, in Company I., 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment left Oshkosh for Kentucky and was engaged in building and guarding a fortification at Louisville until October 1st, 1862, when it left and marched to Perryville and participated in the battle at that place on October 8th. This engagement was one of the noted battles of the war, and the casualties in the 21st Wisconsin were 41 killed and 101 wounded out of 663 men, its first baptism of fire being very serious. The regiment had only been mustered in 34 days. The regiment then moved to Crab Orchard, Bowling Green, and to Nashville where it remained until after Christmas and then moved on to Stone's River, where it did picket duty in that important engagement which was fought on the 31st day of December, 1862, and the 1st and 2nd days of January, 1863.

The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until the army made the advance South during the Summer of 1863, crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport in September, and then over Lookout Mountain where they had a serious skirmish at Dutch Gap. It was also engaged at Chickamauga, but Captain Bradish has been detailed to take charge of an ambulance train, being recognized by his superior officers as a capable and intelligent soldier. By displaying his ability and good judgment, he was enabled to bring his

ambulance train, filled with wounded men, through the Rebel lines, losing only two ambulances; for which he was complimented very highly.

On the 25th of March, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, on April 26th, 1863, to First Lieutenant, and on November 21st, the same year, was made Captain. The following December he returned to his company which remained on Lookout Mountain during the Winter. In the general advance of the army, the regiment on the 3rd day of May, 1864, joined the brigade at Graysville, when the campaign commenced, which ended in the capture of Atlanta, and it was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, and Pumpkin Vine Creek, when on June 2nd, the regiment was relieved from duty at the front and at the same time our Companion was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster, which he held until about August 26th the same year, when he returned to his company and the regiment found its way to the front at Atlanta and West Point Railway, where they met the enemy several times, and on the 30th day of August, marched to Jonesboro, Georgia, where Captain Bradish had charge of the skirmish line. On the 8th day of September, the regiment with other troops, followed up Hood's retreat into Alabama and afterwards rejoined the army at Atlanta and made the famous march with Sherman to the sea. He was quite active in the operations around Savannah at the time of its capitulation.

On January 20th, 1865, he marched with his regiment into the Carolinas and arrived at Averysboro, N. C., and Bentonville, and was engaged at Bentonville where the loss in killed and wounded was an indication that his regiment was certainly very hotly engaged. After these engagements the company moved to Goldsboro and thence to Raleigh, N. C., his brigade being the first one to enter Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston's army, the Cap-

tain and his regiment moved to Washington, via Richmond, and participated in the grand review held there May 24th, 1865, and then started for home. He was mustered out June 8th, 1865, and arrived in Milwaukee on June 10th.

Captain Bradish married Miss Catherine A. Clinton, on December 19th, 1861, by her he had two children, Albert C. and Cyrus, the latter having died several years ago.

He became engaged in stock raising at Menasha, Wisconsin, but removed to Milwaukee where he remained until 1871. Then he went to Atchison, Kansas, and engaged in the lumber business, which he continued in until 1886, and then moved to Ottawa, Illinois, where he followed the same occupation.

Captain Bradish was recognized in every community he was in, as a person of very strong character and of marked ability, and therefore it is easy to understand why his fellow citizens elected him to the Kansas legislature in 1876 and 1877. He was also County Commissioner of the same place for the years 1878 and 1879, and also was elected Alderman both in the City of Atchison and also in the City of Ottawa.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Michigan, September 2, 1885, was transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 26, 1886, and served as its Junior Vice Commander in 1901.

He exemplified during his life the patriotism of the citizen, the brave and competent soldier, the integrity of the business man, the domesticity of the family and the steadfast friend. He was equal to every duty that devolved upon him either in his military career or in civil or social life, and will be long remembered for his possession of those high qualities that adorn and ennoble the character of the man.

We extend to the bereaved wife and the devoted son, our deep sympathy in their loss, which is beyond expression by mere words.

"There is no death; the stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forevermore."

GEORGE GREEN,
JAMES G. ELWOOD,
WILTON A. JENKINS.
Committee.

The Commandery never had a Photograph of this Companion

SAMUEL THOMPSON BUSEY.

Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. Died at Montrose Lake, Minnesota, August 12, 1909.

IN the tragic death, August 12, 1909, of Samuel Thompson Busey, Colonel of the 76th Illinois Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the Commandery has suffered a loss which only those who knew him intimately can fully appreciate. While on a summer vacation in Minnesota with his family he was drowned, with one of his nieces, in Mantrap Lake, in consequence of an accidental overturning of his boat. Although seventy-four years of age, he was in full vigor of mind and body, and seemed to have before him many years of peaceful but active life.

General Busey was born at Greencastle, Indiana, November 16, 1835, of good Americal pioneer stock, of English origin on the father's side and German on the mother's. The immigrant ancestor, Paul Busey, settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century, and the General's grandfather, Samuel Busey, went from North Carolina to Kentucky in the company of his first cousin, the famous Daniel Boone. In Shelby county, Kentucky, the General's father, Matthew W. Busey, and his mother, Elizabeth (Bush) Busey, were born. Coming to Indiana early in the nineteenth century, the family emigrated to Illinois in 1836, arriving at Urbana when the entire settlement consisted of five log cabins in the south

end of Big Grove. When the public lands were opened for settlement the father entered a tract of 1,240 acres, which included the present site of the University of Illinois, and much of the ground now covered by the cities of Urbana and Champaign. He was a typical Kentucky pioneer, over six feet high, of fine natural endowments—a militia colonel in Indiana, and associate judge in Illinois, and a representative of his district in the state legislature from 1840 to 1844.

Samuel Busey was brought up on his father's farm, under the better sort of pioneer conditions, and attended a subscription school in a log house with puncheon floor and split-log seats. When twenty-two years of age he went into business for himself as a merchant, in Urbana, selling out, however, in June, 1862, when he was authorized by Governor Yates to raise a company for active service in the Civil War. This company, of which he was commissioned Captain, became Company B of the 76th Illinois, and on the organization of the regiment, at Kankakee, August 6, 1862, he was made its Lieutenant-Colonel. January 7, 1863, on the resignation of Colonel Mack, he was promoted to Colonel, and in that capacity he led his regiment until the end of the war.

After sharing in Grant's inland movement against Vicksburg by way of Holly Spring and Oxford, in the fall and early winter of 1862, and his retreat to Memphis compelled by Van Dorn's capture of Holly Spring in his rear, the 76th was sent down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluff, to do rear guard duty during Grant's movement for the investment of Vicksburg. Chagrined at the small share given them in the great campaign, officers of the division circulated a petition to Grant to be relieved and sent to the front. It was characteristic of Colonel Busey's loyalty that he not only refused to sign this petition but expressed the hope that no officer of his regiment would so far forget his

duty, which was to obey orders without question and to take whatever part was assigned to him without complaint. To the joy of all, the regiment was presently transferred to the extreme left of the army before Vicksburg, where it repelled a sortie and pushed its approaches so near the rebel lines that a man could throw his hat from them over the enemy's breastworks. It was still further characteristic of the sincerity and loyalty of the Colonel's temper that he persistently declined, at this time, an offer of promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General. When told that if he did not accept a certain Colonel G. would be appointed to the vacancy, he replied, "Well, Colonel G. will have to take it then, for I shall stay with my men." To his most intimate friends he reiterated his reasons after the war, saying that he knew he was doing good service as a regimental commander, that his equal success in a higher rank was, of course, uncertain, that his regiment needed him and liked him, and that he was determined to stay by them until the end of the war. On this account he also declined, a little later, the command of the post at Natchez.

On General Sherman's march to Meridian in February, 1864; in the fighting near Jackson, July 6 and 7 (in which his regiment lost over a hundred men); and in many other operations in the lower Mississippi valley, Colonel Busey hardened and disciplined his command for what proved to be the culminating trial of its experience, and the brilliant end of his own military career. This was the assault on Fort Blakeley, near Mobile, made April 9, 1865, when, charging at the head of his regiment, which captured the enemy's works on their front, he was painfully wounded by a bullet through the hip, and by the explosion of a shell which paralyzed the nerves of his right eye, rendering it useless for several years. He is said by his comrades to have been the second man over the breastworks, and to have compelled the surrender of three men in a hand-to-hand fight.

Aftr the capture of the fort, a confederate officer handed the Colonel his sword in token of surrender, when a private, stepping forward, claimed all the prisoners for his regiment. With a magnanimity as characteristic as it was unusual, Colonel Busey handed the captured sword to the unknown soldier and turned away without a word.

Mustered out at Chicago, August 6, 1865, and brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Blakeley on the recommendation of Generals Grant, Andrews, and Steele, he returned to his home, and in 1867 joined a brother in the organization of the banking house now known as Busey's Bank. In this he continued active until 1888, when he retired to devote himself to other business interests.

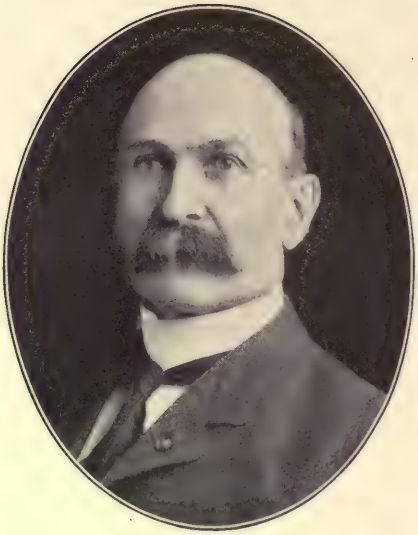
Although not a politician by taste or temperament, he was elected mayor of his city for five successive terms, serving continuously from 1880 to 1890. He also served a term in Congress from 1891 to 1893, replacing Joseph G. Cannon, who had represented this republican district for eighteen successive years.

General Busey was married in 1877 to Miss Mary E. Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner H. Bowen, of Delphi, Indiana. He left three children, Marietta, Bertha, and Charles Bowen, the eldest of whom, now Mrs. Professor Tawney, of Cincinnati, was formally adopted by the 76th as "daughter of the regiment." The General's devotion to his old comrades was one of his strongest passions. He was the first commander of Black Eagle Post of the G. A. R. at Urbana, and was present at every one of the annual reunions of his regiment, where he was always a central figure and the object of a truly affectionate regard. This note of personal affection was especially striking in all the utterances of his "old boys," as he was accustomed to call them, when the report of his death spread through the town; but it was scarcely less emphatic among his busines sassociates, for whom he had often stood as a tower of strength in times of

trouble. At no time was this fact more manifest than in the recent financial panic. He inspired confidence on every hand, and his loss was deeply felt by many business men who had depended largely upon his experienced judgment and friendly advice in the more important transactions.

Living all his life on the very tract of land which his father had entered as a pioneer, and identified as a citizen, a business man, and a public officer, with the development of his town from its first beginnings, his life was built into that of his community to an extent rarely possible at the present time. A fearless soldier, an excellent commander, an idolized comrade, a capable and incorruptible public officer, a successful business man, a faithful friend, and an ideal husband and father, he lived a sincere and simple life, complete from every point of view. Although such men must be deeply missed whenever they leave us, he may be said, in an unusual sense, to have fought his fight and finished his course, and to have kept his faith with the world in which he lived.

STEPHEN A. FORBES,
FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
GEORGE W. HARWOOD,
Committee.



DENNIS JAMES HYNES.

Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, September 30, 1909.

COMPANION BVT. COL. DENNIS JAMES HYNES who died September 20, 1909, at his home in Chicago, Ills., was born in Ballyglass, County of Mayo, Ireland, March 17th, 1841. In 1848 he came to the United States, and attended school in Pittsfield, Mass., for a short time, when his parents moved to the "farther west" and located in Southport (now Kenosha) in Wisconsin Territory.

As a barefooted school boy and playground companion he was beloved and respected, while later on he took place with the High School Alumni.

During April, 1854, he came to Chicago and commenced

an apprenticeship on the Democratic Press, afterwards merged with the Tribune, as Press and Tribune, where he remained until after the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861. Quite a number of the printers entered the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by General John F. Farnsworth, and proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia. In the service he attained successively the rank of Second Lieutenant, Adjutant and Captain in his Regiment. For a time he served with Gen. E. V. Sumner, commanding the Second Army Corps, as an Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff; again, with Gen. "Dick" Richardson, Provost Marshal of his Division, and later with Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, commanding the Cavalry Corps, as an Aide-de-Camp, and with Gen. Farnsworth as assistant Adjutant General of his brigade. While he participated in many of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, he received only slight wounds which in nowise incapacitated him for service. In February, 1864, he resigned from the Eighth Ills. Cavalry to accept promotion as Lieutenant Colonel in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry (commanded by Col. Jno. L. Beveridge), and was ordered with his regiment to the Department of the Missouri, under command of General Rosencranz, where he was assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry of the District of North Missouri. He participated in the battle of Glasgow, Mo., during the celebrated "Price Raid" and subsquently joined in the pursuit of Price in Missouri and Kansas, continuing until the chase was abandoned. In May, 1865, he was ordered to Chalk Bluff, Ark., and secured the surrender of Gen. M. Jeff Thompson —being the first surrender to take place west of the Mississippi River. His later service was on the "Plains" to intercept the returning Indians from Gen. Ben. McCulloch's confederate army, and at established "posts" until the regiment to which he belonged returned to Springfield, Ills., to be mustered out. He retired from the service with rank of

Brevet Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services during the War.

In civil life Colonel Hynes was enterprising and aggressive; at one time elected as Mayor of Kenosha, Wis., he did acceptable service.

Subsequently he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in merchandising with varying fortune, and later on returned to Chicago under an engagement with the late Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune. Remaining with the Tribune for awhile, he took a position in the County Treasurer's office, where he was employed when the final summons came. He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 1, 1902. At times he was associated with military posts of the G. A. R.; Printers' Associations; the Masonic Order, and other honorable and social organizations. In preparing this sketch your Committee had access to what are considered authentic data, and due credit should be given to those who originally collected the facts given.

We place on record our appreciation of a brave soldier, a worthy citizen and a generous friend.

GEORGE A. HOLLOWAY,
ALBERT F. DEAN,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

THEODORE WILLIS LETTON.

Adjutant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, November 8, 1909.

THEODORE WILLIS LETTON, our Companion in the Loyal Legion, while in peaceful slumber, passed away at his home on the 8th of October, 1908. In passing from this life into that mysterious beyond, he has solved the problem which has occupied the minds of philosophers, theologists, scientists, and the wisest of men of all Ages.

He left surviving him a devoted life companion, two daughters and a son, Mr. Harold Willis Letton, a Companion in succession in this Commandery.

He was born in July, 1840, in the beautiful little village of Le Claire, in Iowa, on the western bank of the Missis-

sippi River. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, which became the home of his boyhood, youth and early manhood. In the public schools of Quincy he acquired that knowledge and discipline of mind which became the foundation of a patriotic and gallant military record and successful civic and business attainments. Colleges were not available to him, but he fully compensated for the deprivation of those advantages by indefatigable industry and indomitable determination to acquire a liberal education in the schools to which he had access, and which gave him a high standing in all his classes, and an assurance of eminent success which he attained in his manhood.

Among the achievements of his youth was the organization of a military company that under his command took high rank among organizations of that character for discipline, drill and efficiency. Looking from the present time back to the period before the War, it seems significant, if not Providential, that so many military organizations of the character of that to which our Companion in his youth belonged, and took so active a part in bringing up to a high degree of efficiency, were brought into existence before hostilities commenced, so that we had a large body of patriotic and high-minded young men, superior in attainments and intelligence, to enter the service, and from which organizations our country drew, when war came, so many of its bravest and ablest soldiers and officers. It seems to us now, as if that spirit of activity in that direction was premonitory of the need and the preparations that met that need when the shock came.

There was a spirit of patriotism that like an inspiration led our Companion, and with the other young men at that time, in their preparation for high sacrifice they were called to make, and the duty they were called upon to perform. So, when War shed its dark shadow o'er our land, he promptly responded to the call of one of the greatest of great war

governors, Richard Yates, and entered the ranks of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry in August, 1861, and was immediately chosen First Lieutenant of Company C, and mustered September 12, 1861.

General Prentiss, a prominent citizen of Quincy, having entered the army, had been assigned to the command of the troops in North Missouri, which were engaged in driving out Confederate raiders, bushwhackers, and bridge burners, an active service and one filled with peril. Lieutenant Letton was quickly detailed for duty on this General's staff and took a conspicuous part in several contests with them.

In the following winter General Prentiss moved his command southward, and it became a part of the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant, who, finding the line of operation by the Mississippi filled with difficulties, decided to change his direction and adopted the Tennessee River as a better line into the enemy's country. Fort Henry, in February, 1862, was the first objective point and brought the first success, and a few days later Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, with a large number of prisoners, was captured, filling the hearts of the soldiers with confidence and courage and the hearts of the people with joy.

These things led to new schemes and "On to Pittsburg Landing!" became the slogan. Blankets of snow and frozen hands did not chill the ardor of the boys, who were getting their first taste of real war. Our Companion never faltered, and his youthful military training was now of high value and his work went not unnoticed.

On the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, began one of the greatest battles of the war, raging furiously all day and ending on the 7th. Men's courage was truly tried. At one time during the 6th so great was the resistance to the Confederate advance that three of the strongest Confederate brigades were successively thrown against General Prentiss' shattered ranks, only to be hurled back again and again; then

sixty-two pieces of field artillery were hastily gathered from other positions and put side by side in close working order, making an artillery line half a mile long. As fast as it was possible to hurl the death-dealing missiles, the bloody work went on. Not long could any troops endure such slaughter, and the "Hornet's Nest" was finally abandoned. For his part in this battle Lieutenant Letton, on April 28, 1862, was promoted to the Adjutancy of the regiment and shared the hardships incident to the Siege of Corinth that began on April 29, 1862, and ended when that great strategetical position became ours through the enemy's retirement, May 30, 1862.

On October 3rd and 4th, 1862, he aided in winning the victory gained by our armies at the Battle of Corinth. November 16, 1862, he was detailed as A. A. A. G., Third Brigade, Second Division, 16th A. C., serving as such until May, 1864, when he was sent to the staff of General William Vandever, as A. A. A. G., and so remained until August, 1864; and then while at Rome, Georgia, on the Atlanta Campaign, he put aside the soldier's arms and entered the paths of peace, bearing to his Northern home a patriot's and a soldier's well-earned honors.

For a time, like many another who entered the service without a previous civil occupation, his mind turned to mercantile pursuits, but underwriting soon seemed to his liking, and he entered the insurance field in Kansas City, and it became his life vocation.

In his chosen profession he filled many positions of high trust and great responsibility, and the duties thus put upon him were always honestly, faithfully and efficiently discharged. He was a man beloved by his associates, whether in official or business life or the social circle. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion early took a strong hold upon his affections, and in January, 1882, he was elected a Companion of the First Class through the Commandery of

the State of Illinois, and remained with us continuously until the end. He greatly regretted that it was impossible to meet more frequently with us, but delicate health and absence from the city deprived him of what he esteemed to be an inestimable pleasure.

He became a member of George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, September 25, 1895.

While we mourn the death of our Companion and Friend we also desire to express to his family the assurance of our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

SAMUEL S. FROWE,
AMOS J. HARDING,
MYRON H. BEACH,
Committee.

HENRY WALLACE CALDWELL.

First Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Redlands, California, December 22, 1909.

HENRY WALLACE CALDWELL was born at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, in 1843, and died at Redlands, California, December 22, 1908. His number on our roll of membership is 278, and he was elected May 16, 1886, his insignia with the Order being 4701. His father, Robert Caldwell, was a Presbyterian minister of more than statewide reputation and was looking forward with pride and satisfaction to the time when his son would take his place in the ministry. To that end, he was sending him through college when the war for the Union came in 1861. His father succeeded in persuading him to remain in college

for that year, but in 1862 the boy broke away and enlisted as a private soldier in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry.

In a single day, the whole current of his life was changed. He soon attracted the attention of his Colonel, who had him promoted to a First Lieutenancy in Company B of that regiment, though less than nineteen years of age.

He was with the regiment in their raid into Virginia and their skirmish at Big Creek Gap, and several others of lesser note in this campaign. He led his company in the fight at Perkins' Mill, in Tenn., where they captured fifty prisoners, eighty horses and two hundred muskets.

In March, 1863, Col. Clark of the Confederate Army, raided into Kentucky through Winchester and Mt. Sterling, burning Mt. Sterling, and captured one company of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry and paroled them. The 10th and 5th Kentucky Cavalry, by a bold charge, scattered the forces of Col. Clark and drove them back into Virginia. It was a part of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry that captured Gen. Humphrey Marshall and his famous horse artillery on this raid.

Companion Caldwell was commended by his superior officers more than once for his gallantry and soldierly conduct. Much the larger part of his service was in Kentucky. He was for a time detailed as provost Marshal at Lexington, where he discharged the perplexing duties of the office so well that he received the approval of both the military and civil authorities.

Companion Caldwell was mustered out of the service Sept. 10th, 1863. He was married in 1865 to Miss Hannah A. North, who died in 1900. There are surviving them two sons, Frank C. and Oliver N., and two daughters, Miss Julia and Mrs. Dwight M. Swobe.

From his boyhood to his death, he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

In his business career after the war, he displayed that energy and superior ability which from a financial stand-

point made his life a success. His integrity was never questioned, and all his business associates soon became his personal friends.

He was so loving and gentle in his disposition that no one who knew him in his later years could for a moment imagine that he had ever been baptized in the smoke of battle or been a fearless rider in the front line of a cavalry charge. Yet in the days of the Civil War, no son of Kentucky was more brave than he.

At the border line of this life, we say "Good night," with the hope and faith that, when we cross the river, we shall meet him again.

EDWARD A. BLODGETT,
JOSEPH J. SIDDALL,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

FRANCIS ASBURY RIDDLE.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Died at Chicago, January 30, 1910.

FRANCIS ASBURY RIDDLE, one of the most faithful Companions of our Order, departed this life at his residence, 1441 West Jackson Boulevard, on Friday, January 28, 1910, of paralysis, after a prolonged illness. About five years ago Colonel Riddle suffered from a nervous attack which was the result of the great strain caused by his numerous professional duties; this was followed by alternate improvements and relapses extending over this long period; during the last year he became so weak that he was obliged to give up all attempts to recover and remained at his home under the care of his physician and devoted wife.

Thus terminated a long and active life during which he was conspicuous for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the veterans who aided in the preservation of our National Union.

F. A. Riddle was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 19, 1843; his parents were John Riddle, and Sarah Han (Clark) Riddle, his wife.

He attended school near his home, then entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until the end of his sophomore year, when overflowing with patriotic zeal he improved his first opportunity to go to the front with the defenders of the Union cause. He enlisted on June 20, 1862, as a private in Company B. 130th Illinois Infantry Volunteers; on December 8, 1863, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Colored Infantry (afterwards 93rd U. S. Infantry); on March 29, 1864, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant.

His service was with the Army of the Tennessee, in the 13th Army Corps, and in the Department of the Gulf. He took part in the battles of Port Gibson, and Hankinson's Ferry, Champion Hills, Big Black River, the Siege of Vicksburg, the action at Bayou La Fourche, Ash Bayou, Bayou Teche Campaign. On July 6, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged.

He at once returned to Illinois College to complete his course there and afterwards entered the Union College (now Northwestern University Law School) from which he was graduated in 1867, and admitted to the bar of Illinois the same year.

He was married on October 7, 1869, to Sarah Gallaher, the daughter of Reverend William G. Gallaher, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Jacksonville, Ill.

His widow, who so faithfully and efficiently attended him during the long years of his protracted illness, now survives our departed comrade.

Mr. Riddle was a member and one of the founders and builders of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as Commander of America Post and was then transferred to George H. Thomas Post No. 5 on January 8, 1904.

On January 20, 1896, he was elected a member of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, in which he served as President during the years 1899 and 1900, he was made a member of the Board of Directors thereof on January 18, 1897, and served as such until his death.

He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, November 4, 1885, Insignia Number 4142.

Governor Richard Yates appointed Companion Riddle as one of the Commissioners, authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of Illinois in 1901, to erect monuments and markers in the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in honor of the soldiers from Illinois who were so active in that campaign, as Companion Riddle had served there during that momentous siege. He took an active and enthusiastic part in the work of the Commission which resulted in the erection of the beautiful monumental temple and markers that now adorn that remarkable park. He was in fact chairman of the Committee on Design, and it is due to his own and his beloved wife's correct taste and knowledge of ancient and modern art that America has on the historic field of Vicksburg a most appropriate and artistic Memorial erected to those who served in the ever memorable Vicksburg Campaign—in which are preserved in enduring bronze and marble, the name, company, regiment and rank of every man from Illinois who took part in the battles and siege which brought about on July 4, 1863, the capitulation of a great army and the surrender to the National Govern-

ment of one of the most strongly fortified cities of the Confederacy.

He was an impressive and forceful speaker, a close Club, and the Chicago Bar Association. Whenever there was an opportunity to promote the cause of loyalty to the lawfully constituted authorities and good citizenship, there he was always found actively exerting himself to help the good cause.

His public spirit and efficiency caused him to be elected in 1876 to the Senate of the State of Illinois, where for four years he served with distinguished ability. He was appointed on the Staff of the Governor of Illinois with the rank of Colonel. In this capacity he was called upon to represent and speak for the Governor on the occasion of the return of the 8th Regiment of the National Guard, from its service in the Spanish-American war. His address on this occasion was replete with historic references, patriotism and an eloquence that charmed and thrilled all who heard it.

His recognized abilities as a counsellor at law caused him to be selected as the attorney for the Board of Commissioners of the West Park System, and he gave to that service a legal ability and a faithfulness to duty never surpassed, serving in that capacity for many years.

He was regarded as one of the ablest advisory attorneys in the West, and his counsel was sought in many important causes.

He was an impressive and foreful speaker, a close student, logical in argument and gifted with such a fund of humor and genial grace that he won success readily and drew to himself the warm friendship of those with whom he had intercourse among all classes in this community, and throughout the State.

His scholarly taste and judgment was shown in the carefully selected library in his home, where the best of the classics and of English literature were found, as well as

many rare and valuable volumes which were a delight to his appreciative friends who were privileged to share with him his rare collection.

The most prominent characteristic of our lamented Companion was his rigid devotion to the memory of the service rendered by the soldiers and sailors of the Union during the Civil War; in that he was unwavering, the sincerity of his patriotism served as an inspiration to his comrades, and his devotion to the memory of our Matyred Lincoln (whom as a boy he had often seen and heard) was one of the causes which led to the regular series of annual Lincoln services on February 12th, in Memorial Hall.

In the great war for the preservation of the National Union, he assisted in the capture of fortifications. In the time of peace he assisted in maintaining and building churches. When the opportunity was afforded him he assisted in the creation of a memorial temple and markers to preserve the memory of his fellow soldiers who gave up their lives that the Union might endure.

Those who have been privileged to know and appreciate the sturdy virtues of Companion Riddle, will always cherish the memory of his patriotic energy, the genial comradeship, the brilliant eloquence, and the bright wit of our departed friend.

To the widow, who faithfully devoted herself to him in his long illness and who now survives him, we respectfully extend our sympathy and best wishes and trust that her great loss may be mitigated by the memory of the virtues and achievements of the gallant spirit that has gone to his reward.

Richard S. Tuthill,
Arba N. Waterman,
Edward A. Blodgett,
Committee.

DAVID HILLIS LAW.

Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers. Died at Brownsville, Texas, February 13, 1910.

SURGEON DAVID HILLIS LAW, for many years a prominent physician of Dixon, Illinois, died February 13th, 1910, at a hospital in Brownsville, Texas. He came to Mission, Texas, in January to join his wife and younger son, who had preceded him to the South earlier in the season. His remains are buried at Dixon, Illinois, where most of his life was spent.

Dr. Law left a wife and two sons, one grandson and a baby granddaughter, the latter since deceased.

The doctor was one of the leading and progressive citizens of Lee County, for he did much toward the upbuilding

and development of the county, and with the promotion of its best interests his name is inseparably connected. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in New York City, July 4th, 1830. In 1838 he came with his parents to Lee County. His life was a varied and eventful one. In the spring of 1852 the doctor joined a party enroute for California; with teams they crossed the plains, living upon the wild game which they could secure and the milk furnished by the cows which they took with them. Some of his comrades died on the way of cholera, which was epidemic at the time. Ere they reached their destination they encountered the red men, and the doctor won for himself a gallant record for bravery. Were all of his experience in crossing the plains told, much of the story would hardly be credited by those who did not experience such a life.

Four years he spent in the west engaged in mining. His recollections of that period were very vivid. He exchanged some mining claims for a tract of land but at that time titles were difficult to verify on account of old Spanish rights, and he lost the land. On his return in 1856 he entered upon the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Oliver Everett, an early physician of Lee County, now deceased. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, one of the foremost medical schools in the country at that time. He graduated in the class of '61. The Civil War was then in progress and he relinquished all thought of private practice. Enlisting in Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, May 24, 1861, Dr. Law became assistant surgeon of his regiment, and was detailed as staff surgeon for General Curtis, discharging the duties of battalion surgeon. Later he was discharged, in order that he might accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of a Missouri regiment, but as the war was then drawing to a close the troops were never called forth and the doctor acted

as private surgeon for different generals who recognized his skill and ability, and, not wishing him to leave the service, hired him on a salary.

His bravery and loyalty to his country were frequently tested and never failed. On one occasion he broke up a meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle that had convened in a hotel where he had occasion to stop. At another time he was out foraging for hospital supplies when he suddenly met face to face a rebel captain. He realized that one or the other must be the captor and he determined to be that man. He marched the captain into the Union camp and the family have in their possession at the present time the sabre captured from the rebel. His military career is one of which his relatives may well be proud.

For four years he served his country faithfully and well, and when the war was over and his services no longer needed he took up private practice.

On his return home to Dixon, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Everett, the connection continuing until 1873, when he removed to Chicago, where he practiced medicine for a time, finally returning to Dixon, where he re-established his former practice, which he kept up to a certain extent until the time of his death.

In 1861 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary P. Dillon, who died in 1867, leaving a son, David Hillis Law, Jr. Dr. Law was married the second time, May 10, 1880, to Miss Dorothy N. Taylor of Chicago. To this union one son, James Everett, was born, January 13, 1882.

In all business dealings Dr. Law was the soul of honor; his word as good as his bond.

He was elected an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 9, 1896, insignia number 11,437.

His life work is over, but his record will be preserved in the archives of our Commandery in the rapidly increasing list of those who "have fought a good fight and gone to their reward."

JAMES M. BALL,
ISRAEL P. RUMSEY,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
Committee.

ELIJAH B. SHERMAN.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, May 1, 1910.

COMPANION ELIJAH B. SHERMAN, who became a member of the Commandery of Illinois in April, 1886, departed this life in his home in Chicago, May 1, 1910. He was permitted to extend his useful life considerably beyond the allotted period of three score years and ten, and to retain the vigor of a strong mind up to the last. During a residence in Chicago covering nearly forty-seven years, as a public spirited lawyer, speaker and writer, he contributed his full share to the intellectual, moral and patriotic development of our city.

When on February 12th, 1909, the Illinois Commandery

paid its respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday anniversary, Companion Sherman spoke words which were a fitting panegyric to him whose life and work they were meant to glorify. These words seem now a worthy memento of the Companion whose heart promoted the thought and whose mind and tongue had the gift of their utterance.

A SPRIG OF ROSEMARY—FOR REMEMBRANCE.

I never looked upon the face of Abraham Lincoln until I saw him glorifying the catafalque upon which he lay, clad in the somber habiliments of death, while sorrowing multitudes passed with reverent tread and eyes moist with the dew of grief.

It was the most impressive spectacle upon which my eyes ever rested. As I gazed upon the striking features of our martyred President, and remembered that for four long years he had suffered in his sensitive soul the anguish of our nation's sad Gethsemane, I was blinded by tears I could not repress.

A few days later, in an assemblage of grief-stricken citizens, I said: "In the fullness of time some inspired bard will marry the mighty deeds of our country's savior to flowing verbal music, and both will become immortal." No bard has vouchsafed that herculean task, nor is it now to be desired. The genius of Tennyson or the eloquence of Bossuet could add nothing to the pean of praise which resounds throughout the civilized world. No loving tribute, no lofty panegyric, can increase the affectionate regard in which he is everywhere held. Nothing can augment the imperishable glory which crowns the martyred hero whose name we reverently pronounce, whose image is stamped upon every loyal heart.

In one of his sententious utterances Emerson tells us: "The gods of fable are the shining moments of great men." In the twilight of antiquity one who wrought so grandly as Lincoln would have been enshrined among the gods. America enshrines him in the hearts of countless millions, and reveres him as the man chosen by God to be the savior of a great nation. His divine mission accomplished, he took his place beside the Father of his Country, upon the pedestal whereon he had stood in solitary grandeur.

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln!

With these two figures looming large in the limelight of history, America stands unabashed in the presence of "the Glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome."

Our Companion was born in Fairfield, Vermont, on June 18th, 1832, and was descended from Samuel Sherman, who had emigrated from England nearly two hundred years before and settled in Connecticut. About a hundred years ago his grandfather, Ezra Sherman, moved to Vermont, where, and in western Massachusetts, the family became notable factors in the development of that Berkshire hill country.

The subject of this memorial was reared on a farm, where, while acquiring a common school education, he toiled as others did. At the age of nineteen he taught a district school. He entered Middlebury College in 1856, from which he graduated in 1860, and shortly thereafter became the principal of Brandon Seminary. In the spring of 1862, he assisted in raising the Ninth Vermont Infantry; resigned his peaceful vocation, and, having been elected Second Lieutenant of his Company, he was mustered in as a soldier of the United States on July 1st, 1862, at Brattleboro. He served with his Regiment at various stations in Virginia until September of that year, when he was surrendered with the garrison at Harper's Ferry. After being paroled he was sent to Camp Douglas, (Chicago) Illinois, not being eligible for further service at the front until he could be exchanged. He became tired of inactivity after three months of waiting, and left the service upon tender of his resignation, January 7, 1863. He immediately entered the old Chicago University Law School, from which he graduated in 1864. In 1884, his Alma Mater conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, and in 1894 he became one of her trustees.

Companion Sherman was elected to the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly in 1876. That legislature passed the law creating the Illinois National Guard, which was organized on July 1st, 1877, and severely tested, within ten days of that time, during the railroad strikes of 1877, that paralyzed the commercial activities of the entire coun-

try. Aside from his earnest labors in the passage of this law, he also assisted greatly in the enactment of the law creating the Appellate Courts of Illinois. He was elected to a second term and became a member of the Committee on Militia. This afforded him an opportunity to aid further in legislative improvement of the National Guard. It is fair to presume that his zealous activity in this direction had an influence toward his appointment by Governor Cullom as Judge Advocate of the First Brigade with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served in this capacity until 1884 when he tendered his resignation.

Companion Sherman became a Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court in 1879, in which position he served until his death, impartially, judicially and faithfully. In 1884, during the period of national supervision of Congressional elections, he served as Chief Supervisor of Elections of the Northern District of Illinois. He received full commendation for the skillful and fair performance of a most difficult task.

Our Companion in 1877 was one of the founders of the Illinois State Bar Association, and its President in 1882. He also was a Vice-President of the American Bar Association in 1885 and in 1889. In Masonry he had reached the thirty-second degree, and among the Odd Fellows he held a most exalted rank.

Knowing him to have been ever faithful to the memory of the home of his youthful activities and Green Mountain traditions, we naturally find him enrolled among the Sons of Vermont and the New England Society of Chicago which latter society twice honored him by selecting him as its President.

The Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders; the Philosophical Society, and a number of other social and literary organizations, gave him full opportunity

for the enjoyment of social interchange and literary growth, which was greatly prized by him.

The Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion knew him as a loyal and patriotic member. He was more especially active in both before either was much known—outside of "old soldier circles." He has been Commander of his Post, No. 28, of the G. A. R. and in 1892 was a member of the Council of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

In 1866 our Companion married Miss Hattie G. Lovering of Iowa Falls, Iowa, who together with their only son, Companion Bernis Wilmarth Sherman, survives him.

To them, the widow and son, both of them keenly conscious of the good work done by the husband and father for the betterment and exaltation of mankind, we can truly say that we are glad to have been sharers in his companionship, and now claim the right to share in the sorrow that inexorable death has brought. We offer "A sprig of Rosemary for remembrance."

CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
ORVILLE W. BALLARD,
WILBER G. BENTLEY,
Committee.

WILTON ATKINSON JENKINS.

Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, June 2, 1910.

ONCE more we are called upon to perform the sad duty of recording the passing on of one more of our esteemed Companions, the lamented Lieutenant Colonel Wilton Atkinson Jenkins.

His death occurred in the most tragic manner and made a very distinct impression upon the minds of his many Companions who witnessed the deplorable event. At the usual monthly meeting of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the State of Illinois on the evening of the second day of June, 1910, held in the rooms of the Midday Club, the Colonel was to read the paper for the evening, and the subject he had selected was entitled, "The Unrewarded Hero."

Referring to the services of the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, the Colonel being very familiar with this subject, spoke without notes and after proceeding along some ten or fifteen minutes and speaking of the last interview that Secretary Stanton had with President Lincoln, the Colonel commenced the following sentence:

"Stanton went home happy, Mr. Lincoln went to his death, for that night he was assassinated and the entire North was in a pall of gloom and the shock and horror of the appalling unprecedented"—the Colonel then hesitated and repeated the word "unprecedented," suddenly threw up his hands and fell backwards, dead. The Companions rushed to his side, and amongst them were several physicians, but alas, nothing could be done as life was extinct. The Commandery adjourned. Thus the spirit of Colonel Jenkins took its flight to the "other shore," in the presence of his best friends and loyal Companions. In the words of many of the Companions present, a more fitting time or place could not be desired to terminate one's earthly career, excepting, of course, the family home.

Colonel Jenkins was born in Carleton, Ohio, April 10th, 1828. He had passed his eighty-second birthday when the end came. His parents moved to Iowa in 1844, where he helped his father open a farm. He left home in 1846 and went to Louisiana and remained there five years, part of the time running a general store and part of the time as a steamboat clerk. He returned to Iowa in 1853. While in Louisiana he saw the evils of slavery and imbibed a strong antipathy against that barbaric system.

After returning to Iowa he met and married Miss Eliza A. Squier, who now survives him. Later he moved to Le Roy, Kansas, where he was at the breaking out of the Civil War, in which he plunged with his usual energy and recruited a company of cavalry and was made captain of the same and was mustered in with the Fifth Kansas Volunteer

Cavalry, Aug. 10th, 1861. The following February he was made Major and later on promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was in command of the regiment from the summer of 1862 to the day of its muster out, Aug. 11th, 1864.

During this service he marched with his regiment from Ft. Leavenworth via Ft. Scott to Carthage, Springfield and Sedalia, Mo., and then through the Ozarks via Salem, joining General S. H. Curtis at Black River, where, being brigaded with Gen. C. C. Washburn, he made the march down White River, participating in the several actions of Cache River, Cotton Plant and Des Arc.

He was given the advance from Clarendon to Helena, Arkansas, (Col. Clayton being sick) when after a forced march (without rations) of twenty-four hours, he entered Helena at daylight, July 12th, 1862. He had sole command of the forces attached to his own regiment in the two important engagements (Rebellion Record, Series I, Volume 34, Page 770) at Mt. Elba and La Anguille River, in the last successfully repulsing three desperate charges of Texas and Missouri Cavalry of greater superior force, their commander, Gen. Marmaduke, reporting the loss of several valuable officers and men. (Vide Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 22, pages 326-7.)

He led the column with 400 picked men of the Fifth Kansas during General C. C. Washburn's raid to Grenada, Miss., to cut the railroad and commanded the skirmish line on our right at the Battle of Helena, July 4th, 1863.

During his term of service he was never reported on the sick list, and saving when on detached service, led his regiment in almost all the scouting expeditions, raids, skirmishes and battles which they were ordered to make or participated in from July, 1862, until his muster out August 11th, 1864. Coming to Chicago in July, 1865, he bought out the old Stewart House, State and Washington streets, and it being

partly destroyed by fire May, 1867, it was re-built and he opened it as the St. James Hotel, January 1st, 1868. In the great fire of 1871 he suffered a loss of over $50,000 by the burning of his hotel, corner of Wabash Ave. and Madison St. He also planned and promoted the building of the new Clifton House, Wabash and Monroe St., and after keeping it from 1873 to fall of 1876 was compelled to close its doors. He also lost in the great fire a sword, sash and belt given him before being mustered out of service by the officers of his regiment at a cost of $350.00, with the donors' names engraved on its blade, its loss causing a greater regret for this beautiful memento of the regard and confidence of his brother officers than the great money loss by the fire.

Thus closes the record of the useful and worthy life of our departed Companion, which is a beautiful model for the guidance of our younger Companions. While experiencing some of the greatest vicissitudes of fortune he never lost his courage and elasticity of nature, and always retained the trust, confidence and respect of his business, as well as his personal friends.

He became a member of this commandery March 2nd, 1883, and was very much attached to it and was almost always present at its meetings, which he enjoyed immensely, deeply interested in its proceedings and enjoyed highly social intercourse with its members. Our state and country in his death have lost a tried and a true patriot, Chicago a good citizen, our Commandery a loyal and genial Companion and his family a devoted and loving husband and father. To these the Commandery extends their deepest sympathy in this their time of trouble and sorrow.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

GEORGE GREEN,
WILLIAM B. KEELER,
MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
Committee.

DE LAFAYETTE MUSSELMAN.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers. Died at Quincy, Ill., June 16, 1910.

LIEUTENANT DE LAFAYETTE MUSSELMAN died at Quincy, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of June, and in his death this Commandery lost an honored member, whose record of service in the War of the Rebellion was a brilliant one.

Born in Fulton County, Illinois, on April 21st, 1842, and reared in humble circumstances, he manifested a love for books and an ambition for knowledge, to which may be attributed much of his success later in life.

At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the 85th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was elected First Sergeant upon the organization of Company G. A few weeks later, while in

camp at Nashville, Tenn., he was elected Second Lieutenant and served to the end of the war with this rank. He actively participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged during his service, and among them were the battles of Perryville, Ky., Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Ga., Dallas, Ga., Peach Tree Creek, Chickamauga, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain and the Battle of Jonesboro.

At the battle of Perryville he had his gun shot out of his hands by a rebel ball which passed through the breech of the gun while he was loading it. He at once captured a rebel gun wich he carried from the field with him. After the battle of Missionary Ridge his regiment took up the line of march from Chattanooga for the relief of General Burnside, who was besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville. Longstreet had attacked the garrison, but was defeated and was moving up the valley when Lieutenant Musselman's regiment reached Knoxville. Thereupon he returned to Chattanooga with an exhausted, worn-out company, many being shoeless and with bleeding feet on frozen ground.

At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain his company made the charge with 31 men, eight being killed and eight wounded. When within fifteen feet of the enemy's breastworks he was wounded in the right arm, but refusing to leave the field, took charge of his Company, which he thereafter commanded to the end of the war, except while on detailed service or leave of absence. A few yards away from him the gallant Colonel Daniel McCook was mortally wounded, and Colonel Harmon of the 125th Illinois, assuming command of the brigade, fell almost immediately after.

At the battle of Peach Tree Creek in front of Atlanta, July 19, 1864, the 85th Illinois crossed the creek in advance of the other regiments and moving to the top of the hill were surprised in encountering a rebel brigade of six regiments. A large percentage of the right half of the regiment were killed or wounded. An order to drop back be-

hind the bluff was unheard by Lieutenant Musselman, and in the confusion of the noise and smoke he did not discover the retreat until he was practically within the rebel lines. Dropping as though dead upon the field until twilight he then determined to make a run to the Union line of intrenchments at the top of the hill and about 150 yards to the rear. He was discovered as he ran and the enemy fired a volley at him which struck nothing but a "dog tent" which was rolled around his blanket. The tent was so full of holes when unwrapped that it was left upon the field as being unfit for further service. On June 5th, 1865, his company was mustered out of service at Washington and returned to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, on June 19th and there disbanded.

The money which he saved during the great conflict enabled him to realize his cherished ambition of pursuing a course of study in a business college, with the result that he subsequently became the head of the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, of which he has been the president since 1870. He was the author of a number of commercial text books and was the recipient of many medals from various expositions for superior penmanship. He was a devout Christian, an active member of the Methodist church and always a strong moral force in his community. Unassuming in manner and soldierly in his bearing, he was admired by his fellow citizens and beloved by the thousands of his pupils who lived scattered over the United States. To the latter he was as a father. He was their friend, adviser, counsellor. For forty years he furnished those who were subject to his tutelage with a high example of citizenship, and hundreds of young men owe to him their successful commercial careers.

As he fought with unflinching fortitude and bravery the battles of the Civil War, so he entered the lists of peace and the struggles which awaited him there. In winning the

later battles, he never lost an open heart and cheerful mien. He loved nature and was never happier than when among the trees and plants surrounding his home. While working among them he contracted the cold which developed into his last illness, and he entered into the final great review of those who have passed beyond. While the American flag for which he fought so bravely and so well was flying at half mast over his college, which had become the greatest of its kind in this country, he was buried in beautiful Woodland Cemetery upon the bank of the great Father of Waters.

To the widow, the daughter and the three sons who survive him is tendered the heartfelt sympathy of this Commandery.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE,
MICHAEL PIGGOTT,
E. BENTLEY HAMILTON,
Committee.

JAMES NEVINS HYDE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy. Died at Prout's Neck, Maine, September 6, 1910.

JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., an Original Companion of this Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, elected January 5, 1881, Insignia No. 2017, died at his summer residence at Prout's Neck, Maine, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1910, in the seventy-first year of his age, and we, his surviving Companions of the Illinois Commandery, sincerely mourn his unexpected and sudden death, when apparently in full health and mental vigor, and in the front rank of his chosen profession, that noblest in the world.

James Nevins Hyde was born at Norwich, Connecticut,

on June 21st, 1840, the son of Edward Goodrich and Hannah Huntington (Thomas) Hyde, whose ancestry included colonials well known in the annals of New England. Among these were four who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, William Bradford, John Alden, William Mullins and Thomas Rogers, and others were Lieut. Col. William Whiting, an officer in the French and Indian wars (1693-1709), and Lieut. Col. Simon Lathrop, who commanded a Connecticut regiment at Louisburg in 1745. These admitted Dr. Hyde to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, while James Hyde, a lieutenant in the War of Independence, entitled him to become a member in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, entered Yale University in the class of 1861, and after graduating with high honors began the study of medicine with Dr. William H. Draper at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

On July 14th, 1863, he entered the service of his country as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., although in the peninsular campaign of 1862 he had already served, in transferring the sick and wounded soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to northern ports, in caring for the wounded of the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and in the Fall and Winter of the same year on duty in the hospitals of Washington, as Assistant Surgeon.

On October 26, 1863, Dr. Hyde was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., on December 23, 1867, he became a Passed Assistant Surgeon. In February, 1869, he resigned from the Navy, and after attending the second course of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M. D. From then on he practiced his profession in Chicago, Illinois, until his death.

His war service was with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in charge of the Naval Hospital, Newberne,

North Carolina, at the Washington Navy Yard, and later he was assigned to active service on the San Jacinto, flagship of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and cruised in the Gulf of Mexico during 1864.

He was then on hospital duty at Key West, Florida, and in 1865 cruised on board the Powhatan. In the Autumn of 1865 he was ordered to the Ticonderoga of the European Squadron under Admiral Farragut, and visited the ports of the Mediterranean and of Northern and Western Europe and the coast of Africa as far south as St. Paul de Loando.

Since making his home in Chicago, Dr. Hyde has steadily risen to eminence in his profession, has been appointed to many professorships and has added to his reputation by many medical works of value and authority, while he has been honored by membership in many American and foreign dermatological medical societies and organizations. His clinics were famous and his teaching may be considered inspired and to all who listened to him most eloquent and instructive.

On July 31, 1872, our Companion married Alice Louise Griswold who, with one son, Charles Cheney Hyde, a Companion of the Order, survives him, and it is needless to say that the marriage was a most happy one.

As a friend Dr. Hyde was affectionate and loving and ever ready to spend himself for those he loved without reserve. He was a member of the University Club, The Chicago Literary Club and many others, and his social qualities were highly appreciated. He was an earnest Christian, devoted to his church, but with no narrowness or bigotry, and his loss to the community will long be felt as a serious affliction, and to his friends as a sweet and constant memory of one who lived nobly and died without fear and without reproach.

Wm. Eliot Furness,
Horatio Loomis Wait,
Henry V. Freeman,
Committee.

GEORGE LABAN PADDOCK.

Major United States Colored Troops. Died at Winnetka, Illinois, September 11, 1910.

AGAIN we mourn the loss of a loved Companion. Ex-Commander Major G. L. Paddock died at his home in Winnetka, Illinois, at 1:45 p. m. on September 11, 1910, in the seventy-seventh year of life.

George Laban Paddock was born October 8th, 1832, at Augusta, Georgia. His father was George Hussey Paddock of New York, and his mother was Rebecca Bolles of the same place. At the time of his birth his parents were temporarily residing at Augusta, Georgia.

His forebears on both sides were of early New England stock, coming from Wales and England in the early half of the 17th century.

He was educated at private schools, and in 1848 he removed with his parents to Bureau County, Illinois. In pursuit of his professional education he attended the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1859.

May 2, 1861, having been enrolled at Springfield for service, April 21, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service as First Lieutenant Company L, 12th Illinois Infantry Regiment U. S. Volunteers, for the term of three months, at the end of which term he re-enlisted and served until honorably discharged on tender of resignation June 16, 1862, induced thereto by the critical illness of his mother. During his service he took part under Grant in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, and the campaign against Corinth. During the engagement at Fort Donelson General John A. McArthur was wounded in the foot, and Lieut. Paddock, who was acting as his aide, dismounted and cut off the General's boot under a heavy shower of shot and shell, but escaped without wound.

On June 22, 1864, our Companion returned to service as Major of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and remained until honorably discharged, July 28, 1865.

During the time he was out of the service of his country Mr. Paddock married Caroline M. Bolles, daughter of Judge Bolles of Boston, Massachusetts, his cousin twice removed. She survives her husband with five children, two sons, Charles A. and George A. Paddock, and three daughters, Mrs. Arthur Bowen and Misses Caroline and Margaret Paddock.

On finally leaving the Army Major Paddock returned to Princeton, Illinois, and practiced the profession of the law until April, 1868, when he removed to Chicago, where he continued such practice, rising steadily and rapidly in the esteem of his fellows at the Cook County bar; he was especially strong in insurance and real estate law.

Major Paddock was elected an Original Companion of the first class of the Order by this Commandery in January, 1881. He became Junior Vice Commander in 1889, Senior Vice Commander in 1890, and Commander in 1891.

Companion Paddock was loved and respected by his legal brothers for his sterling character, which was never sullied by any unprofessional act or thought, and by his Companions of our Order for his bravery and devotion to duty.

He was an earnest Christian, connected with the Episcopal Church, but was tolerant and liberal in his views to all worthy and honest believers in other forms of religion. He was an earnest reader, interested in all matters of public import, and an agreeable conversationalist with a rare humor in his social and home life.

We cannot mourn for a more worthy Companion.

WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
FRANCIS LACKNER,
JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
Committee.

SAMUEL CARY GLOVER.

Brevet Major United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, September 22, 1910.

BREVET MAJOR SAMUEL CARY GLOVER was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 11th, 1841, and died at his home in Chicago, September 22nd, 1910.

At the beginning of the war in 1861 he was a student in the Sophomore Class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio.

Answering the call of his country, he enlisted July 12th, 1861, as a private in Company "A," 39th Ohio Vol. Infantry, and was mustered as sergeant Aug. 3rd, 1861.

He served with his regiment, participating in all its engagements—including New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and the siege of Corinth—until in August, 1862, he

was detailed for special duty in the Commissary Department, where he served until January, 1864.

On February 24th, 1864, he was transferred to Company "D" of the same regiment, and on April 17th, 1864, was discharged as first sergeant of Company "D" to accept promotion to First Lieutenant of Company "C," 73rd Ohio Vol. Infantry, in which rank he served from April 18th, 1864, to June 30th, 1864, when he was discharged to accept further promotion to the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Vols.

The manner in which this last appointment came to Major Glover reflected great credit upon him. In December, 1863, the station at which Major (then Sergeant) Glover was on duty in the Commissary Department was visited and inspected by Col. R. McFeely, C. S. U. S. A., then serving on the staff of General Grant. Col. McFeely was so favorably impressed with the ability and efficiency of Sergeant Glover that without solicitation he wrote a letter recommending him for promotion to the rank of Captain and C. S. of Vols. He was appointed to this position June 7th, 1864, and the appointment was confirmed and commission issued July 1, 1864.

Major Glover was assigned to many important duties during his service in the Commissary Dept. He took charge of the first droves of beef cattle sent from Nashville over the Cumberland Mountains to the Army at Chattanooga, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles. With only a few herdsmen and a small guard he delivered nearly one thousand head of cattle to the Army with but small loss. While stationed at Nashville, Tenn., he was at his own request ordered to the field, serving on the staff of General R. W. Johnson as Commissary of the 6th Cavalry Division during Hood's Campaign.

Transferred to the 4th Army Corps he served through the East Tennessee Campaign.

In June, 1865, he was ordered to New Orleans, and by order of General Sheridan was detached from the 4th A. C. and placed in charge of the Commissary Dept. at Indianola, Texas, where he remained until the close of the year 1865. On January 9th, 1866, he was brevetted Major of Vols. "for faithful service in the Subsistence Dept." and on January 18th, 1866, was honorably discharged, having served four years, six months and six days.

On his return to civil life he at first engaged in mercantile business, but soon became the managing partner in the lumber firm of White, Glover & Co. at Grand Haven, Mich., which firm was in business for many years. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the lumber business in Chicago.

Major Glover was a devoted and faithful member of the Congregational Church, and for the eighteen years preceding his death rendered faithful service as a deacon and a member of the Prudential Committee of Pilgrim Congregational Church at Englewood. Funeral services were held at the family residence, No. 6538 Stewart Avenue, on Friday, Sept. 23rd, 1910, attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, together with representatives of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, General George G. Meade Post of the G. A. R., Englewood Lodge K. T. and Pilgrim Congregational Church, of all of which organizations he had been a member. His body was taken to Oxford, Ohio, for interment.

Representatives of D. K. E. Society of Miami University at Oxford, of which society Major Glover became a member in his student days, tenderly bore his remains to the Chapter House and thence to its final resting place in the Village Cemetery.

Thus has passed to his reward our beloved companion Major Samuel Cary Glover, a devoted husband and father, a gallant soldier and a most exemplary fellow citizen.

To his bereaved widow and family we offer our sympathies, more profound than any words can express.

AARON H. MCCRACKEN,
HENRY Z. EATON,
GEORGE GREEN,
Committee.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS BLODGETT.

Brevet Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, October 27, 1910.

"THE muffled drum's sad roll has beat the soldier's late tattoo," for another Companion of this Commandery, Brevet Captain Edward Augustus Blodgett, who died from heart disease at his residence, 2626 Lake View Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, October 27th, 1910.

Captain Blodgett was born September 1st, 1835, at or near what is now Riverside in Cook County, Illinois, when his mother and family were fleeing from their home in Downer's Grove, DuPage County, to escape an anticipated attack of Indians at the breaking out of the Blackhawk war, to seek protection and safety at Fort Dearborn.

His father, Israel P. Blodgett, and his mother, Avis Dodge Blodgett, were of the best blood and fibre of New England, coming to Illinois in the early thirties from Massachusetts and locating on a farm near Downer's Grove in the then far West, in the sparsely settled region of northern Illinois.

One of his brothers was the late distinguished Henry W. Blodgett, who for many years sat upon the bench of the courts of the United States in the northern district of Illinois, and whose service there and the opinions rendered by him in the District, Circuit and Appellate Courts of the United States, have illustrated and adorned the jurisprudence of America.

Another brother, Colonel Wells Blodgett, is today an eminent lawyer of ability and learning, who, as General Counsel and Vice-President of the Wabash Railroad, is largely known throughout the United States. He, like all the members of the family, was noted for his loyalty to his country in the days of its greatest peril and rendered distinguished service in the army of the Union. A long time resident of St. Louis, he is a member of the Missouri Commandery of our Order.

Captain Edward A. Blodgett, at the outbreak of the war, enlisted and became a member of Company D, in the 37th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. While in Camp Webb in Chicago, drilling and waiting arms, he was appointed Quarter Master Sergeant of his regiment, and as such was mustered September 18, 1861. He served with the regiment in Missouri under General Fremont, and was with it in all the long marches, scouts and skirmishes until the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Here he asked to be permitted to return to his company to fight in the ranks. His request was granted by his regimental commander, General John C. Black, who has often declared that there was no braver man, no man who rendered a more efficient service on that hard fought field

than "Ed" Blodgett. It was in front of their line that the Confederate generals, McCullough and McIntosh, were killed.

August 14th, 1862, Blodgett was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and made Adjutant of the 74th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He served as Post Adjutant at Rockford, Illinois, until at the request of Col. Champion of the 96th Illinois Infantry he was transferred to that regiment and became its adjutant. He served continuously with this command from its muster in until its muster out at the close of the war, participating in all of the many battles and marches in which it was engaged, the most notable being Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Rocky Face Ridge, in the almost ceaseless fighting of the Atlanta Campaign and at Franklin and Nashville. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and in appreciation of his brave, faithful and efficient service he was given the Brevet of Captain. The title of Major, which was always most properly given him, was because of service in the Illinois National Guard after the close of the war.

Shortly after his return from his splendid service in his Country's and Liberty's cause, on July 20th, 1865, he was married to Miss Julia Wygant. To them were born four daughters, who, with his beloved wife, are left to mourn an irreparable loss. The names of these daughters are Avis Hanah, Caroline Wygant, Mary Emma and Amie T.

In the Fall of 1865 Major Blodgett engaged in business in Warrensburg, Mo., but returned to Chicago in 1875. Soon after he became the purchasing agent of the North Division Street Railway Co., where his fidelity to every duty, his energy and ability were at once recognized. Since 1899 his services to this corporation and its successors have been rendered in charge of its real estate business.

He was prominent in the Masonic order and in the Illinois Club and other social organizations, and was respected,

looked up to and loved by all who knew him. He became an early member of the George H. Thomas Post No. 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic. Here, amongst his old comrades, he found congenial work and a larger usefulness. He became Commander of his Post, and in 1893 he was, by an almost unanimous vote, made Department Commander of the Department of Illinois.

He was elected a Companion of the First Class of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 7th, 1883, Insignia No. 2423, and in 1900 was chosen Commander of the Illinois Commandery. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Officers. From its organization to his death he was a Director, the Director, it might be truly said, of the Grand Army Memorial Hall Association. At and for several years before his death he was a Director of the Chicago Public Library.

He was among the first to conceive the idea of building in Chicago a Memorial Hall, which should be an enduring monument to perpetuate the patriotism, valor and imperishable renown of the men who preserved to the world the great republic, and to furnish for the survivors of the war in which they served an appropriate meeting place in the metropolis of the West. It was largely through his persistent, untiring efforts and great influence that the magnificent Memorial Hall exists. Well may it be regarded as his fitting monument.

A truer friend than our beloved Companion in adversity, as well as in prosperity, did not live. It is not too much to say of him that no man ever did more to help needy and distressed old soldiers to secure honorable and remunerative employment. Nor this alone, he gave generously of his means to the relief of every needy comrade—that such an one had worn the blue and touched elbows with him on the march and battlefield, was all he cared to know. No sacri-

fice of time, effort or money was too great for him in such a cause.

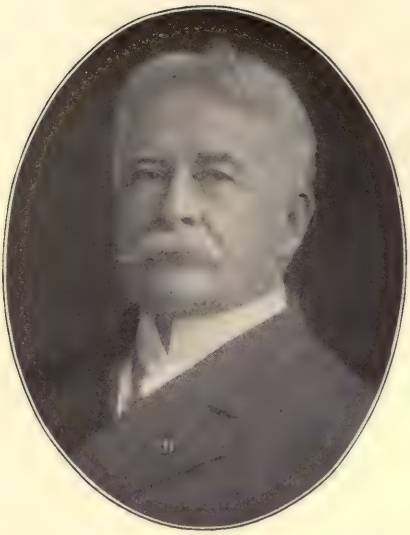
All will long remember his genial manner, his evident regard for each of us, his hearty and sincere salutations, his warm grasp of the hand, and his optimism and good cheer will never be forgotten. He loved every member of the Commandery and by every member was beloved.

"To know him was to love him,
To name him was to praise."

This Commandery has lost a most useful as well as loving Companion, his family a devoted husband and father. To these we extend our deepest sympathy and tell them that we share the loss and shall ever cherish his memory.

Good-bye, Blodgett, Companion, Comrade, Friend. We shall miss your pleasant voice and cheery smile. We shall soon follow you and may we meet in that happy realm where strife is unknown and friendship is eternal!

Richard S. Tuthill,
Millard J. Sheridan,
Theodore S. Rogers,
Committee.



CHARLES AUGUSTUS BARNARD.

First Lieutenant United States Colored Infantry. Died at Chicago November 6, 1910.

OUR late Companion, Charles Augustus Barnard, was enrolled as a member of the first company recruited in Chicago, Illinois, for the First Board of Trade Regiment (afterward designated as the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers Infantry) on July 24th, 1862, answering the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men to serve "three years or during the war."

The then Private Barnard was seventeen years old one day prior to entering the service of his country as a soldier.

Because of his manly demeanor and aptitude for all things military he soon earned the chevrons of a Sergeant of

his company. As such he participated in all the campaigns of the regiment until he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company B Sixty-sixth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry on December 21st, 1863, when he was detailed for Staff Duty, where he remained until he resigned, September 20th, 1864, to enter civil life.

Briefly stated, Charles Augustus Barnard was born at Norwich, New York, July 23rd, 1845, and passed from life on earth at Chicago, Illinois, November 6th, 1910.

During the major portion of his civilian years his business required him to travel extensively, and it was not until he finally determined to make his permanent home in Chicago that he found opportunity to apply for membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He became a member of the Illinois Commandery on January 7th, 1907, Insignia No. 15,253.

Many of our Companions will remember Lieutenant Barnard's most pleasing personality at our stated meetings whenever it was possible for him to be present, and it was almost the supreme joy of his life to be a member of the Loyal Legion.

This heritage he leaves to his family as a token of faithful service in behalf of the Union of States.

To the son and to the wife of our late Companion the Commandery of the State of Illinois of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States extends its heartfelt sympathy in the loss of an admirable husband and parent.

"And, when the stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
A consciousness remained that it had left,
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed."

To the Commandery of Illinois this committee, deploring the final discharge from earthly service of Companion Barnard, desires to record the fact that this tribute of respect is signed by the only four surviving members of the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers Infantry that are known to be members of any Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

GEORGE H. HEAFFORD,
ANSON T. HEMINGWAY,
CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

GEORGE MURRAY GUION.

Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 9, 1910.

AGAIN we are called to record the passing of one of our best loved companions. The records of the Civil War contain few names of more worth as a citizen soldier than that of George Murray Guion, who died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 9th, 1910.

George Murray Guion, son of the Rev. John Marshall Guion, S. T. D., was born in Meriden, Connecticut, June 28th, 1836. He was a direct descendant of Louis Guion, Huguenot, who settled in America about 1687.

In 1840 he moved with his parents to New Britain, where he lived until 1854. Three years were spent in New

Haven and New York, and in 1857, with other members of his father's family, he settled in Seneca Falls, New York, and there engaged in the drug business.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, having organized a company at Seneca Falls, he was mustered as Captain May 9th, 1861, and proceeded with his company to the rendezvous at Elmira, where it became Co. A of the 33rd N. Y.

In July following his regiment was ordered to Washington and assigned to Gen. W. F. Smith's Brigade, which afterwards became the 3rd Brigade 2nd Div. 6th Corps.

He served in the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, through the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns in 1862, and in the 18th Corps, Army of the James, during the movement against Richmond, and the siege of Petersburg in 1864.

He also commanded a successful expedition from Yorktown to Matthews C. H., and Gwynn's Island in 1863. At the battle of Williamsburg his regiment (temporarily assigned to Hancock) took the lead in the famous charge on the right, and for its action in that engagement was, by special order of Gen. McClellan, authorized to inscribe "Williamsburg" upon its banners, being the first volunteer regiment in the Army of the Potomac thus honored.

In September, 1862, just before the battle of Antietam, he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the 148th, but refused to leave his old comrades until the great battle had been fought and the enemy driven back across the Potomac. In this memorable engagement, Capt. Guion was severely wounded.

As Lieut. Colonel he joined his regiment at Norfolk, Va., in Dix's 7th Corps, being assigned to the city defences and outpost duty. In 1863 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, and stationed at Yorktown, remaining there until April, 1864, when the 148th became part of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div. of Smith's 18th Corps. He was assigned

to the command of this Brigade in August, 1864, and retained the command until he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged Oct. 16th, 1864. As Captain in the 33rd N. Y. he took an active part in the following engagements: Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11th, 1861; Lee's Mills, April 4th, 1862; Siege of Yorktown, April 5th to May 4th; Williamsburg, May 5th; Mechanicsville, May 24th; Gaines Mills, June 27th; Chickahominy, June 28th; Savage Station, June 29th; White Oak Swamp, June 30th; Malvern Hill, July 1st; Second Bull Run, August 30th; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14th; Antietam, Sept. 17th.

As Colonel of the 148th N. Y. he was in command of his regiment at Swift Creek, Va., May 9th, 1864; Proctor's Creek, May 14th; Drewry's Bluff, May 15th; Port Walthall, May 26th; Cold Harbor, June 3rd; Rowlett's House, June 15th; Siege of Petersburg, June 15th to Aug. 25th.

As Brigade Commander he was engaged in the attack on Fort Gilmore and the capture of Fort Harrison and the line of works at Chaffin's Farm, near Richmond, and in the repulse of Beauregard's attempt to recapture the fort in September, 1864. Upon his return from the Army he was appointed by Gov. Seymour Brigadier General in the National Guard of the State of New York.

He was married February 19th, 1863, to Adelaide Cornelia, daughter of Erastus Partridge, a prominent merchant and banker of Seneca Falls, and to them were born two daughters and one son, Adelaide Murray (Mrs. James Platt Hubbell), since deceased, Elizabeth De Lancey (Mrs. Hamilton Garnsey) and LeRoy Partridge.

With his family he came to Chicago in 1891 and was elected a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of the State of Illinois, April 14th, 1892, his insignia number being 9484.

In 1906 he removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado,

where he died on November 9th, 1910. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and his son.

During 1905 and 1906 Colonel Guion was a member of the Library Committee of the Commandery of Illinois, where he endeared himself to his Companions by his gentle manners and accurate knowledge of the records and events of the war.

Upon leaving Chicago for Colorado Springs he enriched the library of the Commandery by generous and valuable contributions from his own collection.

He was indeed a "very perfect gentil knight," in his personality bearing proof that "the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

HARTWELL OSBORN,
CHARLES S. MCENTEE,
MYRON H. BEACH,
Committee.

WESLEY MERRITT.

Major General United States Army. Died at Natural Bridge, Virginia, December 3, 1910.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, one of the most distinguished of the many generals of the Union Army who were appointed from our state, was born in New York, but whilst quite young came with his parents to Illinois, his father being one of the earliest editors in the state, editing the Register at Springfield, Illinois.

He died at Natural Bridge, Virginia, December 3, 1910.

General Merritt's education as a boy was pursued in a haphazard way, a limited portion of his time being devoted to the intellectual pursuit of the "Three R's," Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic, the greater portion being devoted

to learning the world, viz.: Riding, fishing, swimming, hunting and the like pursuits—the kind of early education that produced a "Henry Clay" and "Abraham Lincoln."

General Merritt was appointed to West Point from Illinois, which academy he entered July 1, 1885, graduating in July, 1860, and was promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Dragoons July 1, 1860. His services were on the frontier duty at Crittenden, Utah, 1860-61; Second Lieutenant Second Dragoons January 28, 1861; served during the rebellion of the seceding states, 1861-66; as acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Utah forces, June 27 to August 8, 1861 (First Lieutenant Second Dragoons May 13, 1861, of Second Cavalry August 3, 1861); as Adjutant Second Cavalry, July 1, 1861, to January 1, 1862; in the defenses of Washington, D. C., October, 1861, to March, 1862; as Aide de Camp to Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, February to September, 1862; at headquarters of the defenses of Washington, D. C., (Captain Second Cavalry, April 5, 1862) September, 1862, to February, 1863, and of the Department of Washington, February to April, 1863, and to General Stoneman, April to May, 1863, participating in the raid toward Richmond, April 13 to May 2, 1863; in command of the Reserve Cavalry Brigade (Army of the Potomac) (Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, June 29, 1863); in the Pennsylvania campaign June, July, 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and pursuit of the enemy at Warrenton, Va., skirmishing at Williamsport, July 6; Boonsborough, July 7-8; Funkstown, July 9; Falling Waters, July 14, and Manassas Gap, July 18; in command of cavalry brigade November 21, 1863, and of division, April 19, 1864 (Army of the Potomac) in operations in central Virginia, being engaged in a skirmish at Rappahannock Station, August 1, 1863; action at Culpepper C. H., November 8,

1863, and skirmish at Barnett's Ford, February 8, 1864; in command of Reserve Cavalry Brigade (Army of the Potomac) in the Richmond campaign, April to August, 1864, being engaged in the action of the Furnaces, May 6, 1864; combat at Todd's Tavern; "Sheridan's Raid" to Haxall's Landing, and returning to vicinity of Chatfield Station, May 9-19, 1864; battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; combat of Meadow Ridge, May 12; skirmish of Old Church, May 30; battle of Cold Harber, May 31 to June 1, 1864; "Sheridan's Raid" towards Charlottesville, June 7 to 28; battle at Trevillian Station, June 11 and 12; action of Darbytown, July 28; in command of Cavalry Division in Shenandoah campaign, August, 1864, to March, 1865, being engaged in skirmishes at Stone Chapel, August 10; Newton, August 11; Cedarville, August 16; Kearneysville, August 25; Bunker's Hill, August 28; Smithfield, August 29; Berryville, September 5, and Opequon Creek, September 15; battle of Opequon, September 19, 1864; action of Milford, September 22; Luray, September 24; Brown's Gap, September 26; Mt. Crawford, October 2, and Tom's Run, October 9; battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; action of Middletown, November 12 (Brevet Major General U. S. Volunteers, October 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester and Fishers Hill); Gordonsville, December 23, 1864, and Ashland, March 15, 1864; in command of Cavalry Division in the Richmond campaign, March and April, 1865; being engaged in the battle of Dinwiddie C. H., March 31, 1865; battle of Five Forks, April 1; skirmish at Scott's Cross-roads, April 2 (Major General U. S. Volunteers, April 1, 1865); and at Drummond's Mills, April 4; battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6; action of Appomattox Station, April 8, 1865, and capitulation of General R. E. Lee at Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865; on movement to Dan River, N. C., April-May, 1865; chief of Cavalry of the Military Divi-

sion of the Southwest, June 9 to July 17, 1865; and in command of the Cavalry of the Department of Texas, July 28 to November 8, 1865; served as chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Gulf November 8 to December 31, 1865; leave of absence June 1 to September 30, 1866. (The Division of 60,000 veterans) of the Division of the Southwest on the Mexican frontier under Sheridan was supposed to have been organized to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico.) (Mustered out of volunteer service, February 1, 1866; Lieutenant Colonel 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866.)

General Merritt served on frontier duty in Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and other points, usually commanding the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, to which he was promoted as Colonel, July 1, 1876, as well as various military posts. He commanded the Cavalry in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, August 4 to November 11, 1876. He commanded the rescue force to the aid of Major Thornburg, which was surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians. General Merritt's march on that occasion is a noted one for speed and effectiveness. He was Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, September, 1882, to June 30, 1887, at a time when a great effort was made to prevent the upper classes from "hazing" the lower.

Subsequently he commanded the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth; (promoted Brigadier General U. S. A., April 16, 1887;) Department of Dakota, headquarters, St. Paul; then the Department of Missouri again, 1895-97; then Department of the East, headquarters, Governor's Island, April 11, 1897; May 16, 1898, when he was sent to command the Philippine expedition, and sailed from San Francisco, June 29, 1898, arrived at Manila, July 27th, and captured that city August 13th.

He was then ordered to Paris, France, for conference

with the Peace Commission and reached there October 3rd, returning to the United States, December 17th and was relieved as Governor General of the Philippine Islands. In command of Department of the East, January 4, 1899, to June 16, 1900, when he was retired by operation of law (64 years old).

Though possessing the factulty of expressing himself clearly and agreeably, General Merritt did not often take up his pen; like most successful soldiers, he disliked to write about what he had seen or done. Nevertheless he contributed various interesting and useful articles to the Military and other magazines.

The foregoing record shows how active and varied was the military career of Sheridan's "Right Hand," in the valley and in that terrific struggle to head off the marvelous Lee. Morris Shaff, our most successful military writer, in "The Spirit of Old West Point," writes: "The Merritt I have mentioned is Major General Merritt, one of Sheridan's great cavalry leaders, and with (General) Griffin, of the Old West Point Battery, was selected to parole Lee's army at Appomattox. A classmate of (General) Horace Porter and (General) Jas. Wilson, he was a sergeant in my first (cadet) camp, and had, I think, more of the sunshine of youth in his fair open face and clear blue eyes than any other cadet in the corps. I can hear his fine tenor voice, now, rising high and sweet over the group that used to meet at the head of the company street, and sing, in the evenings in cadet encampment.

"While I was carrying a dispatch to him (Merritt) at Todd's Tavern during the Wilderness campaign, an incident occurred that made a deep impression on me. Just before I reached Merritt, who was on the (fighting) line, a riderless horse dashed back through the woods, coming almost squarely into collision with mine. There followed three or four men carrying an officer with the cape of his

overcoat thrown over his face. I asked who it was, they told me it was Ash of the Cavalry, who had just been killed. He was about my own age, a very brave officer, and I knew him well."

General Merritt married, in 1872, Miss Warren of Cincinnati. She was tall and graceful and of most prepossessing appearance. Her manners were charming and she was a delightful hostess. She made life most agreeable to the officers who had the good fortune to be serving under the command of her gallant husband. Her health was never good and she died in the winter of 1893 at St. Paul, Minnesota. General Merritt married a second time, late in life, Miss Williams of Chicago, who survives him.

General Merritt as a cadet, and better still as a young officer, was famous for his ready wit, his apt replies and his general good humor. He was the leader of a coterie of young officers about the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, viz.: (Tony) Forsythe, Martin, McMillan, Sam Sumner, Custer, Keogh, Coppinger, Sep. Warner and Gentry, during the first two years of the war, up to Gettysburg; afterwards there were added those who came east with Grant and Sheridan, viz.: Babcock, Sandy Forsythe, Wm. Dunn, Mike Sheridan. They made a charming circle during camp life in winter and which frequently on the march was increased by the young Artillery officers, viz.: Williston (noted for dry wit), Pennington, Hazlet, Kirby, Cushing and others, also by the young Colonels of Volunteers as, Upton, Hall, Henry, McKenzie and others.

Whilst with increasing years General Merritt lost some of that badinage or sportiveness of manner for which he was noted, he retained to the last his suave gentle manner which was so pleasing to his friends and so grateful to young officers.

He was elected an Original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the

United States, through the Commandery of the State of Missouri, June 7, 1890; transferred to the Commandery of the State of Minnesota, December 21, 1891, and to the Commandery of the State of Illinois January 13, 1896. His insignia number was 8010.

MARTIN D. HARDIN,
HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT,
WM. ELIOT FURNESS,
Committee.

JOHN CORSON SMITH.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, December 31, 1910.

THE bells were chiming out their requiem to the old year, and ringing a welcome to the new, on December 31, 1910, and their echoes dying away, were the glad accompaniment into the Spirit Land of the departed soul of friend, brother and comrade, John Corson Smith. Ere night had yielded to the coming morn, the spirit of this gentle, brave and suffering Companion was severed from the body and received its welcome on the other shore.

Born February 13, 1832, in Philadelphia, and reaching almost four score years, no man was ever more beloved nor held in higher esteem than he. He loved his fellow man, and all who knew him loved him. Coming to Illinois in

1854, he located at Galena, and leaving there in 1874, thenceforth made Chicago his home. By trade he was a contracting carpenter and forsook that to become noted in a marked degree as a soldier, a politician and an enthusiast in fraternal organizations. It is a virtually assured fact that no man was ever more honored by membership in military, civic and fraternal organizations than John Corson Smith, and during his political career he personally had as large an acquaintance with people in the state of Illinois as any man.

In 1862, when the war cloud hung like a Nemesis over this land, and shrieks of shot and shell were equalled only by the rebel yell, he left his happy home in Galena and enlisted as a private in the 74th Ill. Vol. Infantry. Prior to muster he was commissioned by Gov. Yates to raise a company for the Civil War. This he accomplished and was, by his recruits, selected as Captain. This company became Company I of the 96th Ill. Volunteers, and in the regimental organization he was elected Major, and as such received his first commission and muster, accompanying his regiment to the defense of Cincinnati in October, 1862, and with it thence to the second battle of Fort Donaldson, and later Spring Hill and Franklin, Tennessee. At the latter place he was detailed upon the staff of Gen. Absalom Baird, and subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. J. B. Steedman. In this capacity he served with conspicuous bravery through the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Upon promotion to the Lieutenant Colonelcy he rejoined his regiment at Nickojack Cave, Ga., and assumed its command.

Sharing in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas and Pine Mountain in the Atlanta Campaign he, while commanding his brigade at Kenesaw Mountain, received the wound which was to him a source of lasting pain and distress to the day of his death.

Returning to the front as soon as his wound would per-

mit he shared in the memorable battle at Nashville, where Gen. Thomas annihilated Hood's Confederate Army. He was brevetted "for gallantry" by President Lincoln as Colonel, February 20, 1865, and on June 20th of that year brevetted Brigadier General by President Johnson "for meritorious services." General Smith's war service was continuous from date of enlistment to the close of the war.

When peace was restored he returned to his Galena home. Appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, he filled that office until it was abolished by Congress.

General Smith was of Scotch-English parentage, and his life a marked example of mingled blood of these people. His younger years were spent in labor in cotton mills, and at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder in Philadelphia and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. In this capacity as a master builder he erected several buildings in Galena and Chicago. He was assistant superintendent of construction in the erection of the U. S. Custom House at Dubuque, Iowa, and other federal structures.

In 1874 he was named as one of the Centennial Commissioners of Illinois, and later was selected Secretary of the Board. In 1875 he received from Gov. Beveridge the appointment of chief inspector of grain of the city of Chicago; served several years in that capacity and was publicly commended by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. In 1878 he was elected State Treasurer of Illinois upon the Republican ticket. The then new state capitol building was not completed, and notwithstanding this, the state officers were required to occupy the quarters assigned to them. The protections and safeguards in the Treasurer's office were incomplete and not in place. A package of $15,000.00 was in broad daylight stolen from the counter. An urgent but unsuccessful appeal had been made to the preceding Legisla-

ture asking for necessary guard railing. The loss of this $15,000.00 General Smith made good to the state out of his own funds. In 1882 he was again nominated for State Treasurer and was the only Republican candidate for state offices elected in Illinois. In 1884, he was, by a largely increased majority, made Lieutenant Governor, and served as presiding officer of the Senate the four years ensuing.

General Smith was a member of and Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 28 G. A. R. of Chicago, and in 1905 was elected and served as Department Commander of Illinois G. A. R. In the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois, his was the 246th name enrolled, Insignia 4,140.

General Smith was Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Illinois for 1871 and 1872, and for many years after held responsible offices in that organization. In fraternal associations the one most to his liking and satisfaction was Masonic. Inaugurated into its mysteries May 21, 1859, he devoted much time, energy and ability to Masonic advancement. Henceforward he became one of the most foremost, persistent and energetic workers in Masonic circles on the globe.

Having become affiliated with every branch of the Masonic fraternity on this earth, and by active and honorary membership held office and positions of trust and confidence in very many, with his name enrolled upon the rosters of the bodies, grand and subordinate, of each and every degree, and a co-worker in them all, his name, today, remains alone as the most distinguished frater of the globe. His membership extended throughout the western continent, in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and British possessions of the East, in Greece, Syria and Egypt, the West Indies and the Island of Jamaica. Few, if any, fraters have been so greatly honored with Masonic affiliations as has

General John Corson Smith. He was, doubtless, the greatest traveler and best known Mason in the world.

Passed to his rest December 31, 1910, on January 2, 1911, private services at his home were held by Bishop Vincent, following which the Masonic bodies took his remains in charge, and they lay in state until the afternoon of the succeeding day in Medinah Temple, Chicago. Thousands passed his casket with tributes of love. The Knights Templar's beautiful services were most impressively conducted by St. Bernard Commandery K. T. Following this the remains were escorted by his Masonic brothers to Galena and laid to rest in the family lot in the quiet local cemetery. His widow, one daughter and three sons survive him.

His life is his monument.

JAS. G. ELWOOD,
FRANK C. ROUNDY,
HERBERT E. COBB,
Committee.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HENDERSON.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Washington, District of Columbia, February 5, 1911.

COMPANION THOMAS JEFFERSON HENDERSON was born at Brownsville, Tennessee, November 29, 1824, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Farnsworth, in the city of Washington, D. C., February 5, 1911. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery at Princeton, Illinois, his home for more than thirty years.

Companion Henderson was elected to membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in the Commandery of the District of Columbia June 7, 1882, First Class, and transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois December 17, 1895. He was a son of

Col. William H. Henderson and Sarah M. Henderson. When eleven years old Companion Henderson, with his father and father's family, removed from their native state, Tennessee, to Stark County, Illinois. When a young man he attended the State University at Iowa City, and taught school in Toulon for a number of terms. In the year 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Stark County and served until that office was changed to that of Clerk of the County Court, to which office he was then elected, and in which he served until 1853. During his incumbency of the office of clerk he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1854 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Illinois and served two years. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Senate and served four years.

The Civil War was now impending. Companion Henderson had a wife and four small children dependent upon him for support and guidance, but in the summer of 1862, immediately following the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, he raised a company in Stark County in two days. This and two other companies from Stark County and seven companies from Henry County were organized into the 112th Regiment, Ill. Vol. Inf., August 18, 1862; and on that day Companion Henderson was unanimously elected Colonel of that Regiment, which was mustered in the service of the United States September 22, 1862, and mustered out June 20, 1865, at the close of the war. His service was with the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. He commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio, for a number of months, and commanded the Third Brigade, Third Division, 23rd Army Corps, from August 12, 1864, until he was mustered out of the service. He was recommended for promotion to Brigadier General by Major Gen-

eral Cox and by Major General Scofield, Commander of the Army of the Ohio, for gallant services in the Georgia and Tennessee campaign, and especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. He was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General January 6, 1865, to rank November 30, 1864.

At the close of the war, and after being mustered out of the army with his regiment, he returned to his home in Toulon, Stark County, and resumed the practice of law. In March, 1867, he moved to Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, and there successfully practiced his profession until his election to Congress in 1874. In 1868 General Henderson was one of the presidental electors for the state at large and cast his vote for General Grant for president. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois by President Grant, and served and discharged the duties of that position with intelligence and the utmost fidelity.

In 1874 he was elected a member of the 44th Congress from the Sixth District of Illinois, and was re-elected nine times successively thereafter, serving four terms from the Sixth District and six terms from the Seventh, covering twenty years of service, from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1895, and at each convention which nominated him after the first he was renominated by acclamation. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, and served successively as secretary, second vice-president and first vice-president of the Board until his decease. January 18, 1900, he was appointed civil member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and served on that Board until he died.

And so we note fifty-two years—more than half a century—of the life of our Companion was spent in the public

service. He was intensely patriotic and was ever mindful of his patriotic duties in private and public life, and proved his devotion to his country on many a hard fought field as well as in the halls of Congress. He was learned in his profession, able as an advocate, always affable and courteous, and a strict observer of the ethics of his profession. He was an honest, generous, able man, sincere in his convictions and strong in his adherence to what he believed. His military record with that of the regiment and brigades he commanded formed no small part of the history of the great struggle for the preservation of the union. "Always hopeful, always prompt, always courteous, a most loyal subordinate and a most able and devoted leader" was the encomium paid him by Major General J. D. Cox, under whose command he rendered long service. This compliment is quite enough to inscribe his name among the noblest and bravest of the many heroes who rendered gallant service in that mighty struggle for Union and Liberty and Humanity.

In his early life General Henderson very well knew and was intimately associated with President Lincoln, and enjoyed his confidence and friendship. In 1855 he was one of the forty-four members who voted for the future president for United States senator. He admired the great president beyond any other man of his time.

Shortly before our deceased companion was taken ill he was invited by the Lincoln Club of Newark, N. J., to deliver an address at a banquet to be given by that club in celebration of Lincoln's birthday, and had prepared his address for the occasion, the manuscript of which was found after his decease. In it he quoted a part of a speech made by Mr. Lincoln in the General Assembly of Illinois in 1839, perhaps the most remarkable of Mr. Lincoln's great speeches. In his prepared address General Henderson said, "I doubt if a more eloquent outburst of pure exalted patriotism, love of

one's own land and country, and devotion to duty and to principle, was ever uttered by any other man in all the world's history."

But, after all, the crowning glory of General Henderson's life was his high character and great tender and loving heart. Although as strong as a lion, he was as gentle as a child; although able and learned, he was modest and unassuming. He was kind to all and generous to a fault. His loving heart and genial nature won for him in return the most sincere love and affection of all who knew him. Kind thoughts and kind words were habits of his life,—the natural impulses of his heart.

"He never made a brow look dark,
Nor caused a tear but when he died."

But our companion's earthly career is closed.

"To our graves we walk in the thick foot-prints of departed men."
"Champion of right, but from Eternity's far shore
Thy spirit will return to join the strife no more.
Rest, statesman, soldier, rest, thy troubled strife is o'er."

HARVEY D. TRIMBLE,
ROBERT MANN WOODS,
THOMAS E. MILCHRIST,
Committee.

JOHN DICKSON McCLURE.

Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Peoria, Illinois, March 2, 1911.

COL. JOHN DICKSON McCLURE was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1835. He made Peoria, Illinois, his home in 1849, where he lived for 62 years, and died March 2, 1911, honored, respected and loved by everyone who knew him.

In August, 1861, he gave his country's call to arms a ready and willing obedience, entering the service as Captain of Company "C," 47th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. His army service was a most severe and active one. The 47th was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Farmington, Siege of Corinth, Battle of Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Jackson, Siege of Vicksburg,

Mechanicsburg, Richmond, La., Tupelo, Abbeville, Nashville, Mobile and many other engagements.

He was promoted to Major, October 31st, 1862, and commissioned Colonel of his Regiment May 16th, 1863, for brave and meritorious service. On May 22nd, 1863, at the siege of Vicksburg, he was shot through the body, the ball passing through his lungs and lodging in his back, where it remained until the day of his death. Confined to the hospital for some time, immediately upon regaining sufficient strength he rejoined his Regiment and continued active in the field until honorably discharged from public service October 12th, 1864. Few filled so active a career in the great war and none ever filled it better.

He came out of the army loaded with honors and took up the duties of civil life to meet and achieve equal success, being called many times to fill offices of trust and responsibility, and as a soldier and a citizen he showed the same traits of character that lifted him above his fellows; an unflinching discharge of duty, an unswerving honesty and a courage that feared nothing but to do wrong.

With all his fearlessness and force of character he was as gentle and kindly as a woman. Approachable to everyone. His great heart and ready hand was open to every cry of distress. His time and his strength was at the disposal of all who needed it. He lived for others and not for himself, and he made a firm and fast friend of everyone he came in contact with. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the community in which he lived have both met an irreparable loss in the death of Col. John Dickson McClure. The memory of such a man has a fragrance that never can be lost.

STEPHEN S. TRIPP,
JOHN W. GIFT,
ELIOT CALLENDER,
Committee.

LE GRAND WINFIELD PERCE.

Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, March 16, 1911.

WE are again called upon to mourn the death of an honored and beloved Companion of this Commandery. Col. Le Grand Winfield Perce, died at his late residence in Chicago, March 16, 1911. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., June 19, 1836, of Colonial stock, one of his forefathers having been killed in King Philip's war.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city, later entered the Wesleyan College at Lima, New York, but did not complete the full collegiate course. On leaving college he taught school near Buffalo during the winter of 1853-4. In the spring of 1854 he commenced the study of

law in the office of Marshall & Harvey, Buffalo, and subsequently entered the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1857, three months before attaining his majority. After his graduation he entered the office of Swain & Lockwood in Buffalo. Mr. Swain was at the time the district attorney for the county of Erie. Mr. Perce took charge of the pleading and office practice of the firm. In the year 1859 Mr. Perce removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar of that state and where he remained in practice for a period of three months, coming to Chicago in September of that year to enter into an association with Judge Evert Van Buren. In this connection he continued until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion.

At the opening of the war of the Rebellion he immediately tendered his services to the state. The offer was accepted, and on April 21, 1861, he was dispatched to Cairo with the rank of captain in the Illinois state service, in charge of two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery. Upon his arrival at Centralia, which is the junction of the Illinois Central Railroad with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, he found upon the tracks of the latter line an entire train loaded with military supplies enroute to the South. The war had not as yet really commenced; Fort Sumter had been fired upon less than ten days before, but, believing that the conflict was inevitable, and holding that military goods shipped from the North to the South at that time were contraband of war, he seized the entire train, reported the capture to General Swift, then commanding at Cairo, transferred the supplies to the Illinois Central Railroad and took them to Cairo, where they were turned over to the quartermaster's department and served to supply and equip the Union troops at that point, instead of the Confederate troops in the far South. Mr. Perce states that

he has always believed this capture of military supplies to have been the first made by the Union forces in the war of the Rebellion.

Upon his arrival at Cairo Captain Perce reported to General Swift and served upon his staff—under Colonel Roger Fowler as acting commissary—until Mr. Swift was relieved by General B. M. Prentiss, when our subject was transferred to the staff of that commander and remained with him until the following June. Incidentally it is interesting to note that he was present at what was probably the first council of war during the Rebellion, the same having been called by General Webster, who was then acting as chief of staff under General Prentiss. During this time Captain Perce had not been regularly mustered into either the United States or the state service, but acted as a volunteer, neither demanding nor receiving pay. In June, 1861, he was offered and accepted a second lieutenancy in Company B of the Sixth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, whereupon he received indefinite leave of absence at Cairo and proceeded to Fort Wayne, Michigan, to join his new command. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the first lieutenancy, and in July, 1862, he became captain of Company D of the same regiment. He thereafter participated in all of the regiment's campaigns and engagements up to August, 1863, when he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. The Sixth Michigan Regiment was stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, during the fall and part of the winter of 1861-2, when it was ordered to join the expedition, under command of General Benjamin F. Butler, to capture New Orleans. The regiment left Newport News, Virginia, the day before the Confederate ram Merrimac came out of the Elizabeth river and attacked and sunk the frigate Cumberland, and captured and burned the sailing frigate Congress of the

Union squadron. The regiment lay at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the ship Great Republic, during the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and arrived at New Orleans May 2, 1862. All of the subsequent service of our subject was in the Department of the Gulf and the Department of West Mississippi, under Generals Butler, Banks and Canby. He participated in the Red river campaign and in the siege of Port Hudson. He took part in the battle at Baton Rouge and in the two assaults upon Port Hudson, besides thirteen minor engagements. In May, 1863, he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in the field at the battle of Port Hudson, and at the close of the war was brevetted lieutenant colonel and colonel. At his own request he was honorably discharged, in August, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

Colonel Perce then established himself in the practice of law at Natchez, Mississippi, and in 1867, upon the recommendation of the entire bar of his district, he was appointed register of bankruptcy for the southern district of Mississippi, which position he retained until 1869. He took an active interest in the work of reconstruction of the southern states, and in 1868 he was elected to Congress from his district, but as the state had not yet been readmitted to the Union he did not take his seat. The next year, however, Mississippi having been readmitted to the Union in the meantime, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress on the Republican ticket for the Sixth Congressional district of Mississippi, and was his own successor in the Forty-second Congress. In the latter Congress he was made chairman of the committee on education and labor, and as such prepared and reported to the house the first educational bill ever presented to either house of Congress having specific reference to the support of common

schools. This bill was debated during the morning hour for over six weeks, the Democratic party opposing it as an invasion of the rights of the states and as contrary to the provisions of the constitution. On both the Republican and Democratic sides every prominent member of the House of Representatives took part in the debate, and the bill was finally passed by a majority of twenty-six. The principal feature of the measure was the appropriation of all proceeds of public lands of the United States to the establishment of an educational fund to be distributed among the different states upon the basis of the illiteracy of the citizens of the several states, as determined by the general census as from time to time made, thus furnishing to each state an incentive to active work along educational lines. The bill was distinctively a Southern measure, and would have furnished, if finally passed, ample means for the education of the colored population, then recently clothed with political powers. The measure was antagonized in the Senate by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, in the interest of the agricultural colleges, and was ultimately defeated in the higher branch of the Congressional body. Colonel Perce was the author and so-called father of the legislation to stamp out the Ku Klux organizations of the South.

As a matter of personal interest it may be stated that while in Congress Colonel Perce introduced a bill making Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. The measure did not become a law, but during the discussion of this bill he learned for the first time of a tradition of his family. More than two hundred years before the supply ship Lion, commanded by Captain William Perce (heretofore mentioned) and laden with necessary winter supplies for the colonists at Plymouth, was long overdue, and, it was feared, lost. Under these circumstances Governor Bradford issued a proclamation appointing the last Thursday in November as

a day of humiliation and prayer for the safe arrival of the ship. On the morning of the day appointed the ship with its supplies arrived in port, and the day of humiliation and prayer was transformed to one of thanksgiving and rejoicing. This was the first Thanksgiving Day observed in America, and there is an element of peculiar consistency in reverting to the part taken by our subject in perpetuating the national observance of Thanksgiving Day, in the establishment of which his forefathers played so important a part.

In the year 1873 the College of William and Mary conferred upon Colonel Perce the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the following year he once more took up his abode in Chicago, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having for some years confined his practice to corporation law. In connection with his practice he was president of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, then engaged in the construction of an elevated road forming the loop in the business center of Chicago, which constitutes the terminal of all the elevated lines entering the center of the city. Colonel Perce invested extensively in local realty, and within the past decade aided in the substantial improvement of the Garden City by the erection of several fine business blocks of modern design and construction. In addition to these interests he was concerned in various other enterprises.

His career is an exemplification of the varied life of many men in America of his time, and perhaps hardly possible in any other land.

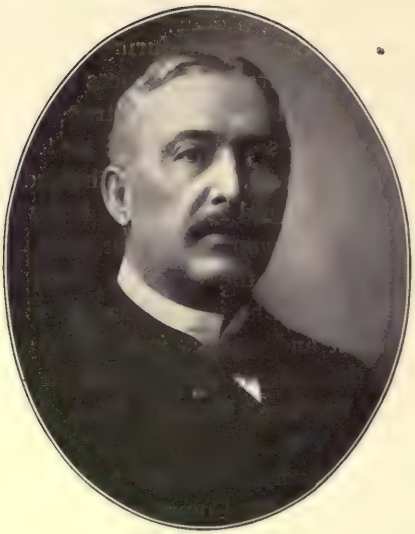
On the 14th of November, 1867, at Mt. Calvary Church, Baltimore, Maryland, Colonel Perce was united in marriage to Sarah Murray Wallace, the daughter of Captain William Wallace of Baltimore, Maryland, who was an extensive ship owner and in early life was known as one of the most

successful masters in the Canton and Liverpool trade. Captain Wallace and his wife, nee Sarah Galt, were intensely Union in their sentiments, and during the war of the Rebellion the captain tendered his services to the Government and commanded several of the finest transports in the service of the United States. Mrs. Perce partook of the loyal proclivities of her parents, and, notwithstanding her youth, was particularly active and zealous in all the home work of the noble and patriotic women of Baltimore. She was corresponding secretary of the Sanitary Fair, held at Baltimore during the war. She is a woman of great culture, of gracious refinement and marked individuality. Colonel and Mrs. Perce are the parents of six children, namely: Sarah Cornelia, Hyde Wallace, Frances Cora, Mary Elizabeth, Ethel and Le Grand W., Jr.

Colonel Perce always took an active interest in this Commandery and was its Commander in 1909 and 1910; also took an active part in the Grand Army of the Republic; was Commander of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, for several years and was a member of that organization at his death. He was a charter member of the Union Veteran League and its first president; also a member of the Bar Association of this city.

By his death this Commandery has lost a true and loved Companion; his country a brave and loyal defender; the community a useful and patriotic citizen, and his family a devoted and loving husband and father. To them we extend our deepest sympathy.

MILLARD J. SHERIDAN,
CHARLES F. HILLS,
JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
Committee.



SYLVESTER TUNNICLIFF SMITH.

Captain United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, June 18, 1911.

ON the morning of June 18, 1911, Sylvester Tunnicliff Smith, a Companion of this Commandery since December, 1900, passed over to the great majority.

He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 20, 1839, and went to Kansas when it was still a territory. As a young man in New York he had had considerable experience in military tactics, and, a year before the war, was chosen captain of the Buffalo Home Guards, and when he took his company to the State Fair at Albany, his men won the first prize in competition with many of the crack organizations in the Empire State. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 1st Kansas Vol. Inf., and July 11, 1862, was pro-

moted to second lieutenant, Co. H, same regiment, and to captain Oct. 22, 1862. Was mustered out, on surgeon's certificate of disability, April, 1863.

Companion Smith served continuously with his regiment from date of enlistment to date of muster out, except from October, 1862, to May, 1863, during which time he served on the staff of General George W. Deitzler, and in the 13th, 15th, 16th and 19th corps. He was in all the engagements in which the First Kansas participated during his term of service with them. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he was thrown from his horse and received injuries which resulted in a slight paralysis of the left leg, from which he suffered until the day of his death. He received from the general commanding commendation for his gallantry and bravery in this engagement.

In February, 1864, Capt. Smith commenced his railroad career as general accountant and cashier of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division (subsequently known as the Kansas Pacific Railway), becoming auditor in 1866, remaining in that position until 1878, when he became receiver of the road. When the Union Pacific took control of the Kansas Pacific he became superintendent of the latter road, and in 1884 was promoted to be general superintendent of the Union Pacific R. R., with his headquarters at Omaha. This position he resigned to become associated with the late D. H. Moffat in the building of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Mr. Moffat had a very high regard for Capt. Smith and intrusted most of the duties of the presidency to him.

Old residents of Colorado say that Capt. Smith's energy and foresight were largely responsible for the present development of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. He afterwards built the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. In 1901-1902 Mr. Moffat induced Mr. Smith to join with him in the building of the Moffat road, and he became president

of the Colorado-Utah Construction Co. About five years ago he permanently retired from business, since which time he had been much of an invalid.

Capt. Smith, whether as an officer in the army or as a railroad official, was a born leader of men. He was a disciplinarian who combined firmness with courtesy and kindness, and his men obeyed, respected and loved him. Old associates say that they never knew a railroad man who so easily won the respect, friendship and esteem, not only of the officers of the roads with which he had been connected, but of train crews, track and construction gangs and other employes.

Capt. Smith had been a widower many years, and left no children, but a host of friends hold him in loving and loyal remembrance, and the words of the poet can well be applied to our late Companion:

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

EDWARD D. REDINGTON,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
ROSWELL H. MASON,
Committee.

ALVRED BAYARD NETTLETON.

Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Died at Chicago, August 10, 1911

AGAIN "death with friendly care" has invaded our ranks and has removed from earthly scenes Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Alvred Bayard Nettleton.

Companion Nettleton enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, as a private soldier in the 2nd Regiment Ohio Cavalry in September, 1861.

Upon the election of Company officers, although a stranger to most of the men, he was chosen First Lieutenant. The regiment was recruited almost wholly from the Connecticut Western-Reserve and numbered twelve hundred men. They were largely farmer boys, students and

tradesmen from 18 to 23 years of age, self reliant, reared in the atmosphere of Puritan obedience and rugged courage, and gave the promise of a distinguished record which more than four years of service brilliantly fulfilled. Col. Charles Doubleday, who had already achieved distinction as a soldier, was appointed to its command.

Lieut. Nettleton served with his regiment in the Army of the Frontier through the campaign of 1862 in Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory and participated in all its activities and engagements, which included a successful encounter with Quantrell's band at Independence, Missouri, on Feb. 22nd, the movement of General Blunt into Arkansas in October and the Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., in December. Those who survived the severities of these vigorous marches, the heat, bad water and poor food became seasoned veterans.

The regiment having been reorganized was transferred to the Army of the Ohio in the spring of 1863 and at once began active service in Eastern Kentucky. Col. A. V. Kautz of the regular army succeeded Col. Doubleday, resigned.

Lieutenant Nettleton was promoted Captain in March, 1862, and in June, 1863, reached the rank of Major.

The early activities of the Cavalry of the Army of the Ohio in which Major Nettleton participated with his command, were, beside the frequent forays across the Cumberland River, and in encounters with Pegram's forces in the mountains, the long chase of Gen. Morgan and his raiders of nearly a thousand miles across Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, fighting the battle of Buffington, Island in Ohio and the dispersion and capture of Morgan's entire force.

In September Gen. Burnside crossed the Cumberland Mountains into East Tennessee and opened the rugged campaign which restored that valley again to the Union.

The work of the cavalry was constant in marches night

and day and in frequent encounters with the enemy, in engagements and battles of Cumberland Gap, Jonesboro, Rheatown, Blountville, Bulls Gap, Blue Springs, Walker's Ford, Bean's Station, Blaine's Cross Roads, Morristown and Dandridge. During the siege of Knoxville the cavalry operated against Wheeler's cavalry along the Clinch and Holston Rivers. On the cold New Year's Day of 1864, while in battle line at Strawberry Plains, the regiment and Major Nettleton with it, re-enlisted as veterans and went on veteran furlough to Ohio.

When General Burnside was transferred to the Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864, he attached the Second Ohio Cavalry to the Ninth Army Corps, and with that Corps it served and fought through the battles of the Wilderness and Spottyslvania. At Piney Branch Church in the Wilderness, Major Nettleton, commanding the regiment in the temporary absence of the Lieutenant Colonel, achieved distinction in resisting a charge of the enemy, honorable mention of which was made in the Commanding Officer's report. At Cold Harbor, the Second Ohio was transferred to General Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, and assigned to Gen. McIntosh's 1st Brigade of the 3rd Division. The Regiment at once took a high rank in the Corps by a charge it made at Hanover Court House under the eyes of Generals Sheridan and Wilson, and by its valorous service the next day at Ashland Station, in both of which engagements Major Nettleton displayed rare qualities as a commander of ability and courage in battle. And almost daily in the passage of the army from Cold Harbor to the south bank of the James River, the Regiment with its Division was sharply engaged with the enemy's cavalry and infantry;—St. Mary's Church was a memorable place in those encounters where every officer and soldier did distinguished service.

In August, 1864, the 1st and 3d Divisions of Cavalry were sent with Gen. Sheridan to the Shenandoah to drive

Early and his army out of the Valley. Space here is too limited to more than mention the names of the illustrious actions of that brilliant campaign in which Major Nettleton, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in command of the Regiment, was conspicuous for ability and courage; Winchester, Summit Point, Hall Town, Kearneyville, Abraham's Creek, Battle of the Opequan, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, Tom's Brook, Lacy's Spring and Waynesboro, came in rapid succession, and the Shenandoah Valley was freed from the presence of any armed foe to the Union. Of the service of Lieutenant Colonel Nettleton in that campaign and of the regiment, Gen. Custer in a letter to Gen. Brough said:

"The Second Ohio has been under my command in the Third Division for several months and has been repeatedly engaged with the enemy. Upon all such occasions their conduct has been most gallant and deserving praise. I have known this regiment to hold positions against vastly superior forces of the enemy under circumstances which most regiments would have considered as warranting a retreat; and I take pleasure in assuring your Excellency that in my entire Division I have no regiment in which I repose a greater confidence than the Second Ohio. During this period the regiment has been under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Nettleton, under whose brave and skillful management it has achieved a reputation for courage and efficiency second to none in the service. I consider Lieut. Colonel Nettleton as without a superior in this army as regards to the necessary qualifications of a good Cavalry Commander."

On April 22nd, 1865, Colonel Nettleton was promoted to full rank of Colonel and after the Grand Review at Washington was ordered to the Southwest, a part of the force sent under Gen. Sheridan to observe the operations of

Maximilian in Mexico. On the 13th of June, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to private life. Later, and upon the recommendations of Generals Custer and Merritt, he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service, which commission was dated 13th of March, 1865.

Although in more than seventy engagements, some of them the great battles of the War, and always in the thick of the fight, he was never wounded, although two horses were shot under him in one battle; neither was he ever sick or disabled for duty. He was always ready and cheerful in his obedience to orders, and his men had implicit confidence in his own ready courage and his ability to lead them; they never faltered.

He studied law after the war, but practiced little, entering journalism. He was editor and part proprietor of several papers in the middle West as well as the Philadelphia Inquirer, and was the founder and editor of the Minneapolis Daily Tribune.

In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and later was associated with Jay Cooke in the building of the Northern Pacific Railway. He was a member of the Anti-Saloon Republican National Convention, and in 1890 was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and Acting Treasurer three years later, following the death of Secretary Windom. He was also a member of the Commission which directed the World's Columbian Exposition, was head of the United States Immigration Bureau for two years and President of the Franklin Research Club for a time.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Companion of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was warmly interested in the work of the National

Association of Volunteer Officers of the Civil War, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association.

One of the products of his literary work was: "Trusts or Competition," and he was the author of many more books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with similar subjects, and was for 22 years a Trustee of Oberlin College.

General Nettleton was a man of singularly pure life and character, and to him the path of duty and action was always an open way, as if he saw the end from the beginning. Action was his atmosphere. He had marvelous discernment of the sympathetic side of character, and thus he eternally bound to himself those who rejoiced to follow his leadership. It was so in his army service. If the battle was on, he was more than in the front; he pervaded his whole command. Such was his service at Bean Station, Tenn., in withstanding the fierce onset of a division of Longstreet's Corps. So it seemed to those who beheld in that sublime and dread moment Nettleton at the head of his regiment riding at the wild sabre charge against Ramseur's Division of Infantry in the gray dawn of day at the opening of Sheridan's first great battle in the Valley, hurled as on to an altar of sacrifice, to stay if possible only for one moment, the oncoming doom. Rider and horse went down as successively they struck the enemy; but Ramseur's advance was stopped and the vital position held.

And so it has been in his life through all the years since the War; no matter what the vicissitude of fortune or emergency of condition that confronted him, with buoyant, hopeful cheerfulness he has taken the turn in the road and set forward with heroic fortitude, with undimmed recognition of God's opportunity before him, and undiminished faith in himself to achieve.

An unsuspected disease of the arteries developed, and on Aug. 10th, 1911, he bade farewell to the scenes of his earthly activities. He was buried in a lot of his own selection in beautiful Arlington with military honors, and as the bugle sounded the farewell call surely "All the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

HENRY W. CHESTER,
HENRY L. TURNER,
HARTWELL OSBORN,
Committee.

APPENDIX

List of deceased Companions of whom no memorials have been filed.

WILLIAM STARR BRACKETT.

Commandery No. 942, Insignia No. 12,663.

Died at Peoria, Sept. 4, 1902.

First Class by inheritance. Nephew of, and eligibility derived from James Wolfe Brackett, Major and Surgeon 9th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V., who died March 21, 1886.

Elected Nov. 2, 1899.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

Commandery No. 839.

Major and Paymaster and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, May 31, 1905.

Entered the service as Major and Paymaster U. S. V., Feb. 23, 1864; Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. V. "for faithful and meritorious service," Nov. 27, 1865; honorably discharged Nov. 1, 1886.

War service in Minnesota, with Army of the Potomac, and in Kansas, Missouri and as Chief Paymaster, District of the Plains.

Elected (Minnesota) Feb. 22, 1892. First Class. Insignia No. 9,357. Chicago.

Transferred to Commandery of the State of Illinois, Jan. 20, 1897.

DAVID ALPHEUS COOK.

Commandery No. 394.

Second Lieutenant 12th Illinois Infantry U. S. V. Died at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 21, 1905.

Entered the service (enrolled) as private Co. B, 12th Ill. Inf. U. S. V., April 22, 1861; mustered May 2, 1861; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1861; 2nd Lieut. Feb. 16, 1862; honorably discharged on tender of resignation on account of wounds received in action, Jan. 19, 1863.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected June 14, 1888. First Class. Insignia No. 6399. Ottawa, Ill.

EDWIN FRANCIS BABCOCK.

Commandery No. 697.

First Lieutenant 2nd Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V. Died at Outing, Washington, Jan. 17, 1906.

Entered the service as 1st Lieut. Co. E, 2nd Ill. Cav. U. S. V., Aug. 12, 1861, and honorably discharged March 11, 1862, on tender of resignation on account of sickness.

War service at Fort Belmont and Fort Donelson.

Elected Dec. 14, 1893. First Class. Insignia No. 10,359. Waitsburg, Wash.

JOHN LYNCH.

Commandery No. 617.

Colonel 6th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V. Died at Olney, Ill., Aug. 28, 1906.

Entered the service (enrolled) April 20, 1861; mustered in as Capt. Co. D, 8th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., April 25, 1861; resigned May 25, 1861; served as private in same Co. until July 25, 1861; then discharged at expiration of term of service; 1st Lieut. Co. E, 6th Ill. Cav., Nov. 19, 1861; Capt. Feb. 13, 1862, mustered, May 20, 1862; Major, Nov. 2, 1863; mustered, March 2, 1864; Lieut. Col., July 1, 1864; mustered, Aug. 29, 1864; Col., March 28, 1865; mustered, April 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Nov. 5, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee and in the Department of the Gulf.

Elected April 14, 1892. First Class. Insignia No. 9,485. Olney, Ill.

MARMADUKE NICHELSON.

Commandery No. 811.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant 56th Illinois Infantry U. S. V. Died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 10, 1907.

Entered the service (enrolled) Oct. 7, 1861; mustered in as 2nd Lieut. Co. F, 56th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 27, 1862; 1st Lieut. and Adjt., Nov. 29, 1862; resigned Aug. 3, 1864.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected (Indiana) Dec. 19, 1890. First Class. Insignia No. 8,394. Chicago.

Transferred to Commandery of the State of Illinois, August 11, 1896.

JOHN SNYDER COOPER.

Commandery No. 136.

Lieutenant Colonel 107th Ohio Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, Nov. 15, 1907.

Entered the service as private Co. C, 7th Ohio Inf., U. S. V., April 25, 1861; mustered, June 20, 1861; Sergt., Nov. 2, 1861; honorably discharged and enlisted as private, U. S. Eng. Battalion, Oct. 26, 1862; Artificer, 1863; Capt. Co. D, 8th U. S. C. T., Nov. 8, 1863; honorably discharged to accept promotion, Nov. 12, 1864; Lieut. Col. 107th Ohio Inf., U. S. V., Dec. 23, 1864; mustered out with regiment, July 10, 1865.

War service with the Armies of Western Virginia, the Potomac and the James.

Elected Feb. 7, 1883. First Class. Insignia No. 2,671. Chicago. Member of Council, 1885.

MARCUS HORACE BUZZELL.

Commandery No. 1005.

First Lieutenant 16th United States Colored Infantry. Died at Chicago, Dec. 23, 1907.

Entered the service (enrolled) Aug. 13, 1861; mustered in as private Co. A, 9th Mich. Inf., U. S. V., Oct. 15, 1861; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1862; re-enlisted as Vet. Vol., Dec. 7, 1863; Sergt., May 25, 1864; 2nd Lieut. Co. K, 16th U. S. Colored Inf., March 17, 1865; to date Jan. 29, 1865; 1st Lieut. Co. A, March 10, 1886; mustered out with Co., April 30, 1866.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected Nov. 7, 1901. First Class. Insignia No. 13,339. Chicago.

CHARLES MATTHIAS.

Commandery No. 710.

Died at Hot Springs, Ark., May 9, 1908.

Eldest son of, and eligibilty derived from, Alfred Matthias, Captain 5th Iowa Cavalry, U. S. V., who died Feb. 22, 1883.

Elected March 8, 1894. First Class by inheritance. Insignia No. 10,483. Chicago.

THEODORE DIMON.

Commandery No. 1081.

Died at Utica, N. Y., July, 19, 1908.

Grandson of, and eligibility for membership derived from, Theodore Dimon, Major and Surgeon 3d N. Y. Lt. Art. U. S. V., who died July 22, 1889.

Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

Assistant Engineer (Spanish-American War) June 3, 1898; honorably discharged, Oct. 31, 1898.

Elected (New York) Oct. 5, 1898. First Class by Inheritance. Insignia No. 12,326. Chicago, Ill.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Oct. 5, 1904.

CHARLES FERDINAND KIEFFER.

Commandery No. 646.

Died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 30, 1908.

Eldest son of, and eligibility for membership derived from, Companion Lorenzo M. Kieffer (Insignia No. 9,498), Captain 48th United States Colored Infantry.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Major and Surgeon 48th Infantry, U. S. V.

Appointed Asst. Surg., Oct. 31, 1891; accepted, Nov. 3, 1891; Capt., Asst. Surg., Oct. 31, 1896; Major, Surg. 48th Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 9, 1899; accepted, Sept. 12, 1899. Still in service.

Elected Nov. 10, 1892. Second Class. Insignia No. 9,830. Manila, P. I.

WILLIAM EBER DORWIN.

Commandery No. 937.

Second Lieutenant 3rd Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V. Died at Peoria, Ill., April 6, 1909.

Entered the service (enrolled) Aug. 13, 1861, mustered in as Sergt. Co. B, 3rd Ill. Cav. U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1861; 2nd Lieut., Jan. 1, 1862; honorably discharged on tender of resignation June 18, 1862.

War service in the Army of the Southwest.

Elected Oct. 5, 1899. First Class. Insignia No. 12,644. Chicago.

GEORGE NEWBURY DUTCHER.

Commandery No. 189.

Captain 5th Michigan Cavalry, U. S. V. Died at Douglas, Mich., April 12, 1909.

Entered the service (enrolled) as 1st Lieut. Co. I, 5th Mich. Cav., U. S. V., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; Capt., June 13, 1863; honorably discharged on account of wounds received in action, Nov. 2, 1863.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected Oct. 1, 1884. First Class. Insignia No. 3,144. Douglas, Mich.

Member of Council, 1886 and 1887.

GEORGE ALBERT RACE.

Commandery No. 967.

Major 10th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at San Antonio, Texas, August 11, 1909.

Entered the service as private Co. C, 10th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., April 15, 1861; 1st Sergt., Aug. 17, 1861; Capt. Co. F, March 1, 1862; Major, Dec. 2, 1864; mustered out, July 4, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected (Ohio) Oct. 5, 1892. First Class. Insignia No. 9,751. Hockley, Texas.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, July 9, 1900.

JUDSON DAVID BINGHAM.

Commandery No. 302.

Colonel (retired) and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A. Died at Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 17, 1909.

Entered the service from West Point as 2d Lieut. 3d Art., U. S. A., July 1, 1854; 1st Lieut., March 12, 1856; Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., March 13, 1861; Lieut. Col. and Q. M., U. S. V., Jan. 1, 1863; Col. and Q. M., U. S. V., Aug. 2, 1864; Bvt. Major, Bvt. Lieut. Col., and Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. V., March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war;" Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., April 9, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war;" Major and Q. M., U. S. A., July 29, 1866; mustered out of volunteer service Jan. 1, 1867; Lieut. Col. Ass't Q. M. G., March 3, 1875; Col. Ass't Q. M. G., July 2, 1883; retired May 10, 1895.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected (Pennsylvania) Nov. 1, 1876. First Class. Insignia No. 1,738. Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of California, Dec. 31, 1883; to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, June 22, 1886.

Senior Vice-Commander, 1894.

Member Commandery-in-Chief.

FRANCIS WILLIAM REILLY.

Commandery No. 816.

Major and Surgeon 26th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V.

Entered the service as 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. 45th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., March 30, 1862; Major and Surg. 26th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., March 2, 1863; honorably discharged, May 16, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected Nov. 12, 1896. First Class. Insignia No. 11,601. Chicago, Ill.

Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1909.

TERRENCE CLARK.

Commandery No. 1,134.

Lieutenant Colonel 79th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Metcalf, Ill., Dec. 20, 1909.

Entered the service as Capt. Co. A, 79th Ills. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 9, 1862; Major, March 21, 1864; Lieut. Col. July 14, 1864; honorably discharged, Jan. 24, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

JOHN BLAINE SINE.

Commandery No. 1,093.

Major 35th New Jersey Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, Jan. 1, 1910.

Entered the service as 2d Lieut. Co. D, 8th U. J. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 29, 1861; Capt. Sept. 27, 1862; resigned to accept position in new regiment, June 11, 1863; Capt. Co. E, 35th N. J. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 15, 1863; Major, April 3, 1865; mustered out July 20, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected June 2, 1905. First Class. Insignia No. 14,572. Chicago. Illinois.

Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1910.

ANSON LUMAN CLARK.

Commandery No. 570.

First Assistant Surgeon 127 Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died April 11, 1910, at Elgin, Ill.

Entered the service as 1st Ass't Surg. 127th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 6, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 5, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected June 11, 1891. First Class. Insignia No. 8,913. Elgin, Ill.

MORTON LEWIS MARKS.

Commandery No. 291.

Captain 122 New York Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Florence, Italy, April 28, 1910.

Entered the service as private 122d N. Y. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 28, 1862; 1st Lieut., Aug. 15, 1862; Capt., Feb. 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 25, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected June 17, 1886. First Class. Insignia No. 4,844. Davenport, Iowa.

BOWMAN HENDRY McCANA.

Commandery No. 926.

Captain United States Navy. Died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6, 1910.

Entered the service as Acting Midshipman, Nov. 30, 1861; graduated from Naval Academy, Nov. 22, 1864; Ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; Master, Dec. 1, 1866; Lieut., March 12, 1868; Lieut.-Commander, March 26, 1869; Commander, Nov. 3, 1884; Captain, Aug. 10, 1898.

War service with North Atlantic Squadron.

Elected Jan. 5, 1899. First Class. Insignia No. 12,444. Tien Tsin, China.

JOHN JOSEPH HEALY.

Commandery No. 901.

First Lieutenant 23rd Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, May 8, 1910.

Entered the service as Corporal Co. I, 23d Ill. Inf., U. S. V., June 15, 1861; Sergt., Aug. 10, 1861; Sergt. Major, Feb., 1862; 2d Lieut., March 1, 1862; 1st Lieut. Co. E, Nov. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. C; mustered out March 16, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected June 9, 1898. First Class. Insignia No. 12,269. Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES WESLEY PAVEY.

Commandery No. 476.

Second Lieutenant 18th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Mt. Vernon, Ill., May 11, 1910.

Entered the service (enrolled) Aug. 5, 1862; mustered in as 2d Lieut. Co. E, 80th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 25, 1862; commissioned Capt., May 15, 1865, but not mustered; mustered out with Co., June 10, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected Jan. 9, 1890. First Class. Insignia No. 7584. Mt. Vernon, Ill.

FRANKLIN JOHN THWING.

Commandery No. 1024.

First Lieutenant 36th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Santa Monica, Cal., June 3, 1910.

Entered the service (enrolled) Aug. 8, 1861; mustered in as Sergt. Co. A, 36th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 23, 1861; 1st Sergt., Aug. 31, 1862; commissioned 2d Lieut., Sept. 23, 1862 (not mustered); 1st Lieut., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered March 12, 1863; resignation accepted Sept. 3, 1863.

War service with the Armies of the Southwest, the Mississippi and the Ohio.

Elected May 1, 1902. First Class. Insignia No. 13,547. Chicago, Ill.

HOWARD KEMPER GILMAN.

Commandery No. 672.

Died at Stamford, Conn., July 28, 1910.

Eldest son of, and eligibility for membership derived from, Companion Jeremiah H. Gilman (Insignia No. 2509), Lieutenant Colonel (retired), U. S. A.

Late Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps.

Elected (District of Columbia) Jan. 7, 1885. Second Class. Insignia No. 3588. St. Louis, Mo.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, March 27, 1893.

JOSEPH ROBIE PUTNAM.

Commandery No. 242.

Lieutenant Colonel 42d United States Colored Infantry and Brevet Colonel, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, Sept. 7th, 1910.

Entered the service as private Co. A, 3d Minn. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 25, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. K, Jan. 9, 1862; Lieut. Col. 42d U. S. Colored Inf., Aug. 2, 1864; Bvt. Col., U. S. V., "for faithful and efficient services during the war," March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment, Jan 31, 1866.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected Nov. 4, 1885. First Class. Insignia No. 4135. Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS BRADFORD BRIGGS.

Commandery No. 560.

First Lieutenant (retired) U. S. A. Captain 3d Rhode Island Artillery, U. S. V. Died at Delavan, Ill., Oct. 7th, 1910.

Entered the service (Mexican War) as private Co. G, 4th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., June 17, 1846; discharged May 26, 1847.

First Sergt. Co. A, 1st R. I. Inf., U. S. V., May 2, 1861; discharged Aug. 2, 1861; Capt. Co. A, 3rd R. I. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 20, 1861; regiment changed to Artillery, April, 1862; resigned May 22, 1863; 1st Lieut. Co. D, 11th U. S. Col'd H. A., Oct. 24, 1863; mustered out Oct. 2, 1865.

2d Lieut. 3d Inf., U. S. A., June 18, 1867; unassigned Aug. 11, 1869; assigned to 14th Inf., April 27, 1870; 1st Lieut., Feb. 9, 1874; retired March 15, 1883.

War service in Mexico, South Carolina, Texas and Louisiana.

Elected April 9, 1891. First Class. Insignia No. 8718. Delavan, Ill.

JACOB LORIOIN HANSEL.

Commandery No. 411.

First Lieutenant Second Illinois Artillery, U. S. V. Died at Owatonna, Minn., Oct. 19, 1910.

Entered the service (enrolled) April 19, 1861; mustered in as 2d Lieut. Batt. A, 2d Ill. Art., U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1861; 1st Lieut., Jan. 25, 1862; honorably mustered out April 15, 1863.

War service in the Department of the Missouri and with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected December 13, 1888. First Class. Insignia No. 6653. Peoria, Illinois.

LEWIS LARNED COBURN.

Commandery No. 994.

Captain 13th Vermont Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, Oct. 23, 1910.

Entered the service (enrolled) Aug. 29, 1862; mustered in as Capt. Co. C, 13th Vt. Inf., U. S. V., Oct. 10, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.

War service with Army of the Potomac.

Elected May 2, 1901. First Class. Insignia No. 13,229. Chicago, Ill.

LEMUEL ORCUTT GILMAN.

Commandery No. 587.

Lieutenant Colonel 15th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Belvidere, Ill., Nov. 15, 1910.

Entered the service as Corp. Co. B, 15th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., May 24, 1861; 2d Lieut., Jan. 5, 1863; 1st Lieut., March 4, 1863; Capt., July 31, 1863; Lieut. Col., July 20, 1864; mustered out with regiment, Sept. 16, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Tennessee.

Elected Dec. 10, 1891. First Class. Insignia No. 9201. Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE.

Commandery No. 736.

Captain 16th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Quincy, Ill., Jan. 9, 1911.

Entered the service as Sergt. Co. D, 16th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., May 24, 1861; 2d Lieut., Dec. 7, 1861; 1st Lieut., Sept. 3, 1862; Capt., Dec. 30, 1864; resigned, May 9, 1865.

War service in Missouri and with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected (Ohio) Nov. 6, 1889. First Class. Insignia No. 7424. Quincy, Illinois.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, December 8, 1894.

HENRY APPLETON RUST.

Commandery No. 66.

Major 27th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Hinsdale, Ill., Feb. 5, 1911.

Entered the service as 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 27th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 12, 1861; Capt. Co. F, June 18, 1862, mustered in, Dec. 15, 1862; Major, Jan. 1, 1863, mustered in, Feb. 23, 1863; mustered out at expiration of term of service, Sept. 20, 1864.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland

Elected Sept. 1, 1880. First Class. Insignia No. 2,011. Chicago, Ill.

Member of Council, 1897.

JULIUS CHARLES BORCHERDT.

Commandery No. 281.

Second Lieutenant 49th New York Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, March 25, 1911.

Entered the service as private Co. D, 13th N. Y. S. M., April 20, 1861; discharged Aug. 6, 1861; Sergt. Co. B, 49th N. Y. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 28, 1861; Hospital Steward, Sept. 24, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. B, July 11, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 18, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected June 17, 1886. First Class. Insignia No. 4,834. Chicago, Ill.

FREDERIC ULLMAN

Commandery No. 354.

First Lieutenant 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, U. S. V.

Entered the service as 2d Lieut. Co. C, 1st Wis. Hy. Art., U. S. V., Oct. 9, 1863; 1st Lieut., March 22, 1865; mustered out with Co., Sept. 22, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected May 12, 1887. First Class. Insignia No. 5,610. Chicago,. Ill.

HENRY CRIBBEN.

Commandery No. 513.

Captain 140th New York Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Oak Park, Ill., April 6, 1911.

Entered the service as private Co. F, 140th N. Y. Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered in as 1st Sergt., Sept. 13, 1862; 2d Lieut. Co. H, Sept. 23, 1863; 1st Lieut., March 26, 1864; Capt. Co. I, March 22, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

War service with the Army of the Potomac.

Elected Oct. 9, 1890. First Class. Insignia No. 8,120. Chicago, Ill.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DYSART.

Commandery No. 529.

Second Lieutenant 34th Illinois Infantry, U. S. V. Died at Franklin Grove, Ill., April 16, 1911.

Entered the service (enrolled), as Corp. Co. C, 34th Ill. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 2, 1861; mustered in Sept. 7, 1861; Q. M. Sergt., Dec. 23, 1862; 2d Lieut. Co. C, March 22, 1863, to rank from Jan. 29, 1863; mustered out, on tender of resignation, Nov. 5, 1864.

War service with the Army of the Cumberland.

Elected Dec. 11, 1890. First Class. Insignia No. 8,401. Franklin Grove, Ill.

RICHARD DRUMMOND BOKUM.

Commandery No. 863.

Died at Chicago, April 17, 1911.

Only son of, and eligibility for membership derived from Herman Bokum, Hospital Chaplain, U. S. V., who died Aug. 2, 1878.

Elected (Ohio) May 7, 1890. First Class by Inheritance. Insignia No. 7,950. Chicago, Ill.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Oct. 25, 1897.

PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY.

Commandery No. 643.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. Died at Highland Park, Ill., April 22, 1911.

Entered the service as Cadet M. A., July 1, 1842; Bvt. 2d Lieut. 2d Inf., U. S. A., July 1, 1846; 2d Lieut., Oct. 31, 1846; 1st Lieut., June 10, 1850; Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., March 2, 1855; retired Sept. 17, 1863; resigned, Dec. 31, 1865.

War service in Mexico, Western Department, District of Cairo and District of the Plains.

Elected Nov. 10, 1892. First Class. Insignia No. 9,827. Highland Park, Ill.

HILON ADELBERT PARKER.

Commandery No. 469.

First Lieutenant 10th New York Heavy Artillery, U. S. V. Died at Chicago, May 3, 1911.

Entered the service as private Co. F, 10th N. Y. H'y Art., U. S. V., Aug. 4, 1862; 1st Sergt., Sept. 11, 1862; 2d Lieut., Aug. 24, 1863; 1st Lieut., Feb. 11, 1865; mustered out, June 22, 1865.

War service with the Armies of the Potomac and the James.

Elected (Kan.) Nov. 7, 1888. First Class. Insignia No. 6,488. Chicago, Ill.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Dec. 16, 1889.

JACOB FREDERICK MUNSON.

Commandery No. 470.

Captain (retired) U. S. A. Died at Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1911.

Entered the service as private Co. C, 83d N. Y. Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 14, 1861; Corp., May, 1862; Sergt., Nov., 1862; 2d Lieut., Oct. 21, 1863; honorably mustered out, June 23, 1864; 2d Lieut. 8th U. S. Vet. Inf., Dec. 31, 1864; Bvt. 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt., U. S. V., "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," March 13, 1865; honorably mustered out, Feb. 15, 1866; 2d Lieut. 6th Inf., U. S. A., May 6, 1866; accepted, May 28, 1866; 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, 1866; Capt., Dec. 15, 1880; retired, Nov. 19, 1896.

Elected (California) June 10, 1885. First Class. Insignia No. 3,654. Chicago, Ill.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Dec. 23, 1889.

INDEX

Page

A.

Adams, Abbott Livermore... 402
Adams, John McGregor..... 196
Andrews, Edmund..... 145
Andrus, William David Eli.. 30

B.

Babcock, Edwin Francis..... 658
Barnard, Charles Augustus.. 613
Barry, George..... 210
Bartlett, Prescott..... 448
Belknap, Hugh Reed..... 14
Bingham, Judson David..... 664
Birge, Manning Davidson... 514
Blodgett, Edward Augustus.. 608
Bluthardt, Theodore Julius.. 318
Boal, Horton St. Clair..... 88
Bokum, Richard Drummond. 675
Borcherdt, Julius Charles.... 673
Bouton, Nathaniel Sherman.. 497
Brackett, William Starr..... 657
Bradbury, George Lewis..... 385
Bradish, Albert Bullen..... 554
Briggs, Thomas Bradford... 670
Brower, Daniel Roberts..... 531
Bryan, Thomas Barbour..... 322
Busey, Samuel Thompson... 559
Busse, Gustav Adolph..... 528
Buzzell, Marcus Horace..... 660

C.

Caldwell, Henry Wallace.... 572
Caliger, Thomas Morton..... 118
Calkins, Elias Ahira..... 217
Callender, Byron Mortimer.. 445
Campbell, Benjamin Homer.. 200
Carpenter, John Henry..... 74
Cary, Eugene..... 159
Chandler, Edward Bruce.... 175

Page

Clark, Anson Luman..... 666
Clark, Gideon Egbert..... 329
Clark, Horace Spencer..... 428
Clark, Terrence..... 665
Clements, Isaac..... 546
Clendenin, William..... 483
Coburn, Lewis Larned..... 671
Coe, Albert Lyman..... 10
Conner, Freeman..... 337
Cook, David Alpheus..... 658
Cooper, John Snyder..... 660
Corbin, David Timothy..... 310
Corbus, John Clark..... 535
Crabtree, John Dawson..... 61
Crary, Charles Wesley..... 270
Crawford, Charles..... 657
Cribben, Henry..... 674
Cunningham, Thomas Scott.. 38
Curtis, Henry..... 283

D.

Dimon, Theodore..... 661
Dodds, Ford Sill..... 57
Dorwin, William Eber..... 662
Dox, Hamilton Bogart..... 140
Drew, Charles Wilson..... 112
Duguid, James..... 110
Durfee, George Solon..... 451
Dutcher, George Newbury... 663
Dysart, Benjamin Franklin.. 674

E.

Ellsworth, Prosper Harvey.. 467
Etheridge, Francis..... 7

F.

Farnham, George Marion.... 505
Ferguson, Benjamin Hamilton 99
Fisher, Francis Porter..... 392
Fitzsimons, Charles..... 180

	Page
Forsyth, James William	372
Fort, Robert Boal	172
Fox, Henry	369
French, William Harrison	349
Fuller, Allen Curtis	20
Fuller, Sidney Lewis	549
G.	
Gale, George Albert	163
Gilman, Howard Kemper	669
Gilman, Lemuel Orcutt	671
Glover, Samuel Cary	604
Goldie, William	122
Goodhue, Stephen Webb	409
Goodman, James Bruner	422
Grier, John Alexander	77
Guion, George Murray	616
H.	
Hall, Augusta Oliver	116
Hamilton, Elisha Bently	46
Hansel, Jacob Lorioin	670
Hapeman, Douglas	253
Hascall, Milo Smith	193
Healy, John Joseph	667
Hemstreet, William Jerome	126
Henderson, Thomas Jefferson	632
Hester, William Weir	71
Hill, Charles Augustus	64
Hilton, Charles Crosby	267
Holloway, George Allen	522
Howard, Charles Henry	475
Hull, Andress Bouton	362
Hunt, Andrew Lucas	261
Huntington, Henry Alonzo	456
Hyde, James Nevins	598
Hynes, Dennis James	564
I.	
Ingledew, Lumley	97
J.	
Jenkins, Wilton Atkinson	589
Jenney, William Le Baron	439
Jones, David Phillips	105
K.	
Kent, Loren	26
Kieffer, Charles Ferdinand	662
Kingman, Martin	227
Kimbell, Spencer Smalley	399
Kinney, William Crane	503
Krughoff, Louis	473
L.	
Law, David Hillis	580
Law, Samuel Arminius Latta	18
Letton, Theodore Willis	567
Loop, Charles Butler	54
Lovell, Edward Coultas	33
Ludden, Samuel Dexter	230
Lynch, John	659
M.	
Markham, Edwin Cowles	343
Marks, Morton Lewis	666
Marshall, Alexander	239
Martin, George Henry	233
Martin, William Asahel	289
Massey, Frederick Isaiah	486
Matteson, Charles Franklin	479
Matthias, Charles	661
McArthur, John	351
McCagg, Ezra Butler	508
McCana, Bowman Hendry	667
McClure, John Dickson	637
McDowell, William Henry Harrison	511
McEntee, Douglas	178
McGrath, Maurice J	212
McLean, William Alexander	250
McWilliams, John Galt	207
Meloy, William Taggart	150
Merritt, Wesley	620
Mills, Daniel Webster	223
Mitchell, Lewis Byron	315
Moderwell, Erastus Cratty	382
Munson, Jacob Frederick	676
Musselman, De Lafayette	594

Page

N.

Nettleton, Alvred Bayard..... 649
Nichelson, Marmaduke 659
Nixon, Oliver Woodson..... 242

O.

Oleson, Charles Wilmot..... 388

P.

Paddock, George Laban..... 601
Page, William Robertson..... 263
Palmer, John William..... 28
Parker, Francis Wayland.... 41
Parker, Hilon Adelbert..... 676
Parsons, Lewis Baldwin..... 412
Pavey, Charles Wesley..... 668
Pearson, Robert Newton..... 129
Perce, LeGrand Winfield.... 639
Phalen, Michael William.... 489
Pickands, Henry Sparks..... 24
Prentice, Sartell 277
Putnam, Joseph Robie..... 669

R.

Race, George Albert..... 663
Reece, Jasper Newton..... 49
Reid, John Barclay..... 470
Reilly, Francis William..... 665
Richard, Edward Stone..... 358
Riddle, Francis Asbury..... 575
Roler, Edward Oscar Fitzalan 431
Rundlet, Taylor Parker..... 220
Rust, Henry Appleton..... 672

S.

Sandes, Henry Ralph..... 143
Sargent, John 395
Schenck, Alexander DuBois. 286
Scott, Thomas William..... 538
Shaw, George Ramsay..... 406
Sherman, Elijah B..... 584
Sherman, Francis Trowbridge 292
Sherratt, John Hall..... 332
Shipman, Stephen Vaughn... 302
Sine, John Blaine..... 665

Page

Smiley, Charles Clyde..... 120
Smith, Alfred Theophilus... 247
Smith, Charles Ake..... 190
Smith, John Corson..... 627
Smith, Sylvester Tunnicliff... 646
Somerville, William 672
Spurling, Andrew Barclay... 464
Stafford, Stephen R..... 68
Stevens, Sylvanus Harlow... 94
Stocton, Joseph 417
Streeter, John Williams..... 258
Swain, Edger Denman..... 166

T.

Thayer, Charles Henry..... 135
Thomas, Horace Holmes..... 152
Throop, Charles Bailey..... 346
Thwing, Franklin John..... 668
Todd, William 462
Tunica, Robert Stevens..... 156
Turnley, Parmenas Taylor... 675

U.

Ullman, Frederic 673

V.

Van Osdel, John Mills..... 525
Vocke, William 434
Vredenburgh, John Schuerman 36

W.

Wainwright, Robert Powell Page 85
Wardner, Horace 236
Watts, Elijah Searcy..... 541
Weare, John Fairfield..... 16
Wells, David White..... 493
Wham, Joseph Washington.. 519
White, Jarvis 274
Wilkin, Jacob Wilson..... 425
Wilson, Frank Cortez..... 307
Wood, Preston 203
Wood, Samuel E..... 517
Wood, Zeno Kelly..... 379
Woolsey, Richard Dickson... 91

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